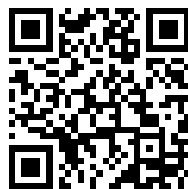

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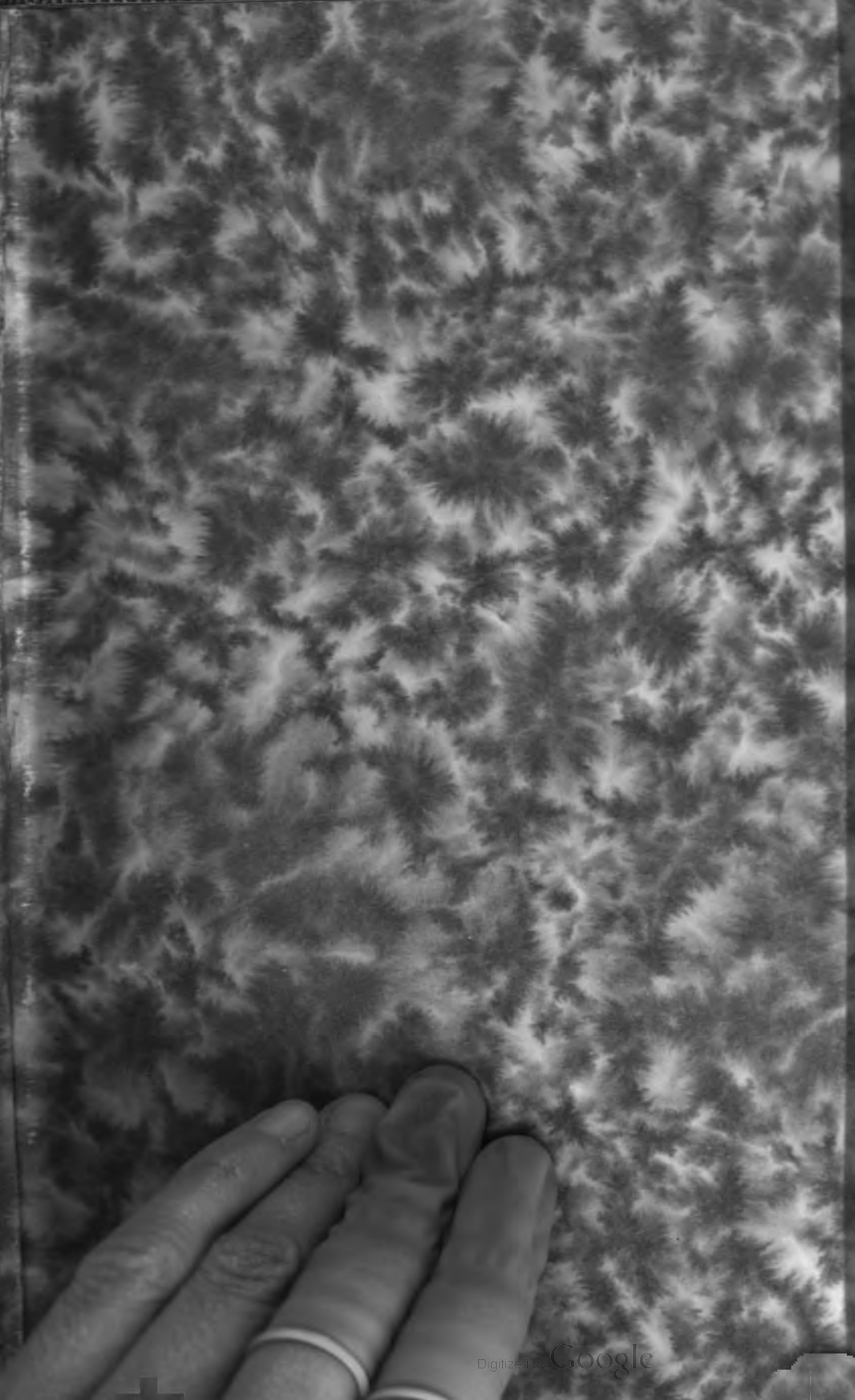




*Historical records of the 7th
or Royal Regiment of Fusiliers*

John Percy Groves, Richard Cannon, G. H. Waller





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HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
7TH OR ROYAL REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS.



Photo by]

[W. & D. Dorney.

**H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES AND DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK,
K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c.**

FIRST COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
7th or ROYAL REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS
NOW KNOWN AS
THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (THE CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT)
1685-1903.

COMPILED FROM HISTORIES OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS BY THE LATE MR. CANNON,
OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, AND THE LATE COLONEL G. H. WALLER
(AFTERWARDS MAJ.-GEN. SIR G. H. WALLER, BT.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, AND FROM
MS. RECORDS AND JOURNALS SUPPLIED BY THE OFFICERS OF THE REGIMENT,

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL PERCY GROVES,

/
ROYAL GUERNSEY ARTILLERY (LATE LIEUTENANT 27TH INNISKILLINGS),

AUTHOR OF

"FROM CADET TO CAPTAIN"; "WITH THE GREEN JACKETS"; "ON SERVICE";
"THE GALLANT GORDONS"; "TYPES OF THE BRITISH ARMY" (*The Graphic*),
&c., &c., AND OF
HISTORIES OF THE ROYAL SCOTS GREYS, ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS, 66TH BERKSHIRE
REGIMENT, 42ND, 79TH, 91ST, AND 93RD HIGHLANDERS, AND ROYAL GUERNSEY
MILITIA.

Guernsey :
FREDERICK B. GUERIN.

1903.

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It was with considerable diffidence that, at Colonel G. F. Guyon's request, I accepted a commission to compile—or rather to amplify and bring up to date—the Records of the Royal Fusiliers; but the late Major-General Sir G. H. Waller's excellent history of the Regiment, as well as the MS. Digests of Services of the different Battalions having been placed at my disposal, the task was rendered a comparatively easy one.

In compiling the list of officers from 1685 to 1903, I have had the advantage of constant access not only to Sir George Waller's lists, but to Mr. Charles Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661-1714 (a work which, in my humble opinion, should be in every Regimental Library), to the *Annual Army Lists* 1756-1844, Hart's *Annual Army Lists* 1845-1904, the *Official Quarterly Army Lists* 1881-1904, and other works of reference.

To accurately state the services, medals, &c., of officers who took part in the South African War, 1899-1902, has proved my chief difficulty, for even in the *Official Quarterly Army List* for April, 1904, these services, &c., in many cases, are not fully recorded.

Since the final revision of proofs, I have found it necessary to insert several *Errata*, which will be found at the end of the Volume.

My sincere thanks are due to Colonel Guyon and other officers, past and present, of the Regiment for the assistance they have afforded me in obtaining reliable information, and to Lieutenant Sir Francis Waller, Bart., for the loan of Sir George Waller's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers* and several plates of uniforms, &c.

J. PERCY GROVES.

Guernsey, 1904.

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Historical Records

OF THE

7th or Royal Regiment of Fusiliers

CHAPTER I.—1685-1688.

Formation of the Regiment—Constituted an “Ordnance Regiment”—Armament—Styled the “Royal Regiment of Fusileers”—Establishment—Appointment of Officers—Uniform when embodied—James’s first Camp at Hounslow—Unpopularity of James II.—Fusilier Officers resign their Commissions—Second Camp at Hounslow—Experiments at Blackheath—Third Camp at Hounslow—The Regiment sympathises with the Bishops confined in the Tower—James’s last Camp at Hounslow—The Revolution—The Fusiliers cease to be exclusively an Ordnance Regiment.

THE Royal Regiment of Fusiliers—the 7th Regiment of the Line— 1685, may be said to owe its existence to the rebellion of the Duke of Monmouth, in the reign of James II. Though when crowned, James declared himself a Protestant, he was well known to be a Romanist at heart, and soon the favour he exhibited towards his Roman Catholic subjects and his disregard for the laws of the country, caused grave dissatisfaction, and practically led to Monmouth’s ill-timed insurrection in England and Argyle’s rising in Scotland. The landing of the unfortunate Duke and his friends at Lyme Regis, in June, 1685, and the failure of the Dorsetshire Militia, in the first instance, to crush the insurrection, caused something like a panic in London, thus affording the King an opportunity of augmenting his standing army, of which he was quick to take advantage. Twelve regiments of Cavalry and nine of Infantry were ordered to be raised forthwith, and the first of the Infantry corps then formed was the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.⁽¹⁾

(1) These regiments were not completed in time to share in the decisive action at Sedgemoor, but none of them were disbanded after Monmouth’s rebellion was suppressed.

At the period of its formation the Regiment was singular both in its duties and armament, and was regarded as a *corps d'élite*. Though the introduction of cannon speedily followed the invention of gunpowder, it was not until 1716 that a regular corps of Artillery was added to the British Army; the guns previous to that year being served by men specially engaged for the purpose, under the direction of a Master Gunner, and an officer styled the "Master of the Ordnance," the whole under the orders of the Master-General of the Ordnance. Infantry soldiers were then frequently employed as gunners, while from time to time, as occasion required, certain battalions or companies were detailed to take charge of and guard the artillery. James II.—who, with all his faults, was a good soldier and anxious to improve as well as increase his Army—considered that for this latter service a special corps should be formed, so on the augmentation of his forces he constituted the first of the new Infantry regiments an "Ordnance Regiment," its particular duty being the care and protection of the guns. He further ordered that the armament of the Regiment should be superior to that of the ordinary Line battalions. Infantry regiments were then composed of *Grenadiers* (armed with muskets, with slings, bayonets, swords, hatchets, and hand-grenades), *Musketeers* (armed with muskets and swords), and *Pikemen* (armed with long pikes and swords);⁽¹⁾ but by His Majesty's commands, the private men of the Ordnance Regiment were all armed alike with superior muskets called *fusils*, or "snap-hance musquets, strapt, with bright barrels of three feet eight inches long," and "good swords, cartouch-boxes, and bionetts,"⁽²⁾ and the Regiment being the first on the *English* Establishment so armed and equipped, the King conferred upon it the honourable title of the "Royal Regiment of Fuzileers."⁽³⁾ "Fusileers," writes Mr. Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 152 (quoting from the *Gentleman's Dictionary*) "are foot soldiers armed with fusees, with slings to sling them. . . . The first design of Fusileers was to

(1) Grenadiers were introduced into the British Army about 1679. Pikemen were abolished in Queen Anne's reign.

(2) King James's orders for arming the Royal Fusiliers. Musketeers had *bandoliers* instead of cartouch-boxes.

(3) The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers was the first of its kind on the *English* Establishment, but the *oldest* Fusilier corps in the British Army is the Royal Scots Fusiliers (formerly the 21st Royal North British Fusiliers), raised by Charles, 5th Earl of Mar, in September, 1678. The Scots Fusiliers first crossed the Border into England in 1688. In 1694, a Board of General Officers decided upon the rank of the several corps in the Army, and gave precedence to the English regiments, the Scots and Irish taking rank either from the date of their first arrival in England, or from the date on which they were first placed on the English Establishment; thus while the Royal, or "English," Fusiliers were numbered the 7th of the Line, the Scots Fusiliers—though the older corps—were ranked as the 21st. Numerical titles were not, however, generally used until the reign of George II., regiments being known by their Colonels' names.

guard the Artillery, for which end the regiment of English Fusileers was first raised. To supply the want of pikes and to secure themselves against Horse, the Fusileers used to carry turnpikes along with them, which in camp were placed along the front of a battalion, and on a march were carried by the soldiers, each carrying one of the short pikes, and two, by turns, the sparr through which they were thrust, so that they were quickly put together."

The establishment of the Royal Fusiliers was fixed at twelve battalion companies and one company of Miners. George, *Lord Dartmouth*, then Master-General of the Ordnance, Thomas Talmash (or Tollemache) and Robert St. Clair were appointed Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major respectively—each having a company—their commissions being dated the 11th June, 1685;⁽¹⁾ and by the 21st June all the captains, subalterns, and regimental staff officers had also received their appointments.⁽²⁾ At that time every company in an Infantry battalion—Fusilier corps excepted—had its own Colour, which was carried by the junior company officer, who was styled the *Ancient* or *Ensign*. The Royal Fusiliers having no company colours the title of Ensign was not given to the junior subalterns, but their service being peculiar and their responsibilities heavy, all the subalterns received the rank and pay of Lieutenants; though for many years the terms *first-lieutenant* and *second-lieutenant* were used in their commissions.

A captain, two subalterns, three sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and one hundred privates was the authorised strength of each of the battalion, or Fusilier, companies. The Company of Miners appears to have at first been independent of the Regiment, and to have been

- (1) "Letter of Service," or Warrant, addressed to Lord Dartmouth:—

JAMES R. — To our trusty and well-beloved counsellor, George, *Lord Dartmouth*, Colonel of our Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, and Captain of a Company in the said Regiment. These are to authorise you, by beat of drum or otherwise, to raise volunteers to serve as soldiers in your own Company in our Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, which we have appointed to be raised, and whereof you are Colonel; which Company is to consist of 100 private soldiers, three sergeants, three corporals, and two drummers. And as the said soldiers shall be respectively raised in the said Company, they are to be produced to muster, to the intent that they may be received into our pay and entertainment; and when that number shall be fully or nearly completed, they are to march to the general rendezvous of their regiment, where they are also to be mustered. And you are to appoint such person or persons as you shall think fit to receive arms for the said soldiers, and halberts for the said sergeants, out of the Stores of our Ordnance. And we do hereby require all magistrates, justices of the peace, constables, and others, our officers whom it may concern, at all places where you shall raise, march, or rendezvous our said Company, to be assisting therein as there be occasion.

"By His Majesty's Command,

"WILLIAM BLATHWAYTE.

"Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 20th day of June, 1685."

- (2) For full list of Officers first appointed to the Royal Fusiliers, *vide* Appendix II.

raised for ordnance service ; its organisation at the outset was certainly different to that of the Fusilier companies, as the Warrant for raising it shows :—

“JAMES R.—These are to authorise you to raise forty volunteers to be employed as Miners for the service of our Ordnance, under your command ; and as you raise the said volunteers you are to quarter them within our Tower of London, where they are to do such duty as you shall direct.

“15th June, 1685.

“By His Majesty’s Command,

“(Signed) W. BLATHWAYTE.

“To our trusty and well-beloved cousin, George, *Lord Dartmouth*.”

The nucleus of the Regiment was formed by two old Independent Companies of Foot, which had for many years garrisoned the Tower ;⁽¹⁾ the remaining companies were raised in London and its vicinity by their respective Captains. The organisation fully completed, the Company of Miners, commanded by Captain James Adams, was incorporated with the Regiment, and on the 4th July—barely a fortnight after the first Warrant was issued to Lord Dartmouth—the several companies were ordered to take up their duties at the Tower of London—which would appear to have been the Regimental Headquarters until the Autumn of 1688.

The uniform of the Royal Fusiliers, when first raised, consisted of a long, single-breasted, wide-skirted *red* coat, lined with *yellow*, with brass buttons to the bottom of the skirts, and *yellow* “Argyle” cuffs but no collar—a *white* cravat with plain bands being worn round the neck ; *grey* breeches and stockings with *yellow* bows at the knees ; and a *red* cloth conical cap (somewhat similar to those afterwards worn by Grenadiers)⁽²⁾ with a *yellow* “turn-up” (or turban) ; the front ornamented with initials and devices embroidered in *white*. The Officers, we believe, wore the feathered felt hat of the period, the broad brim being looped up on one side ; and broad silk sashes, fringed with bullion, round the waist. They wore their hair long, curled, and falling on the shoulders.⁽³⁾

After Monmouth was brought to the block, and the insurrection was completely quelled, orders were issued for one company of the Royal

(1) Lord Dartmouth was Captain of one of the Independent Companies ; Robert St. Clair of the other.

(2) At this period Grenadiers of the Line wore high conical-shaped fur caps, with *red* lags hanging down behind, and the Cypher and Crown in front.

(3) Many officers wore *perukes* instead of their own hair. Mounted officers wore heavy boots, called *gambadoes*, with very large tops, and large silver spurs ; the company officers wore stockings and shoes, ornamented with *yellow* bows on the instep.

PLATE I.

PLATE I.—1685-1687.

PRIVATE, BATTALION COMPANY :—From a sketch of a Royal Fusilier of the period by Colonel Clifford Walton ; reproduced in his *History of the British Standing Army, 1660-1700*. The device embroidered on the yellow “turn-up,” or turban, of the cap appears to be the Royal Cypher (J.R.) The “plug” bayonet of the period (*vide infra*) is shown fixed in the muzzle of the fusil, the sling of which is very broad.

PRIVATE, GRENADIER COMPANY :—From sketches of Grenadiers of the period by Colonel Clifford Walton. The cap is higher than that of the Fusilier, and has a “coped crown” ornamented at the extremity with a yellow tassel. The coat is trimmed—on breast, cuffs, and skirts—with yellow and white loops, or bars, and white tassels. The Grenadier was armed with fusil, “plug” bayonet, and sword, and carried a hammer-hatchet and hand-grenades (*vide* p. 8, and *Errata*).

PRIVATE, MINER COMPANY :—The dress was similar to that of a Fusilier, but the Miner was armed with a long carbine, instead of a fusil, and an “extraordinary hammer-hatchet” and hand-grenades (*vide* p. 9).

“PLUG” BAYONET :—From a sketch in Grant's *British Battles by Land and Sea*. On one side of the blade the legend “God save King James the 2nd” was inscribed ; on the other “Anno Domine 1686.”

Fusiliers to be reduced, and that the establishment of the remaining battalion companies should be fifty privates *per* company instead of one hundred. The strength of the Miner Company at this time was two officers, one sergeant, two corporals, one drummer, and forty miners.

In August, 1685, King James formed a large camp on Hounslow Heath, to which the Royal Fusiliers marched in charge of the train of Artillery. The troops in camp were regularly exercised by the most experienced officers of the Army, and on the 22nd August, His Majesty held a grand review on the Heath. In a letter to his son-in-law, the Prince of Orange, the King discants on the soldier-like bearing of his troops :—

“On Saturday last I saw some of my troupes at Hounslow ; they consisted of tenn battallions of foott, of which three were Gards and the other seven new raised regiments. Of horse there were twenty squadrons and one of Grenadiers on horseback, and of Dragoons, and realy the new troupes of both sorts were in very good order, and the horse very well mounted. I was glad that the Mareschal d’Humieres saw them for severall reasons.”

The camp having broken up, the Royal Fusiliers returned with the train of Artillery to the Tower, where they remained until the following spring.⁽¹⁾

Flushed by his success in quelling the insurrections in the west 1686. country and Scotland, James now renewed his endeavours to restore the Roman Catholic religion. Confident of the loyalty of his soldiers, he continued to ignore the laws—more especially the Test Act of 1673, which required “all persons holding civil or military appointments to take the oath of allegiance and supremacy, and to receive the sacrament in the Established Church”—and strove to render himself independent of Parliament, and to crush the liberties of the people. His unconstitutional proceedings aroused the indignation of all classes throughout the country. Many officers of the Army expressed their disapproval of the state of affairs by resigning their commissions ; amongst others Lieutenant-Colonel Talmash and Captain William Freeman of the Royal Fusiliers.⁽²⁾

Alarmed at the growing discontent, James thought to overawe the people by a still greater display of the military force he had at his command—to give convincing proof of the strength, readiness, and devotion

(1) Three companies were detached to Sheerness for garrison duty, in September, 1685, but only remained there a few weeks.

(2) Major St. Clair succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain Soper to the majority. *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

of his Army—and with this object in view, he resolved to form another large camp at Hounslow Heath. Towards the end of May, the company of Miners and a detachment of Fusiliers were ordered to convey tents and other necessaries to the Heath, where they were to mark out the camp. Other detachments of the Regiment followed, and on the 19th June, a train of thirty guns was taken, under an escort of Fusiliers, from the Tower to the camp.

The force assembled at Hounslow consisted of three troops of Life Guards, nine regiments of Horse, three of Dragoons, and thirteen battalions of Infantry—including the Royal Fusiliers—and a train of thirty guns, with fifty-six gunners and twenty-eight matrosses.

The Antiquarian Repertory⁽¹⁾ prints a well-authenticated list of the several corps in camp on Hounslow Heath on the 30th June, 1686. The contributor, in his covering letter to the editor, says :—"I have taken the liberty to send you a very curious draught of King James the Second's army, which was sent at that time in a letter to a certain great man very lately deceased, wherein it was styled an invincible army, which all Holland and the protestant powers united could not overthrow, nor defeat the views of that Prince, to bring this obstinate nation in dutiful subjection to the See of Rome." The list is followed by an interesting description of the "Manner of Encamping," from which we here quote :—

"The Horse, Foot, and Dragoons are encamped in a direct line, the intervals between each Regiment of Horse about 50 paces, the interval between the Foot 70 paces, the intervals between the Horse of the Left and the Dragoons (because of the ground) is near half-a-mile. The Lieutenants' and Ensigns' Tents in the rear of their respective Companies in a direct line, 17 paces from the Soldiers' hutts or tents; the Captains' tents 12 paces behind the Lieutenants'; the Colonels' tents behind the Captains', 10 paces; the Lieutenant-Colonel on the right of the Colonel, and the Major on the left in a direct line. Sir John Phenwick (as eldest Brigadier) his tent in the rear of the center of the Horse on the right, 20 paces behind the Colonels' tents. Sir John Lannerc (as 2nd) in the rear of the left Regiment of Horse on the left. Colonel Sackville (as 3rd) in the rear of the interval between

(1) *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. I. p.p. 229-232. "A List of King James's Army on Hounslow Heath as they lay encamped, with the names of all Generall and Field Officers, Colour of their Cleaths, Number of Men, and Manner of Encamping, &c. June 30th, 1686." This list is given *in extenso* in Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, Vol. II. p.p. 89-92.

Lord Craven's Regiment and the Scotch Guards. Colonel Kirk's (as 4th) in the rear of the interval between his own and the Earl of Bath's Regiment, all four in a direct line.

"The King's Quarters is in rear of the left of the Horse on the left, in an inclosed field, in which quarter are the following tents, viz :—

"The King's Tent and Chappell, Lord Churchill's, Adjutant-Generall's, Quarter-Master-Generall's, Sir Charles Murray's, Earl of Dumbarton's, Earl of Faversham's, Colonel Worthen's, Lord Ranelagh's, Colonel Orbe's.

"The Fuzileers are encamped in rear of the Line, a good distance behind the interval between the Earl of Craven's Regiment and the Scotch Guards, and in several parties about the Store Carriages. The guns are planted about 100 paces before the line, before the interval between the Scotch Guards and Prince George's Regiment, guarded by a party of Fuzileers, each gun having 2 gunners and a matrosse to attend it. The Queen's Scaffold was about 150 paces to the right of the guns, something more advanced from the Line. The Suttlerly Booths are about 200 paces in the rear of the Line."

At first there was much sickness in the camp and several deaths, but the King kept the troops well employed; holding frequent reviews and sharing the camp life with his soldiers. He looked into things himself, and spared no pains to bring his army up to a high standard of efficiency.⁽¹⁾ The effect of this military demonstration on the people did not, however, come up to his expectations; though at first it was certainly regarded with considerable awe. "The Londoners," writes Macaulay, "saw this great force assembled in their neighbourhood with a terror which familiarity soon diminished. A visit to Hounslow Heath became their favourite amusement on holidays. The camp presented the appearance of a vast fair. Mingled with the Musketeers and Dragoons, a multitude of fine gentlemen and ladies from Soho Square, sharpers and painted women from Whitefriars, invalids in sedans, monks in hoods and gowns, lacqueys in rich liveries, pedlars, orange girls, mischievous apprentices, and gaping clowns, were constantly passing and repassing through the long lanes of tents. . . . In truth, the place was merely a gay suburb of the capital. The King, as was amply proved two years

(1) In a letter in the *Ellis Correspondence*, dated 26th June, 1686, the following passage occurs:—"All the Army is now at Hounslow. . . . The King does really harass himself so, that I fear he wastes beyond what can be imagined."

later, had greatly miscalculated. He had forgotten that vicinity operates in more ways than one. He had hoped that his army would overawe London; but the result of his policy was that the feeling and opinions of the Londoners took complete possession of his army."

The Royal Fusiliers left Hounslow on the 9th August, and marched back to the Tower, when they went into quarters for the winter. During their sojourn in camp they had 590 men present and doing duty.

1687. In March, 1687, the establishment of the Regiment was again brought up to thirteen companies; the command of the new company being given to Captain Cheek, who, however, retired early in June, and was succeeded by a Frenchman, St. Ange by name.⁽¹⁾ St. Ange's appointment was keenly resented, for not only was he a Roman Catholic, and therefore legally disqualified, by the Test Act, from holding a commission in the British Army—but he was more than suspected of being an emissary of Louis XIV.

Towards the end of April, the Fusiliers were ordered to Blackheath to guard the mortars and stores sent there for the purpose of making certain experiments before the King. "The proceedings," writes Colonel Waller, in his history of the Regiment, "are thus quaintly reported by Lutterell: 'The 29th, was tried an experiment on Blackheath of bombs with two mines; mortars of 300 weight, and with 9 cylinders, to shoot as many bullets; as also a sort of fiery hott bullett, to burn ships.'"

During the summer several Infantry regiments went into camp at Hounslow, and preparations were made for the Cavalry to follow them. The Fusiliers did not join the camp until the 15th June, on which day they marched from the Tower, in charge of the train of artillery, "with ammunition and other provisions," through the City of London. James exhibited the same energy as in previous years, and his zeal in military affairs is referred to in a letter dated from London, 14th May, 1687:—⁽²⁾

"The King hath had a touch of the gout, but unwilling to believe it so; cannot draw on a boot, but yet went through his military ranks in shoes and stockings."

The historian Dalrymple says that the King "caressed the officers and flattered the soldiers," and that he intended to establish a permanent camp at Hounslow, so as to render himself "independent of his Parliament." Happily James's attempts to dragoon the people into submission to his will all ended in failure, and only hastened his downfall.

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Ellis Correspondence*. Quoted in Dalton's *English Army Lists*, Vol. II.—Introduction, p. xiv.

The Fusiliers left camp during the month of August, and returned to the Tower, and to quarters in its neighbourhood.

It would appear that about this time the armament of the Regiment was settled, and the Miners were ordered to be supplied with "long carabines, strap; the barrells to be 3 foot 2 inches in length; cartouch-boxes, bionets and extraordinary hammer-hatchets."⁽¹⁾ At the close of the year 1687, the establishment consisted of eleven companies of Fusiliers, one company of Miners, and one company of Grenadiers.⁽²⁾ The armament of the Grenadiers was the same as that of the Fusiliers, but they carried hammer-hatchets and hand-grenades in addition.

When James II. took advantage of Monmouth's rebellion to raise 1688. the Royal Fusiliers and other new regiments, there can be little doubt that he cherished an ardent hope—if not belief—that he was establishing a body of devoted troops who would, under any circumstances, uphold his authority against Parliament and the nation, and enable him to carry out his arbitrary designs. Ere three years passed, he knew how woefully he had erred in supposing that the Army would blindly support him at the expense of the national liberties.

Referring to the feeling in the Royal Fusiliers at this critical time, Colonel Waller writes, "the men, all Englishmen, though soldiers, had not surrendered all ideas of their civil rights; amongst them there was the same disgust at the behaviour of the King that was manifested in civil life." This discontent was very plainly shown when, in the spring of 1688, the Seven Bishops were committed to the Tower for refusing to read, or sanction, His Majesty's "Declaration of Indulgence" in the churches. The Fusiliers were then quartered at the Tower, and openly avowed their sympathy with the Bishops; officers and men asking a blessing of the illustrious prisoners, and expressing deep concern for their safe deliverance, as they passed into the fortress. In fact, the public indignation roused by the imprisonment of these high-minded Prelates extended to a large portion of the army, "even to the soldiers of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, who were on duty over them at the Tower, and who repeatedly insisted on drinking the Bishops' health."⁽³⁾ This being

(1) Colonel Waller's *Record of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers*, p. 8. The Fusilier Companies retained the fusils with 3 feet 8 inch barrels. Musketeers of other regiments had "matchlock and snap-hance musquets" with barrels 3 feet 6 inches long—two inches shorter than those of the fusils.

(2) The Records of the Royal Fusiliers do not clearly state when a Grenadier Company was added to the Regiment, but we think it must have been towards the close of the year 1687.

(3) Sir F. W. Hamilton's *Origin and History of the 1st or Grenadier Guards*, Vol. I, p. 295.

reported to the Constable of the Tower, Sir Edward Hales, "he sent orders to the captain of the guard to see it was done no more; but the answer he received was that they were doing it at that very instant, and would drink that, and no other health, while the Bishops were there."⁽¹⁾

The Bishops were tried before the judges in the King's Bench, on the 29th June, and were acquitted, to the intense joy of the whole country. On the same day detachments of several Irish regiments, under command of Sir Charles Carney, arrived at the Tower to relieve the Fusiliers, who were sent to the camp then just formed at Hounslow.⁽²⁾

The camp was formed on the 27th June, on which day the King dined with Lord Churchill in his tent. As a rule he visited the camp twice a week, and was there on the 30th, when the news of the acquittal of the Bishops was made known to the troops and received with tumultuous joy. James inquired of Lord Faversham, in whose tent he was resting, the cause of the uproar. "It is nothing but the rejoicing of the soldiers for the acquittal of the Bishops," the Earl replied. "Do you call that nothing?" said the King. "But so much the worse for them."

On the 10th August, the Regiment returned to the Tower, where all the companies were quartered; the officers being lodged in the house of Mr. Owen Wynn, the Warden of the Mint. Though there were a large number of malcontents amongst the Royal Fusiliers, they, on the whole, were more loyal to the King than most regiments in the service, and in recognition of their loyalty, Lieutenant-Colonel St. Clair was, in July, appointed governor of Tilbury Fort.⁽³⁾

Undeterred by repeated warnings, the King was determined to continue his imprudent and unconstitutional measures, and foreseeing that civil war and possible invasion were likely to ensue, he prepared accordingly. Before increasing his army, he applied to the Prince of Orange for the six British regiments in the service of the States to be sent home at once. The regiments were not sent, but permission was given to officers who desired to return to England to do so, and about forty availed themselves of this opportunity, and quitted the Dutch service. Three regiments of Foot were now formed and taken into the

(1) Sir John Reresby's *Memoirs*, p. 262.

(2) The troops assembled at this—James's last—camp at Hounslow consisted of the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st Foot Guards, a battalion of the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Royal Regiment, the Holland Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, Lord Lichfield's Regiment, and Lord Huntingdon's Regiment. There were also 8 regiments of Horse; in all about 7,000 men.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

pay of Louis XIV., "*who had proposed to maintain a body of 2,000 men in England, to be principally of the Roman Catholic Church*;"⁽¹⁾ at the same time a general augmentation of the Army took place, and ten men were added to each company of the Fusiliers.

These preparations only hastened the crisis they were intended to avert. Even those who had hitherto favoured a policy of passive obedience and non-resistance felt that there must be a limit to the increasing encroachments which James was making upon their liberties, and many of the most influential of the King's subjects—noblemen, soldiers, politicians, clergymen, and gentry—combined to invite the Prince of Orange to come over to defend the Protestant religion, and save the country. It was soon rumoured that a Dutch fleet was about to make a descent upon England, and at the end of September a detachment of the Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Livesay, was ordered to serve on board the fleet against the anticipated invasion. Lord Dartmouth, Colonel of the Regiment, was then in command of the fleet, and his loyalty to the King could not for a moment be doubted; but the Rear-Admiral, Sir John Berry, many of the captains and officers, and most of the sailors were favourable to the popular cause. Lieutenant Livesay was also suspected of being disloyal, and was sent under arrest to London.⁽²⁾ Meantime William of Orange had sailed from Holland, and effected a landing on the Devonshire coast.

"The Regiment was still at the Tower," writes Colonel Waller, "waiting to be called into action to resist the invaders, when, on the 5th November, the very day that William's ships were debarking the first troops in the harbour of Torbay, an order whose meaning is now lost in mystery was issued to the Regiment; the Adjutant, Mr. Shackleton, was ordered 'to be supplied with a pair of pistols and a dark lantern, to be returned at the end of the service.'" On the 8th, instructions were received by the justices of Essex "to press four teams of able horses and waggons, as may be intimated to them by the Lieutenant-Colonel or Major of the Royal Fusiliers, for carrying the baggage and ammunition of the regiment, then ordered to march from the Tower with the Royal train of Artillery." The Fusiliers, however, were not moved from the Tower; their presence in London growing not less pressing, for London was now in revolt and the King's authority crumbling to pieces. On the 10th—for some inexplicable purpose—eighteen pairs of pistols were served out to the sergeants of the Regiment.

(1) Dalton's *English Army Lists*, Vol. II.—Introduction, p. xvii.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

The Royal Fusiliers played but a small part in the downfall of James II., for they remained in the Tower until the 11th December, when the King fled from London. The lords spiritual and temporal now declared for the Prince of Orange, and demanded the keys of the Tower, which were at once delivered to them ; they then appointed Lord Lucas governor. Orders were now issued to disarm all papists and arrest all Romish priests, and in compliance with these orders Captain Haggerston, Lieutenant Haggerston, one sergeant and some privates—all known to be Roman Catholics—received their immediate dismissal.⁽¹⁾ Captain St. Ange was also arrested and sent to Newgate.

After James's flight, London was emptied of English troops to make room for the Dutch, and the Fusiliers were marched to Barnet. Here they remained until the 29th December, when seven companies were ordered to Norwich and six to Yarmouth. From the period of the Revolution, the Regiment ceased to be considered exclusively an Ordnance Regiment, and took its turn of duty with the ordinary Line battalions. Its armament and organisation were not, however, changed

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



CHAPTER II.—1689-1690.

Accession of William III. and Mary II.—Disaffection in British Regiments—The Royal Fusiliers embark for Holland—Join the Prince of Waldeck's Army—Their "Maiden Campaign"—Action at Walcourt—Earl of Marlborough appointed Colonel of the Regiment—The Fusiliers return to England—Join Marlborough's Expedition to Ireland—Capture of Cork and Kinsale—The Regiment placed in garrison at Kinsale.

THE COMPANY OF MINERS.

Officers of the Company—Sent to Ireland—Separated from the Royal Fusiliers and constituted an Independent Company of Miners attached to the Train of Artillery—Service in Ireland and Flanders—Disbanded.

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THE Revolution was now *un fait accompli*; James II. had fled to 1689. France, where he was hospitably received by Louis XIV., and William of Orange assumed the reins of government. The Monarchy, however, lay as it were in abeyance until the 13th February, 1689, on which date the Prince and Princess of Orange were proclaimed King and Queen, as William III. and Mary II. At this time the Royal Fusiliers were still at Norwich and Yarmouth, and there remained until March; when the Regiment was broken up into detachments stationed at Mendlesham, Debenham, Framlingham, Saxmundham, and Wickham.<sup>(1)</sup>

Before his accession to the throne, William had turned his attention to the remodelling of the Army, and to granting commissions to fill the vacancies caused by the removal of Roman Catholic officers, as well as by the resignation of those Protestants who were unwilling to accept a foreign prince as their sovereign in room of him to whom they had sworn allegiance. Of these latter there were not a few; indeed, a feeling of discontent, almost verging on mutiny, began to make itself apparent in several regiments of the old Army—notably in Dundee's Regiment of

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(1) Towards the end of James's reign, the inhabitants of towns in which troops were billeted were occasionally obliged not only to furnish them with food and lodging, but also to advance them their daily pay (the Journals of the House of Commons give many instances where this is complained of.—*Uide Grose's Military Antiquities*, Vol. I, p. 342). The Prince of Orange at once issued an order prohibiting this practice.

Scots Horse,<sup>(1)</sup> and the Royal Regiment of Foot, or "Royal Scots."<sup>(2)</sup> This mutinous spirit, which, in some cases, appeared to be deeply rooted, occasioned William grave anxiety, coming as it did at a critical time. Holland, Germany, and Spain were at war with France, and the States General now demanded from William not only those succours which he was bound by the treaty of Nimeguen to furnish, but also that all the Dutch regiments in England should at once return home. The King was naturally loth to lose the services of his own troops, on whom alone he could implicitly rely at such a crisis, so he determined to send the disaffected British regiments, with some of the Dutch line, to the Netherlands, and to retain his Dutch Guards in England until tranquillity should be restored and the stability of his throne ensured.

Amongst the British regiments selected for service in the Low Countries were the Royal Fusiliers and the Royal Regiment of Foot, who received orders to embark at Harwich. Now the Royals, though borne on the English establishment, were almost exclusively Scotchmen, and they "did not consider themselves bound to obey a King who had not been acknowledged in Scotland"; furthermore they deeply resented the appointment of a foreigner, Schomberg, as their colonel in place of their beloved chief Lord Dumbarton; consequently on reaching Ipswich, the regiment mutinied, seized the military chest and four guns, and marched off *en route* for Scotland. The mutineers were promptly pursued, and overtaken near Sleaford in Lincolnshire, when finding escape was hopeless and that they were greatly outnumbered, they beat a parley, and surrendered at discretion.<sup>(3)</sup>

"The insubordination of the Royal Scots at Ipswich," writes Colonel Waller, "is an event well known in the history of the British Army, but it is not so well known that they had as sympathisers many men from the Royal Fusiliers, some of whom openly joined the Scots in their

(1) Dalrymple and other historians have confounded Viscount Dundee's Royal Regiment of Scots *Horse* with the Royal Regiment of Scots *Dragoons*—the "Scots Greys." The Scots Horse, with Dundee at their head, deserted from Abingdon and reached Scotland in safety; many of them joining the Highlanders in their resistance to William III. The regiment was consequently disbanded.

(2) Now the "Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)." Known as *Le Régiment de Douglas*, 1633-78; Dumbarton's Regiment of Foot, 1678-84; The Royal Regiment, 1684-1751; 1st or Royal Regiment, 1751-1812; 1st Royal Scots, 1812-1821; 1st or Royal Regiment, 1821-71; 1st, the Royal Scots, 1871-81. The Royals were noted for their loyalty to James II., and it was one of his favourite regiments.

(3) Though three or four officers were dismissed from the Army, the Royals were not punished as rebels, "the new Government being as yet unacknowledged in Scotland." William III., it is said, expressed his admiration of the firm loyalty evinced by the Royals to their former Sovereign. The regiment was subsequently sent to Holland.

revolt, while the remainder seemed ready to imitate their example. The greater part of the Regiment was, however, embarked; Captain John Pennington being left at home to secure the deserters."

The revolt of the Royals at Ipswich is said to have been the origin of the celebrated Bill for the due regulation of the Army, known as the "Mutiny Act."<sup>(1)</sup>

The British troops sent to the Netherlands were commanded by John Churchill, *Earl* of Marlborough; his second in command being Thomas Tollemache—the former lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.<sup>(2)</sup> Marlborough landed at Rotterdam in May, and joined the Dutch Army at the camp between Judoigne and Tirlemont early in June.<sup>(3)</sup> The Allies were under the command of the Prince of Waldeck, an officer who had long served the States General with fidelity, and who stood high in the estimation of William III.; the French Army was under Marshal d'Humieres. The rival forces were opposed to each other between the Sambre and the Meuse. In the campaign that followed no general action was fought, but there were several engagements, of which the most important was the repulse of the French attack on Walcourt, a small walled town of Hainault, some three leagues south of Charleroi. On the 25th August, the French unexpectedly attacked Waldeck's foragers; the contending armies were then only separated by the town of Walcourt, which was held by the Allies—their camp being about a mile in rear of it. Marshal d'Humieres ordered the town to be carried by assault, and it would appear (the accounts vary somewhat) that the first attack was made on the neighbouring village of Forgé, which was occupied by a picket of Hodges' Regiment under their own Colonel.<sup>(4)</sup> Colonel Hodges defended the post with great determination, and the two forces quickly became engaged. Waldeck succeeded in planting a battery on a hill commanding Walcourt, and then sent Marlborough forward, with cavalry and infantry, to oppose the enemy and drive them back. The fight

(1) The first Mutiny Act was passed on the 3rd April, 1689, and it was renewed every year (except for three years during the reign of William III.) until 1881, when it was superseded by the "Army Act," which is a permanent fixed code.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) The regiments sent to the Netherlands under Marlborough were—2nd Troop of Life Guards of Horse (now 2nd Life Guards); Royal Regiment of Horse Guards ("The Blues"); one battalion 2nd Foot Guards (Coldstreams); one battalion Scots Foot Guards (now Scots Guards); Prince George of Denmark's Regiment (now The Buffs); the Royal Fusiliers; Colonel Robert Hodges' Regiment (now the 16th or Bedfordshire Regiment); Colonel O'Hare's Fusiliers (now the Royal Scots Fusiliers); and Colonels John Hales', Sir David Collier's, and Edward Fitzpatrick's Regiments, all of which were afterwards disbanded.

(4) The present Bedfordshire Regiment, late 16th Foot.

lasted until the evening, when the French retired in disorder, leaving upwards of 2,000 killed and wounded.<sup>(1)</sup> The Allies only lost two officers and forty men.<sup>(2)</sup>

Marlborough and the British troops gained great praise over this smart affair. "The testimony which Waldeck in his despatch bore to the gallant conduct of the islanders," says Macaulay, "was read with delight by their countrymen. The fight indeed was no more than a skirmish: but it was a sharp and bloody skirmish. There had within living memory been no equally serious encounter between the English and French; and our ancestors were naturally elated by finding that many years of inaction and vassalage did not appear to have enervated the courage of the nation." William III. expressed himself highly satisfied with the conduct of Marlborough and his soldiers at Walcourt. "I am very happy," His Majesty wrote to the earl, "that my troops behaved so well in the affair of Walcourt. It is to you that this advantage is principally owing."<sup>(3)</sup>

As the reward of his skill, Marlborough was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers—in place of Lord Dartmouth, who had adhered to the interests of King James—by commission dated the 25th August, 1689.<sup>(4)</sup>

The Prince of Waldeck pursued the enemy, but he does not seem to have followed up his advantage, and the campaign—so far as the Fusiliers were concerned—soon came to an end. In October, the Allied forces went into winter quarters, and Marshal d'Humieres broke up his army and distributed it in various garrisons.

1690. In the spring of the year 1690, the Royal Fusiliers received orders to return home,<sup>(5)</sup> and on arrival in England were sent to Southwark, whence, in August, they moved to Salisbury and Wilton. By this time, the Jacobite element in the Regiment seems to have been entirely eliminated, and both officers and men were loyal to King William and his Queen.<sup>(6)</sup>

(1) *London Gazette*, August 29th to September 2nd, 1689. No. 2484.

(2) *London Gazette*, August 22nd to August 26th, 1689. No. 2482.

(3) *Coxe's Memoirs of John, Duke of Marlborough*. Vol I, p. 38.

(4) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(5) The Fusiliers and four other British regiments were recalled from Holland in consequence of the threatening attitude of the French, who, it was rumoured, were preparing for a descent upon England.

(6) "This result," writes Colonel Waller, "had not been arrived at in tranquillity. Considerable changes had to be effected. Major Soper, who was proclaimed for high treason, had absconded, and Captain Wilson had succeeded to the majority." *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

We must here, of necessity, revert to events which were taking place in Great Britain and Ireland during the absence of the Fusiliers in the Low Countries. We have seen that the ex-King had many adherents in England and Scotland, who were prepared to risk life and fortune in his cause. Viscount Dundee—the fiery Graham of Claverhouse—had raised James's standard in the Highlands, and in July 1689, he inflicted a severe defeat on the Royalist troops, commanded by General Mackay, at Killiecrankie; but Dundee fell at the moment of victory, and his death broke the backbone of the Jacobite insurrection in Scotland. In Ireland, James's supporters were more numerous, and, if possible, more devoted; moreover, since the autumn of 1688, the principal offices in the State, Army, and Courts of Justice had been filled, with scarcely an exception, by Roman Catholics, who were Jacobites to a man, and resolved not to acknowledge William as their sovereign; so Ireland became, almost immediately, the scene of civil war. Shortly before Marlborough and his command embarked for Holland, news reached London that James had landed at Kinsale with five thousand French troops, and made his public entry into Dublin three days after the accession of William and Mary was proclaimed at Londonderry. With the early fighting in Ireland we have nothing to do, suffice it to say that the war between Royalists and Jacobites was being hotly waged when the Royal Fusiliers returned from their maiden campaign.

Up to this time the Duke of Schomberg had commanded the Royalist forces in Ireland, but—owing to sickness among his men and a lack of horses, provisions, and munitions of war—he had found it necessary to act almost entirely on the defensive. At length not only were the duke's repeated applications for assistance responded to, and transports with fresh troops and stores sent to Belfast, but William himself decided to go over to Ireland and assume command of the Army. He landed at Carrickfergus in June 1690, and in July signally defeated the Jacobites at the battle of the Boyne; whereupon James lost heart and fled back to France. In spite of James's flight, his adherents continued the struggle, and soon William found himself brought to bay before Limerick.

The Earl of Marlborough (who had not accompanied the king to Ireland), when the position was known in London, proposed that a diversion should be made by an attack on Cork, which was defended by strong works constructed by the Irish and French, and garrisoned by four thousand men. Marlborough urgently pressed his proposal on Queen Mary and the Council; staking his reputation that if they would give him the troops then lying idle in England—some five thousand men—he

would reduce Cork and Kinsale before the winter.<sup>(1)</sup> The King having approved of this scheme, the necessary force was placed at Marlborough's disposal; the Royal Fusiliers being one of the regiments selected for the service.

The Regiment at once marched from Salisbury to Southsea—the rendezvous of the force—where it arrived on the 27th August, but, owing to contrary winds and bad weather, the transports did not put to sea until the 18th September.<sup>(2)</sup> Three days later, Marlborough disembarked his troops at the Cove of Cork, and joined forces with the Duke of Wirtemberg, who was in command of some German and Danish regiments. Batteries were at once erected against the enemy's works, and on the 28th September, a breach being reported practicable, orders were issued for an assault to be made.

The Fusiliers, and three other British battalions with a body of Danes, under Brigadier-General Churchill, were ordered forward, their Grenadier Companies leading the assault. Struggling gallantly through a bog, known as the "Rape Marsh," in which they sank up to the armpits, they gained the breach; but ere they could come to close quarters, the Irish hung up a white flag, and agreed to surrender—the garrison, consisting of six regiments, becoming prisoners of war.

Cork reduced, Marlborough pushed on to Kinsale. Here he again met with the success his energy and determination deserved. The Old Fort was carried by a *coup de main*, and batteries were thrown up to breach the stronger works. In a few days everything was ready for an assault; but the Kinsale garrison would not face the storm, and surrendered on the condition of being permitted to retire to Limerick. The vigour and enterprise of Marlborough excited surprise and satisfaction; in thirty-seven days he had fulfilled his promise to reduce Cork and Kinsale, and thereby straitened the communications of the enemy with France, and confined them to the province of Ulster, where they could not subsist without the utmost difficulty.

(1) It is said that William III. pressed Marlborough to accompany him to Ireland in June 1689, but the earl frankly objected to take the field in person against his former King and benefactor; when James retired to France after his defeat at the Boyne, Marlborough at once tendered his services. *Vide Cox's Memoirs of Marlborough*, Vol. I, p. 39.

(2) Marlborough's force consisted of The Royal Fusiliers; Trelawny's Regiment (4th Foot—now King's Own Royal Lancaster); Princess Anne's Regiment (8th Foot—now the King's Liverpool); Hastings's Regiment (13th Foot—now the Somersetshire Light Infantry); Haies's, Colyer's, Fitzpatrick's, Duke of Bolton's (100 men) and Monmouth's (200 men) Regiments; and Lords Torrington's and Pembroke's newly-raised Marine regiments, with a train of Artillery.

The Fusiliers were now ordered into garrison at Kinsale, where they remained until the close of the year. Though the casualties in action, during this brief campaign, were few, Marlborough's troops suffered severely from sickness; the Fusiliers alone having 186 men in hospital.

#### THE COMPANY OF MINERS.

Before proceeding with the history of the Royal Fusiliers, we must give a brief account of the Miner Company, which in 1689 or 1690 appears to have reverted to its original position as an Independent Company for the service of the Ordnance; the change, in all probability, being made in consequence of the Royal Fusiliers having ceased to be exclusively an Ordnance regiment. James Adams was the first captain of the Miner Company, and on the 18th October, 1685, Lieutenant John Pitt (from Captain Sir Martin Beckman's Company) was appointed his lieutenant. Adams left the Regiment in 1687, and was succeeded in command of the Miners by Thomas Phillips, a distinguished engineer.<sup>(1)</sup> Whether the Miners accompanied the Regiment on service to Holland we cannot ascertain, but we are inclined to think that they did not.

In 1689, the Duke of Schomberg—who had succeeded Lord Dartmouth as Master-General of the Ordnance—dismissed Captain Thomas Phillips from his post as 2nd Engineer of England, at the same time superseding him in command of the Company of Miners, “for refusing to attend the duke into Ireland.”<sup>(2)</sup> John Pitt then obtained the Company, which he took on service to Ireland, and one John Pitt, junior, was appointed lieutenant.<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1) For services, &c., of Officers of the Miner Company, *vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Schomberg to the Board of Ordnance, from Lisburn, 27th December, 1689. *Vide* Dalton's *English Army Lists*. Vol. III, p. 305. There appears a discrepancy between the date of Captain Phillips's dismissal and that of the appointment of his successor, Captain John Pitt. Phillips is said to have been dismissed in *December* 1689, and the date of Pitt's commission is *25th June*, 1689. We can only suppose that Pitt's commission was ante-dated. (*Vide infra*, Note 3).

(3) The appointments of Captain and Lieutenant Pitt are thus entered in the Commission Entry Books at the War Office, 1688-1693:—

“Jno. Pitt to be Capt. of the Cy. of Miners, whereof Thos. Phillips was Capt.  
Dated 25th June, 1689.

“Jno. Pitt, junr., to be Lieut. to ditto. Dated 25th June, 1689.”

Captain John Pitt is referred to in a letter from the Duke of Schomberg to the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance in England, dated from Lisburn, 29th January, 1690:—“I have thought fit to send into England Capt. John Pitt, commander of the Company of Miners, and do hereby recommend him to you to advise and direct him in raising of recruits.” (*Vide* Dalton's *English Army Lists*. Vol. III, p. 97, Note 1).

We believe that the Company of Miners was now entirely separated from the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, and came under the Master-General of the Ordnance; for in a letter to the Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance, dated 10th March, 1689<sup>9</sup>/<sub>0</sub>, the Duke of Schomberg writes :—

“And forasmuch as the said Company of Miners doe immediately appertaine onto, and are, a part of the Trayne of Artillery. . . . I desire the said Company may in the future be placed on the same Establishment with the rest of the Trayne, it being under the same constitution, and would augment somewhat the Honour and Grandeur thereof which I shall ever endeavour to promote.”<sup>(1)</sup>

The Company of Miners did good service in Ireland, 1689-91, and subsequently in Flanders, under William III.<sup>(2)</sup> The Company was disbanded in 1697, and Captain Pitt was placed on half-pay.

(1) *Vide Minutes of the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution*. Vol. XXII, p. 176.—“Captain Thomas Brown, Chief Fire-Master in the West Indies, 1693,” by Charles Dalton, Editor of the *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*. Captain Brown, the subject of Mr. Dalton's interesting paper, was sometime Lieutenant of the Company of Miners, but was not appointed until after the Company was separated from the Royal Fusiliers; therefore we have not included his name in the Alphabetical List of Officers of the Regiment. Thomas Brown was appointed Fire-Master 20th April, 1689, and sent to Ireland with a detachment of Artillery destined for the relief of Londonderry. Major-General Kirke appointed him lieutenant of a newly-raised Independent Company of Fusiliers, 6th August, 1689, and on the 11th September, 1690, he was transferred to Captain Pitt's Company of Miners. Brown served throughout the Irish Campaign, and distinguished himself at the second siege of Limerick. The historian of the siege (Story) speaks of him as “our best bombardier,” and relates how “on 10th September, two mortars were brought from on board and planted at Mackay's Fort, being managed by Lieutenant Brown, lieutenant to Captain Pitt's Miners, who did more execution than all the rest, firing three for one of theirs, and planting the bombs very exact.” (Story's *History of the Wars in Ireland*. Part II, p. 212). Brown raised a company for Colonel John Foulkes's Regiment of Foot in Ireland, of which he was made captain on the 18th January, 1692. On the 10th September, 1692, Captain Brown was appointed Chief Fire-Master of a Train of Artillery to be sent to the West Indies. He was killed in the attack on Port St. Pierre, Martinique, 17th April, 1693. (Dalton's *English Army Lists*. Vol. III, p. 236).

(2) Pitt's Company of Miners is included in a list of the English Troops encamped at Parck, at the commencement of the Campaign of 1693, in May and June.





## CHAPTER III.—1691-1692.

The Confederates unsuccessful in Flanders—The Conference at the Hague—The Fusiliers embark at Kinsale for Ostend—Campaign of 1691—Winter Quarters at Namur—Preparations for the Campaign of 1692—Lord George Hamilton supersedes the Earl of Marlborough as Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers—Louis XIV. lays siege to and reduces Namur—The Battle of Steenkirk—Defeat of the Confederates—Colonel Edward Fitzpatrick appointed Colonel of the Regiment—Termination of the Campaign of 1692.

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WHILE William III. was engaged in subduing Ireland, the French 1691. had defeated the Prince of Waldeck at the battle of Fleurus (21st June, 1690) and thus gained an ascendancy over the Confederate forces in Flanders. Flushed with his success in the campaign of 1690, Louis XIV. determined to carry on the war with renewed vigour, and early in the new year, he had a powerful and well-equipped army ready to take the field.

As soon as William's anxieties in Great Britain and Ireland were allayed, he set out for Holland, to assume command in Flanders, and confer with the Princes engaged in the grand alliance assembled at the Hague.⁽¹⁾ At their first meeting William reminded them of the danger to which they were exposed from Louis's ambition; the French, he pointed out, were now in possession of nearly all the strong places, and if dissensions arose, or private interests were allowed to prevail amongst the Allies, the French monarch would surely carry everything before him. He further gave them solemn assurances that he was prepared to spare neither his credit, troops, nor person in so just and necessary an undertaking as the overthrow of their common foe.

The more immediate object of William and his Allies in the Low Countries, was the defence of the frontiers of Brabant to the south, and of Hainault and Flanders to the south-west and west. The line of

(1) The Princes who attended the Congress in person were the Electors of Bavaria and Brandenburg, the Duke of Zell and Wolfenbüttel, the Duke Administrator of Wirtemberg, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, and the Marquis of Guastanga, Governor-General of the Spanish Netherlands; the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy were represented by four Plenipotentiary Ambassadors.

defence extended nearly 200 miles from east, to west and north; that for Brabant commenced at Maestricht, the eastern extremity, the Meuse as far as Namur, and the Sambre as far as Charleroi; and of the fortified towns on the Meuse and the Sambre, Maestricht, Liège, Huy, Namur, Charleroi, and Mons (the capital of Hainault, lying between the Sambre and the Scheldt) were in the hands of the Allies. They also held amongst the frontier towns protecting Flanders—taking a north-westerly course from Mons—Ath, Oudenarde, Deynse, Dixmuyde, Furnes, and Nieuport, with Brussels, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend forming a second line in rear.

Such is a rough sketch of the country which was for the next seven years to be the theatre of war.

On the 11th January, 1691, the Royal Fusiliers and Fitzpatrick's Regiment were ordered to embark at Kinsale for Flanders, but a long delay was caused by the still threatened French invasion, and the consequent alarm felt in England, and so it was not until March that the transports sailed. In bearing down Channel, the fleet experienced terrible weather, and was forced to put into Milford Haven. According to Cannon, "two vessels, having on board part of the Fusiliers, were wrecked on the English coast, and many men perished."⁽¹⁾ The transports eventually reached Ostend early in April, and the Fusiliers went into quarters in West Flanders, where they were joined by a fine body of recruits and a number of men who had been left sick at Kinsale.

While the Fusiliers were yet on their voyage from Kinsale, William III., accompanied by the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Zell, arrived at Loo, where he received the unwelcome intelligence that the French had invested Mons, and were daily expecting Louis XIV. to carry on the siege in person. William at once placed himself at the head of the army, between Brussels and Vilvorde, and advanced to the relief of the beleaguered town; but his forces were too few in numbers to save Mons, which surrendered at the end of March.

Soon after the fall of Mons, the Confederates received reinforcements, and they now outnumbered the French. Meanwhile, the Royal Fusiliers had joined the army, and were brigaded with the Earl of Bath's,⁽²⁾ Colonel Hodges's, and Colonel Fitzpatrick's Regiments, under Brigadier-General Churchill. Of the movements of the Fusiliers during the campaign

(1) Cannon's *Records of the 7th Royal Fusiliers*, p. 11. Colonel Waller states that the fleet "had to put into Milford Haven on the 13th March, short of one ship."

(2) The Earl of Bath's Regiment, raised in 1685, afterwards the 10th Foot, and now known as the Lincolnshire Regiment. The uniform of Bath's Regiment was *Blue* lined with *Red* until 1696, when it was changed to *Red* lined with *Yellow*.

of 1691, we have no certain record, except that they were with the army in camp at Gerpines in July.⁽¹⁾ The campaign was not an important one. "The two armies marched and countermarched, drew near and receded," writes Macaulay. "During some time they confronted each other with less than a league between them. But neither William nor Luxembourg would fight except at an advantage; and neither gave the other any advantage." The only occasion on which British troops were actually engaged during this unsatisfactory campaign was at Leuse, near Cambron. In September, while the Confederates were on the march from Leuse to the plain of Cambron, the Duke of Luxembourg attacked the rear-guard of their cavalry with great fury, and for the moment threw it into disorder. The cavalry, however, quickly rallied, advanced to the charge, and forced the French to beat a retreat. The Fusiliers took no part in this affair.⁽²⁾

Shortly before the action at Leuse, William had handed over command to Prince Waldeck and returned to Loo. The campaign dragged on until October, when the Fusiliers were encamped at Ninove, under Waldeck; who had taken up a position there in order to cover Ghent and secure the country along the canals; but there was no more fighting, and on the 19th October the British troops were ordered into winter quarters, the Fusiliers being sent to Namur.

With that activity to which, in a great measure, may be attributed 1692. the first successes of his arms, Louis XIV. commenced his preparations for another campaign in Flanders very early in the New Year. In January, his troops were already on the move between the Sambre and the Meuse, and the Confederates, in garrison at Brussels, Namur and other towns, were continually employed observing the enemy's motions. In addition to these duties, the Fusiliers were engaged in making a new

(1) In Vol. III of his *English Army Lists*, Mr. Dalton gives "*An Exact List of the Royal Confederate Army in Flanders commanded by the King of Great Britain as it was drawn up at Gerpines Camp, July 27th, 1691*," taken from a contemporary printed list in the British Museum. The following are the British Regiments, with the colour of their uniforms, mentioned in this list:—Horse Grenadier Troop of English Guards (2nd Life Guards), uniform *Red lined white*; First Regiment of Foot Guards (2nd Batt.), uniform *Red lined blue*; Second Regiment of Foot Guards (1st Batt.), uniform *Red lined yellow*; English Fusiliers (Royal Fusiliers), uniform *Red lined yellow*; Earl of Bath's Regiment of Foot (10th, now Lincolnshire), uniform *Blue lined red*; Colonel Hodges's Regiment of Foot (16th, now Bedfordshire), uniform *Red lined white*; Colonel Fitzpatrick's Regiment of Foot (disbanded), uniform *Red lined green*; 1st and 2nd Batts. Scots Guards, uniform *Red lined white*; Sir Robert Douglas's Scots Foot (1st Royals, now the Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment), uniform *Red lined white*; Lieutenant General Mackay's Scots Foot (Scots Brigade), uniform *Red lined red*; Brigadier-General Ramsay's Scots Foot (Scots Brigade), uniform *Red lined white*; Colonel O'Farrell's Scots Fusiliers (now the Royal Scots Fusiliers), uniform *Red lined red*; Earl of Angus's Scots Foot (26th Cameronians, now 1st Batt. Cameronians, Scottish Rifles), uniform *Red lined white*.

(2) The only British troops actually engaged in the affair at Leuse were the Life Guards.

road between Namur and Liège and Hüy. On the 23rd January, the Earl of Marlborough, who had incurred King William's displeasure, was removed from all his commands, and Lord George Hamilton was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers in his stead.⁽¹⁾

In the early spring, the French Army, numbering some 120,000 men of all arms, was concentrated around Mons. Louis XIV. had two grand projects in contemplation: one was to astonish the Confederates by taking Namur, "the virgin fortress from whose battlements the flag had never yet been pulled down"; the other to make a descent upon England with a powerful fleet and army, revive the drooping spirits of the Jacobites, and restore James to the British throne.⁽²⁾

Namur, then considered one of the strongest fortified towns in Europe, is situated at the confluence of the Meuse and the Sambre. The natural strength of the fortress was great, and the Citadel, built on the summit of a rocky eminence, was held to be impregnable; moreover, the fortifications protecting the town had lately been repaired and strengthened, and new works constructed, under the supervision of M. Cohorn, the famous Dutch engineer. Namur was garrisoned by 8,000 troops, including the Royal Fusiliers and Lord Castleton's Regiment of Foot,⁽³⁾ under Prince de Brabanson, M. Cohorn, and other experienced officers.

Towards the end of May, Marshal Boufflers invested Namur, while the Duke of Luxembourg took up a strong position on the road between Namur and Brussels to cover the siege. Louis personally superintended the operations, and with him was Vauban—Cohorn's celebrated rival in military engineering. Twenty thousand unfortunate peasants were forced by the French to work in making the lines of circumvallation and contravallation, and on the 29th May the trenches were opened. On the following day, Boufflers made himself master of one of the suburbs; next the grand magazine of the town took fire and blew up, whereupon the garrison surrendered on the condition of being allowed to retire into the Citadel. The besiegers now concentrated their efforts on Fort William, one of the new works constructed by Cohorn and defended by the great engineer himself. Animated by their brave leader, the garrison held out

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2) Louis's descent on England proved a disastrous failure. His "splendid naval armaments fitted out at the ports of Brest and Toulon," was opposed by the Anglo-Dutch fleet, and defeated—after a six days' engagement—off Cape La Hogue.

(3) Cannon in his *Records of the Royal Fusiliers* makes no mention of the Regiment having formed part of the garrison of Namur during the siege.

manfully for ten days, repulsing five successive assaults; then Cohorn was badly wounded, his troops lost heart, and, the covered way having been captured, they capitulated. The reduction of the Citadel now only remained, and this was immediately undertaken.

While the French were carrying all before them at Namur, William III. had made strenuous exertions to relieve the place. He assembled his forces at Louvain, but the town of Namur had surrendered before he was ready to move. On the 8th June, he advanced on the Mehaigne, only to find himself opposed by Luxembourg, who was strongly posted on the opposite bank. William tried hard to decide the fate of Namur by a general action; he might, even yet, be in time to save the Citadel; fate, however, was against him, for heavy rains having swelled the river, his bridges were swept away, and the low grounds became a complete marsh unfit for cavalry or artillery to pass. So he was forced to remain inactive, at the head of 80,000 men, and "witness, with his own eyes, the reduction of the most important fortress in the Netherlands."⁽¹⁾

Meanwhile the French were besieging the Citadel of Namur "with all the spirit and intrepidity which the presence of their great monarch could inspire,"⁽²⁾ while the Confederate garrison made brave attempts to repel them. "Again the stubborn fighting was renewed," writes Colonel Waller. "Once or twice the guns of the Castle⁽³⁾ drove the French out of their works in Fort William, but with a pertinacity created as much by superior numbers as by courage, they clung to the post. At length a breach was made in the Castle walls, when, with magazines nearly empty, with provisions exhausted, and with a force reduced to one-tenth of the besiegers, the garrison was compelled to capitulate. But so hardly had they fought, so severely had they punished their conquerors, that they were allowed to march out of the place with arms loaded and matches lighted, with drums beating and colours flying to Louvain, where the two English regiments joined William's army."⁽⁴⁾

Out of the 8,000 men who were in garrison at Namur at the commencement of the siege "there were about 1,200 left in Fort William and 2,500 in the Castle when they marched out."⁽⁵⁾ The taking of Namur, under the very eyes of William's powerful army, caused great

(1 & 2) *Life and Diary of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Blackader of the Cameronian Regiment.*

(3) The Citadel.

(4) Colonel Waller's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*, p. 19. We have consulted several accounts of the siege of Namur, but Colonel Waller alone mentions that the garrison was allowed to march out with all the honours of war.

(5) *The Field of Mars*, published in 1781, Vol. II.

consternation in the Spanish Netherlands; "the common people, being extremely dissatisfied that the relief of a place of such consequence had not been vigorously attempted by the Confederates, affronted, nay even assaulted the Dutch at Brussels, and several other places, and did not stick to grumble at King William."⁽¹⁾ Louis XIV. appears to have taken no small credit to himself over this successful siege, which, says Colonel Blackader, he considered "as the greatest action of his life," and he now returned to Versailles, "to be flattered with the pompous compliments of his court and nobility," leaving the Duke of Luxembourg in command of his army.

When Namur fell, William was encamped at Mellé. Anxious to do something that might compensate, even in a small measure, for the loss of Namur, he now endeavoured, by a sudden movement to the west, to surprise and retake Mons. A picked force of between 5,000 and 6,000 men was placed under command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, but the French got wind of the enterprise, and when Wirtemberg approached within three miles of Mons, he heard that fifty-two squadrons of horse were waiting to attack him; so, all chance of a surprise being over, he marched back to headquarters.

As Luxembourg, with his base of operations at Mons, was now in a position to threaten Brussels, William moved his army so as to cover that city from any possible attack. On the 6th July, he marched to Genappes, having the forest of Soignies in his rear and the river Dyle in his front. Three days later, he reviewed the brigade of Guards and fifteen English battalions, including the Royal Fusiliers, in the presence of the Elector of Bavaria.⁽²⁾ A force of cavalry and ten battalions of English and Dutch infantry were now detached, through Brussels and Ghent, to watch the country between Bruges and the Scheldt, and at the end of July, William marched to Hal, crossed the river Senne, and placed himself in the direct line of communication between Mons and Brussels. The French were now advancing from Mons, and on the 1st August they encamped with their left near Enghien, and their right resting on the village of Steenkirk. William was then at Lembecq, about six miles distant, and he determined to sustain his reputation, and

(1) *The Field of Mars*, published in 1781, Vol. II.

(2) In his *Origin and History of the First or Grenadier Guards*, General Sir F. W. Hamilton writes "This review must have been on part of the field made so memorable above 120 years later by the battle of Waterloo, in which many of the regiments took part, which were now being inspected by William." He also gives a list of the English battalions present on this occasion, which includes the Royal Fusiliers. The Scotch battalions were reviewed a few days later.

console the Confederates for their ill success, by attacking Luxembourg at Steenkirk, and forcing him to a general action.

Hoping to take the French by surprise, William sent a spy with false intelligence of his destination; while, by the disposition of his troops, he left the object of his attack uncertain. On the evening of the 2nd August, orders were issued for six battalions to be held in readiness to march an hour before daybreak on the 3rd, as an advance guard, under the command of the Duke of Wirtemberg, who had also some guns and horse placed at his disposal. The country between the Confederate and French Camps being very woody, and intersected by thick hedges and deep ditches, seventeen men from each battalion—including the Royal Fusiliers—of Churchill's Brigade were ordered to accompany the advanced guard, and were furnished with picks, spades, and hatchets to clear the way. These detachments were all under command of a Lieutenant-Colonel Manwaring.⁽¹⁾

Before dawn on the morning of the 3rd August, the Confederate forces were under arms, and the advanced guard marched off, followed—but at too great a distance—by the rest of the army. Wirtemberg led the van, supported by Lieutenant-General Mackay, with the Scottish and several English battalions; Count Solmes commanded the centre, and the Elector of Bavaria the rear. Between nine and ten o'clock, the leading column came upon the French outposts, who were well on the *qui vive*. They were, however, soon driven in, and the Confederates gained possession of a wood opposite to the right of the enemy's camp. Wirtemberg now brought up two batteries and posted them on little eminences on the right and left of the wood; then, covered by their fire, his leading battalions pushed on to the head of the defiles, where they entered a small valley interspersed with many hedgerows, behind which the French showed a determination to maintain themselves. The English and Dutch Guards took up a position on their left of the wood; the Royals (Douglas's), Scots Fusiliers (O'Farrel's), Fitzpatrick's, and another battalion on their right. About eleven o'clock the signal was given, and with a ringing cheer, the British Regiments rushed forward. The French were driven from three of the hedges, but they stoutly defended a fourth; the fire being kept up muzzle to muzzle. The Confederates fought with the utmost gallantry; the First Foot Guards capturing the enemy's guns. It was in this attack, that the brave Sir Robert Douglas, Colonel of the Royals, was killed.

(1) Hamilton's *History of the 1st or Grenadier Guards*. Vol. I, p. 361.

"At this time," writes Lieutenant-Colonel Blackader, "the enemy's camp presented a scene of consternation and disorder; and had the panic been taken advantage of, the affair might have terminated in favour of the Allies. But unfortunately, Count Solmes neglected to follow up this success, and either from a hatred of the English, or a jealousy of the Prince of Wirtemberg, purposely kept back the necessary succours, until Luxembourg had rallied his broken lines and re-inforced them with fresh troops.⁽¹⁾ The French soon recovered their lost ground. Their far-famed Guards were let loose, and in a bravado charged sword in hand. The Dutch and British sustained the shock with the greatest intrepidity. . . . Notwithstanding the superiority of the French in numbers, the battle seemed to remain doubtful, until the arrival of Marshal Boufflers with his cavalry, which gave the fortune of the day a fatal turn." William now reluctantly ordered a retreat, which was conducted with such skill that, although the enemy followed at a short distance, the Confederates returned to their camp unmolested. "The bravery of our men," says the *London Gazette*, "was extraordinary, ten battalions of ours having engaged above thirty of the French at one time."⁽²⁾

The Confederate loss was very heavy, for Mackay's division was almost cut to pieces, and the English Guards nearly shared the same fate. Amongst the officers of rank killed were Lieutenant-General Mackay, the Earl of Angus, Sir Robert Douglas, and Colonel Hodges; Lieutenant-General Tettau, Lord Cutts, the Prince of Hainault, and Sir John Lanier were wounded—the latter mortally. The French suffered severely, nearly 7,000 being killed or wounded, including the Prince de Turenne. They captured two Colours and several guns, and made many prisoners.

"The total losses of the Fusiliers in this bloody battle," writes Colonel Waller, "are not exactly known, but they were considerable; one officer, Lieutenant McDonnell, is known to have been killed. It is also

(1) "Though the Prince of Wirtemberg sent one of his aides-de-camp twice to require succours from Count Solmes, and at last procured a positive command from the King himself, so jealous was the said Count of the Prince's glory, and so thoroughly did he hate the English, that he ordered his Horse, which he knew could not act for want of room, to march, and his Foot to halt, purposely that the English might be massacred, and the Prince foiled, saying to those around him, 'Let us see what sport these English bull-dogs will make us.'" *Ralph*, Vol. II, p. 366. (Quoted by Lieutenant-Colonel Blackader in his Diary). Sterne in his novel *Tristram Shandy* makes "Uncle Toby" allude "to the strange conduct of Count Solmes, in ordering the Foot to halt, and the Horse to march where it could not act; which was directly contrary to the King's command, and proved the loss of the day."

(2) Blackader states that of the ten battalions (not including the Guards) which bore the brunt of the fighting and suffered such heavy losses, four were English and Scotch, the remainder Dutch and Danes.

believed that two of the officers captured by the French, Lieutenants Groves and Ruthin, belonged to the Royal Fusiliers."⁽¹⁾

In consequence of the death of Sir Robert Douglas, Lord George Hamilton obtained the Colonelcy of the Royals, and Colonel Edward Fitzpatrick succeeded to the command of the Royal Fusiliers.⁽²⁾

On the 22nd August, the Regiment was detached from the main army, with several other corps, under Lieutenant-General Tollemache, to Bruges; whence they proceeded to Dixmuyde and were employed in repairing the works. D'Auvergne relates that on the 12th September, "the ordinary detachments of the Earl of Bath's Regiment and of the Fusiliers being at work at the bastion in enlarging the ditch, found an old hidden treasure, which quickly stopped the soldiers working, who fell all a scrambling in a heap, some bringing off a very good booty . . . several Jacobuses and Sovereigns being found by the soldiers, and a great many old pieces of silver of Henry II., Charles IX., Henry III., and Henry IV.'ths coin, which are now hardly to be found in France."⁽³⁾

From Dixmuyde the Fusiliers were ordered to Ghent, where they remained the rest of the year.

(1) A list of British Officers killed and wounded at Steenkirk is given in No. 7018 M. S. *Harleian*, in which appears the name of "Lieutenant McDonnell, of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, killed"; but we cannot find this officer in Dalton's *English Army Lists*. A Lieutenant George Groves and an Ensign Lewis Duterne were taken prisoners at Steenkirk, but they both belonged to Fitzpatrick's Regiment, though they were subsequently appointed to the Fusiliers. (*Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers, and Dalton's *English Army Lists*, Vol. III, p. 258). We can find no trace of Lieutenant Ruthin.

(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(3) D'Auvergne's *Campaign in the Spanish Netherlands, 1692*.



CHAPTER IV.—1693.

Opening of the Campaign of 1693—Luxembourg's Stratagem—The Battle of Landen—Casualties of the Royal Fusiliers—End of the Campaign of 1693.

1693. **D**URING the winter the Confederate and French Armies remained quietly in their quarters, with the exception that the French, after a short investment, captured Furnes, which led to the abandonment of Dixmuyde. It was conjectured that Louis XIV. would recommence hostilities in the early spring, and open the campaign of 1693 with the siege of Charleroi. He had now an army greater than he had ever before assembled, which he formed into two separate corps: one, commanded by Luxembourg, posted at Givry, between Mons and Binch, on the road to Beaumont; the second, or left corps, under Marshal Boufflers, stationed, part of it at Ypres, and part at La Trinité, in front of Tournay, between Ath and Courtray.

William III. was no less active in his preparations; he had returned to England in the autumn, and by the end of March was back again at Loo, where he stayed until the opening of the campaign. In May, his forces began to assemble about Dieghem, between Brussels and Louvain, and here he joined them early in June. On the 5th June, he moved the main body of his army to Parck, near Louvain, and was joined by the troops under the Duke of Wirtemberg, and Tollemache with the brigade of English Guards.

The Royal Fusiliers were now encamped at Parck, and posted to Churchill's Brigade with the Royals, the Queen Dowager's (now the Queen's Royal West Surrey), the Buffs, and Trelawney's (now the King's Own Royal Lancaster) Regiments.⁽¹⁾

In July, Luxembourg laid siege to Hüy whereupon William advanced nearer to Liège; but hearing that Hüy had surrendered, and that his

(1) The British Regiments of Foot encamped at Parck at the commencement of 1693, were:—The 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers); 2nd Foot Guards (Coldstream); Scots Foot Guards; The Royals (Royal Scots, Lothians); Selwyn's (Queen's Royal West Surrey); Churchill's (The Buffs); Trelawney's (King's Own Lancaster); Fitzpatrick's (The Royal Fusiliers); Grenville's (Lincolns); Tidcombe's (Prince of Wales's Own West Yorks); Stanley's (Bedfords); O'Farrel's (Royal Scots Fusiliers); Maitland's (King's Own Scottish Borderers); Ferguson's (1st Cameronians, Scottish Rifles); Erle's (Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire); Graham's, Mackay's, Lawder's, Castleton's, Collingwood's, and Argyll's Regiments (all subsequently disbanded), and Pitt's Company of Miners—formerly Miner Company of the Royal Fusiliers (*vide* Chap. II, p. 20).

enemy was marching on Liège, he detached a strong force under Wirtemberg to reinforce the garrison. He then encamped at Neerhespen, with the river Gette in his rear. This was exactly what Luxembourg had expected and wished for; his movement against Liège was a mere feint, and that feint had served its purpose by causing William to greatly weaken his force. He turned his back on Liège, which had seemed to be his object of attack, and hastened towards the Gette; so William with only some 50,000 men found himself confronted with a hostile force numbering 80,000 of all arms.⁽¹⁾

William received intelligence of the enemy's approach in ample time to permit him to retreat, and avoid a general action with so superior a force. He might easily have placed the deep, rapid waters of the Gette—then swollen by heavy rains—between him and the vast columns which were advancing against him; but considering his position a strong one, and that it might be made still stronger, he determined to await the attack. The position he had to defend was on rising ground, extending from the villages of Laer and Neerwinden on the right to Neerlanden and Rumsdorf (a hamlet within a mile of the town of Landen⁽²⁾) on the left; his camp was pitched on open ground, stretching about four miles from flank to flank, with the villages of Wange and Neerhespen, and the river Gette in rear.

Having made up his mind to risk an action, William lost no time in strengthening his position. Working parties of thirty men from each battalion were detailed to throw up a breast-work between Neerwinden and Neerlanden, which lay most exposed to attack, and to make abattis and plant palisades. After the fashion of the old Walloon provinces, Neerwinden and the neighbouring villages were surrounded by wet ditches and strong fences, and of these primitive defences William made good use—especially at Neerwinden. All through the night of the 18th July, the Confederates laboured with pickaxe and spade, and when the sun rose on the following morning, the whole of their position was entrenched, and flanked by redoubts and demi-lunes.⁽³⁾

(1) Harris in his *Life of William III.* states that the French outnumbered the Confederates by 35,000 men.

(2) Landen is a town situated on the Beck, a rivulet which runs past Rumsdorf and Neerlanden, and joins the Gette near the village of Dormael. William's camp lay between the Gette and the Beck. Macaulay mentions the "little stream of Landen, from which the English have named the disastrous day," but, judging by the plan of the position, the Landen was a mere brook running into the Beck between Rumsdorf and Landen.

(3) The Duke of St. Simon, who after the battle, surveyed the ground, expressed astonishment at the rapidity with which entrenchments so vast and strong had been prepared. (*Graut's British Battles on Land and Sea.*)

The right of the position was occupied by three brigades : Ramsay's Scotch battalions holding the village of Laer ; the Brandenburgers and Hanoverians Neerwinden. The Royals, Buffs, Selwyn's, and Trelawney's Regiments, with Prince Frederick's Danes, were posted in and about Neerlanden, on the extreme left ; while the main body of the infantry were intrusted with the defence of the long line of entrenchments between Neerwinden and Neerlanden, the British and Dutch Guards being on the right, with the Royal Fusiliers near them.⁽¹⁾ The cavalry were in rear of the two flanks ; the dragoons extending along the Beck, from the village of Dormael to near Neerlanden, to protect the left of the position.

The left wing of the French Horse, under Marshal the Marquis de Joyeuse, had advanced to within a short distance of the Confederate lines on the evening of the 18th ; their infantry, with the greater part of the artillery, arrived two hours later. The Duke of Luxembourg, however, considered it too late to engage, and postponed his attack until the morning. At sunrise on the 19th, the French were discovered formed up within cannon-shot, and the Confederate artillery at once opened upon them ; doing considerable execution before the enemy's guns were able to return the fire. About six o'clock the French advanced over the open ground, in alternate lines of infantry and horse, but they could not face the furious cannonade, and so filed off to both flanks. Luxembourg now ordered an attack to be made on Laer and Neerwinden, and at eight o'clock, General Rubantel's, the Duke of Berwick's, and Mountchevreuil's columns advanced on the left of the latter village ; which was at once reinforced by three battalions of the English, Scotch, and Dutch Guards. Severe fighting ensued, during which the Duke of Berwick—James's natural son—was taken prisoner, with several other French officers ; twice the French columns attacked with their usual *élan*, and twice they were repulsed with heavy loss. Their attempts on Laer were equally unsuccessful. Luxembourg now turned his attention to the left of the line, and a vigorous assault was made on Neerlanden, which also failed. Thus during the early part of the day, the Confederates had the advantage at every point of attack.

The Royal Fusiliers had up to this time been only spectators of the action, which it appeared to them would be decided without their aid. But Luxembourg was not yet defeated ; his superior numbers enabling him to bring forward fresh troops, and renew his attacks. The Prince of

(1) Cannon says "The Royal Fusiliers were posted near the right of the Confederate Army"; so they were probably next to the Guards's brigades, which were on the extreme right of the line of entrenchment.

Conti being joined by the French and Swiss Guards with three other brigades, at length succeeded in carrying Neerwinden, and broke the Hanoverian Cavalry, whilst their second line of horse and the reserve advanced on the left along the hedges of Laer. At this critical moment, the Marquis d'Harcourt arrived from Hüy with twenty-two squadrons.

Now came the Fusiliers's turn. The French brigades of Vermandois, Nice, Roussillon, and La Sare, flanked by dragoons, and covered by a cloud of grenadiers, approached the ground where the Royal Fusiliers were posted. Colonel Fitzpatrick, who was at the head of the Regiment, ordered the men to hold their fire until their opponents were close to them. The French grenadiers rushed forward, and flung a shower of hand-grenades over the breastwork; then the Fusiliers delivered a well-directed volley, which "rent chasms in the French ranks." For a moment the enemy wavered, but, urged forward by Marshal Villeroi, they renewed the attack; while the marshal, at the head of a picked body of troops, charged and forced the right of the entrenchment. The Fusiliers and other corps at this part of the field, were assailed front and flank, but every inch of ground was hotly disputed. Fitzpatrick was severely wounded and carried off the field, yet his men held to their post, until at length they were forced back by sheer weight of numbers. They speedily rallied, and rushing upon their foes, once more regained the lost ground. A momentary pause ensued; then a fresh column of the enemy renewed the attack, and in spite of their undaunted courage, the English soldiers were again driven back, when the breastwork was levelled to give entrance to a large body of cavalry. "However," writes d'Auvergne, "they did not come in upon easy terms; the first troop of Life Guards, of which Luxembourg was Colonel, lost their standard, which was taken by a soldier of the Coldstream Guards. The Fusiliers suffered very much in this action."⁽¹⁾

All chance of success having now passed away, the survivors of the Regiment reluctantly withdrew from the field, and joining a large body of infantry, under Lieutenant-General Tollemache, retired by the Beck upon Dormael, and thence to Lewe. The enemy attempted to interrupt the retreat, but the British battalions promptly faced about, and the French halting abandoned the idea of pursuit. The remainder of the Confederate Army were not so fortunate, for they had to pass the Gette by a narrow

(1) D'Auvergne's *Campaign in Flanders, 1693.*

bridge, which soon got blocked; consequently the rear was severely handled by the French, King William himself narrowly escaping capture.⁽¹⁾

Thus ended the bloody battle of Landen, which was fought—as the old Chroniclers say—“for the glory of France or England.” The odds against the Confederates were nearly two to one, and though defeated, they certainly **were** not disgraced. Their losses were heavy, but the French suffered still more severely; so much so that their victory was regarded by the nation “rather as a curse than a blessing.”⁽²⁾

• The casualties amongst the Royal Fusiliers at Landen were very severe. Lieutenant-Colonel Whalley and Lieutenants Fairbrother, Cooper, and Blackmore were killed; Colonel Fitzpatrick, Major Wilson, Captains Ruthwin, Hart, Bettsworth, and Withers, and Lieutenant Fletcher were wounded—Captain Ruthwin mortally.⁽³⁾ The loss in non-commissioned officers and men was very great, but the exact number has never been ascertained.

After William passed the Gette at Neerhespen, he united part of his Foot Guards, and the survivors of Ramsay's Brigade, to the horse of the left wing. With these and the troops he had brought with him, he joined the Elector of Bavaria, and retired to Boutechem, near Tirlemont. The Fusiliers and other corps, under Tollemache, marched from Lewe to Diest, and a few days later joined the King at Eppenheim.

Luxembourg soon after his victory at Landen invested Charleroi, and William being unable to relieve it, the garrison capitulated after a vigorous defence.

In September, the Confederate Army began to separate for the winter, the Fusiliers proceeding to Ghent, where they were quartered with three battalions of the Foot Guards and Selwyn's Regiment.

(1) “The King of England in the day of battle shewed himself, as he had already done, a brave and gallant man; and it was only the wonderful providence of God that preserved one who exposed himself so much.”—*Life of King William*, published in 1702. D'Anvergne states that “the King narrowly escaped three musquet shots, one through his periwig, which made him deaf for a while.”

(2) The Confederates lost some 10,000 men, 69 guns, and 60 standards; the French 15,000 of all ranks, including Patrick Sarsfield, titular Earl of Lucan, who fell while leading a French Division. Though defeated, William III. had two medals struck to commemorate the battle of Landen; bearing his own profile, with the legend INVICTISSIMUS GVILEMVS MAG.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

CHAPTER V.—1694-1699.

Campaign of 1694—Recapture of Hüy—Opening of the Campaign of 1695—William III. invests Namur—Storming of the Tower of La Bougé—Boufflers surrenders the Town—Siege of the Citadel—Villeroy attempts to relieve Namur—Sortie of the 18th August—Storming and Capture of the Citadel—End of the Campaign of 1695.—Jacobite Conspiracy and threatened Invasion of England—The Fusiliers are ordered home, but return to Flanders without landing in England—Campaign of 1696—Death of Brigadier Fitzpatrick—Sir Charles O'Hara appointed Colonel of the Regiment—Campaign of 1697—The Peace of Ryswick—The Regiment returns to England—Stationed in the Channel Islands during 1698-99.

THOUGH William and his Allies had during the last three years 1694. successfully prevented the French from making any permanent advance into the Spanish Netherlands, they had lost several frontier towns, and been worsted in two general actions—Steenkirk and Landen—so, on the whole, the fortune of war had been against them; but now they took more energetic steps to increase the strength of their army in the field, and the new year witnessed the commencement of the turn of the tide. In the early spring, several regiments of horse and foot arrived from England; also strong drafts of recruits to make good the losses sustained by the British troops during the previous campaign.

In May, the Royal Fusiliers, their ranks fully recruited, quitted Ghent and marched to Bethlem Abbey, near Louvain, where the Confederate forces were assembling. On taking the field, they were brigaded with the Royals, and Selwyn's, Churchill's, Brewer's (12th—Suffolks), and Erle's Regiments, under Brigadier-General Erle.

The summer was passed in manœuvring, and nothing occurred during the campaign of 1694 worthy of notice, except the recapture of the town of Hüy; but though the Fusiliers saw little or no fighting, they were called upon to perform many severe marches, and—in common with the rest of the Army—suffered much privation owing to the scarcity of provisions. When the winter came on, the Regiment returned to its old quarters at Ghent.

The death of his consort, Queen Mary, did not prevent William from 1695. taking the field in person in 1695. He now reigned alone, and on

leaving for Holland in May, appointed Lords Justices to manage affairs in England while he was at the head of the Army abroad.

The French, who—owing to the death of the Duke of Luxembourg—were commanded by Marshal Villeroy, had found so much difficulty during the last campaign in protecting their conquests in Flanders, that they now provided for their security by throwing up a line of entrenchments extending on the right from Bossut on the Scheldt, through Courtray and Commines on the Lys, thence by Ypres, Fort Knock, and Furnes, to Dunkirk⁽¹⁾ on the left. To oppose any sudden attack from this quarter, and to interrupt the enemy's works, the Confederates were ordered, early in April, to furnish 500 men from every corps in Flanders, and the 35,000 troops thus got together rendezvoused near Deynse, under the Elector of Bavaria. Attempts were made to stop the progress of the French works, but it being found impracticable to do anything so early in the year, the force was broken up, and the detachments returned to their respective quarters.

As soon as William landed in Holland, he gave directions for opening the campaign, and the British troops were ordered to assemble at Aersele, under the Prince de Vaudemont. The Confederate Army was now divided into two corps: one, chiefly British and Dutch, forming the right wing, commanded by the King and the Prince de Vaudemont; the other under the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Holstein Ploen. During the previous year, William had contented himself with simply seeking to resist the progress of the enemy; he now determined to recover the important fortress of Namur, which had been greatly strengthened since it fell into Louis's hands, and was garrisoned by 12,000 men. Early in June, he arrived at Aersele, and assumed command.

On the 12th June, the troops marched towards Ypres, and encamped at Rousselaer. Here Colonel Fitzpatrick, who had been invalided home after the battle of Landen, rejoined the Royal Fusiliers. He was now given a brigade, to which the Fusiliers were posted.

Matters were now sufficiently matured to commence the important operation of the campaign, and William left the camp at Rousselaer, leaving de Vaudemont, with 30,000 men, to watch the enemy, and cover Flanders. He then ordered the Earl of Athlone, who was near Maestricht, to march at once, and, together with the Brandenburgers and troops from Liège, to invest Namur. The investment was completed on the 3rd July, too late, however, to prevent Marshal Boufflers throwing himself with considerable reinforcements into the place.

(1) Ost Dunkirk, between Nieuport and Furnes.

The Dutch troops were the first to break ground near the village of Bougé, and on the 6th, the Royal Fusiliers, with Seymour's and Columbine's (6th Royal Warwicks) Regiments opened the trenches upon the covered-way on the hill of La Bougé, and by the 18th, sufficient progress had been made to justify the storming of the tower of La Bougé. Accordingly orders were issued for an assault to be made that evening by five battalions of Guards, supported by nine English and Scotch Line battalions under Brigadier-General Fitzpatrick. The following is the contemporary account of the assault (quoted by Colonel Waller) as published in the *London Gazette*:—

“The disposition of the attack was as follows:—The 1st battalion of the First Guards, the battalion of the Coldstreams, and the battalion of Scots Guards for the right attack towards the bottom: the 2nd battalion of the First Guards, and one battalion of the Dutch Guards for the left attack by the old tower. At the head of each of these attacks were 120 armed Fusiliers, carrying fascines before them, and 120 Grenadiers followed by 100 workmen with tools and gabions. On the right of the body on the right hand were 100 Grenadiers carrying fascines before them, followed by 50 workmen; and the same number of Grenadiers and workmen on the right of the body on the left hand, betwixt the two attacks. The signal being given at half-past six p.m., the several battalions marched forward in the order above mentioned, with the greatest courage and undauntedness that ever was seen, without taking any notice of the enemy's fire, which was very furious; the Fusiliers in the front carrying their fascines to the very palisades, when, laying them down, they fired upon the enemy, and the Grenadiers threw their grenades into the tower and works, while the battalions marched close after them in order with their arms shouldered, till they came so near that they presented over the palisades, drove the enemy from thence, and pursued them through a large place of arms to the bottom of that work.

“The French making fresh fire from the counterscarp, and a redoubt on the other side of a hollow way on our flank, my Lord Cutts with three battalions⁽¹⁾ from our trenches came immediately

(1) Tidcomb's (Prince of Wales's Own West Yorks), Stanley's (Bedfords), and Collingwood's (disbanded). The other British battalions before Namur were the 1st and 2nd First Foot Guards, 1st Coldstreams, 1st Scots Guards, Lord George Hamilton's (Royal Scots); Selwyn's (Queen's Royal West Surrey); Trelawney's (K. O. Royal Lancaster); Columbine's (Royal Warwicks); Royal Fusiliers; Ingoldsby's (Royal Welsh Fusiliers); Maitland's (K. O. Scottish Borderers); and Seymour's, Lauder's, Saunderson's and Nassau's—all since disbanded.

to sustain our men, with the first of which he marched to the lowest palisades, and with the Guards again repulsed the enemy, part into the water and the rest where they could best escape. Brigadier Fitzpatrick marched at the same time with the regiment of Lord George Hamilton, the Royal Fusiliers, Ingoldsby's, Saunderson's, Lauder's, and Maitland's; the two first of these were sent to relieve the Dutch Guards, and those with the Lord Cutts at the lowest palisades; and the rest were drawn up by the tower to sustain as the action should require, except the regiment of Lauder, which was posted on the side of the hollow way to prevent being flanked or surprised. In the meantime, Major-General Ramsay ordered all the pikemen to carry fascines, and to dig till a work was made sufficient to resist musket-shot, when he posted the regiments of Ingoldsby, Saunderson, Lauder, and Maitland, and at the point of day drew off the rest of the troops to the first parade. The heat of the action lasted about two hours, during which time we possessed ourselves of the enemy's works."

The British troops fought with dogged determination; they would not be denied, and so furious was their attack on the second covered-way, and on the batteries on the brow of the hill, that many of the Frenchmen rushed into the stone-pits for refuge. "See my brave English!" exclaimed the King, laying his hand on the Elector's shoulder, as he watched the French being driven from point to point; "See my brave English!" On this day, the Fusiliers lost Lieutenant Robert Dancy of the Grenadier Company killed, and Captain Negus—who was with the working party—wounded⁽¹⁾; their loss in men was considerable, but the number is not recorded.

The successful attack on the tower of La Bougé enabled the Confederates to carry their trenches to the village of Bougé, towards the St. Nicholas Gate; thereby greatly facilitating their operations.⁽²⁾ Fort Pollard was carried on the 26th, and next day a lodgment was effected in the counterscarp near St. Nicholas Gate. On the 2nd August, William, anxious for various reasons, to hasten the fall of Namur, determined to assault the counterscarp of the Bastion de St. Roche, the

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) "The scientific part of the operations was under the direction of Cohorn, who was spurred by emulation to exert his utmost skill. He had suffered, three years before, the mortification of seeing the town, as he had fortified it, taken by his great master Vauban. To retake it, now the fortifications had received Vauban's last improvements, would be a noble revenge." (Macaulay.)

face of which had been considerably breached. The attack, which lasted until a late hour, was successful. The following day the breaches were enlarged, and on the 4th August, Marshal Boufflers—fearing that the garrison was not sufficiently numerous to defend the whole circuit of the walls much longer—offered to surrender the town if he and his troops were allowed to retire into the Citadel. These terms were accepted, and Boufflers withdrew to the Citadel, having lost 5,000 men in his defence of the town.

The town of Namur having fallen into his hands, William immediately commenced operations against the Citadel. Fresh batteries were erected, and on the 13th August, 136 guns and 50 mortars opened on the Terra Nova and Fort Cohorn; keeping up their fire almost without intermission, to the great terror of the garrison; who were “so scared that none of them durst peep out of their shelters underground, except such as were obliged to be on duty.” During the siege, Captain Thomas Hart of the Fusiliers was killed in the trenches.⁽¹⁾

Meanwhile, Marshal Villeroy—on whom Boufflers depended for succour—having taken Dixmuyde and Deynse, thought to force William to raise the siege of Namur by menacing Brussels. He advanced to that beautiful city, and bombarded it for thirty-six hours; causing immense damage to public and private buildings. “All this devastation, however, produced no effect excepting much private misery,” writes Macaulay. “William was not to be intimidated or provoked into relaxing the firm grasp with which he held Namur;” so the French marshal proceeded to Enghien, whence, at the head of 80,000 men, he marched towards Namur. In the meantime de Vaudemont had joined William, who therefore thought himself strong enough to try conclusions with Villeroy, without interrupting the operations against Namur; so he took up a strong position on the west of Namur, and there awaited his enemy. For three days William and the French marshal confronted each other, and it was fully expected that the 19th August would see the rival forces engaged; but when the sun rose on the 19th, William found that Villeroy had fallen back some miles, and he at once despatched a messenger to the Elector of Bavaria to storm the Citadel of Namur without delay.

To return to the siege. On the 18th August, Boufflers—confident that his brother marshal was bent on coming to his relief—ordered 200 dragoons and 500 grenadiers to make a sortie. It was about 11 p.m., and Lord Cutts and the Count de Riviera had just posted the

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

guards to cover the working parties, when the French dragoons and grenadiers sallied forth. The first attack was made on the right, and was immediately repulsed by Count de Riviera, who was visiting the night posts. The left was then assailed, where Lord Cutts had just posted the advance guard, and a squadron of French dragoons "came upon Mr. Sutton, a lieutenant of Colonel Seymour's regiment, who being posted in the plain of Salsine, with 37 English Fusiliers, let them come on till they were within a few yards of him, and then firing upon them, retreated softly towards our main body; and the dragoons pressing again upon him, he gave them a second volley, at which time the Spanish and Bavarian horse, who were posted in the plain of Salsine to sustain the infantry, fell in with the enemy and followed them to the very gates of the Castle, killing several and making some prisoners."⁽¹⁾ Colonel Waller quotes this account of the sortie, and adds, "there is no doubt that the men belonged to the Royal Fusiliers, but there is some confusion as to the identity of the officer. It is possible that Lieutenant Sutton, who was in the Regiment in 1687, still remained, but we cannot show that he was really the person."⁽²⁾

While William was watching Marshal Villeroy, the cannonade against the Citadel had been continued, and on the 19th August (o.s.), the breaches in the Terra Nova and Fort Cohorn were reported practicable; so, in accordance with the King's orders, preparations were made for an assault. Boufflers was first summoned to surrender, but he asked for ten days' grace; hoping that his brother marshal might yet come to his aid. His request was refused, and the assault took place next day.

"The storming of the Castle of Namur by the British under Lord Cutts," writes Colonel Waller, "is one of the great deeds of the British Army, and as a military exploit has never been surpassed; but in the 'dark ages' when it occurred, neither historians nor gossips condescended to give such ample details as would enable us to chronicle the separate deeds of regiments, and therefore for the exploits of the Royal Fusiliers we must take the exploits of the whole army, and say they were of the glorious band who did these things!" That the assault was successful is a matter of history, but its success was purchased by the loss of 2,000 officers and men. The casualties amongst the Fusiliers were

(1) From a contemporary account quoted by Colonel Waller.

(2) There was no officer named Sutton in Seymour's Regiment in 1695, but one Thomas Sutton was appointed lieutenant of Captain William Helmsley's Company in April, 1697. We are certain that the officer mentioned in the account of the sortie was *not* Lieutenant Daniel Sutton of the Fusiliers.

numerous, and included Captain Henry Groves and Lieutenant Rainsford wounded.”⁽¹⁾

Boufflers having done all he could, capitulated, and it was agreed that he and his troops should be allowed to depart; leaving the Citadel, with all the artillery and stores, to the Confederates. Three salvoes from the guns of the Confederate Army notified to Villeroy the fall of Namur. “He instantly retreated towards Mons, leaving William to enjoy undisturbed a triumph which was made more delightful by the recollection of many misfortunes.”⁽²⁾

The reduction of Namur terminated the campaign, and as soon as the works had been repaired, William dismissed the Army to their winter quarters, the Fusiliers being again sent to Ghent.

The capture of Namur greatly redounded to the credit of William and his Army, and though the surrender of Deynse and Dixmuyde somewhat marred the success, the balance of gain during the campaign remained with the Confederates. In the autumn, the King returned to England, and his home-coming was the signal for the revival of a dastardly conspiracy against his life.

The Jacobite conspiracy, known as “Sir George Barclay’s Assassination Plot,” was fortunately discovered, and frustrated, in January 1696; but another plot for a Jacobite insurrection, which was to be supported by a French invasion, existed. This too was made known to the King, and when, in March, the French troops destined for the invasion began to assemble about Dunkirk and Calais, the British fleet put to sea, and orders were issued for several British regiments, including the Royal Fusiliers, to return immediately from Flanders. The Fusiliers embarked at Sas van Ghent, and sailed to Flushing, where the transports were placed under convoy of Dutch men-of-war. By the time they arrived off Gravesend, all danger of a rising or an invasion had passed, so the transports sailed again with the first fair wind, and the Fusiliers landed in Flanders without having set foot on English shores.

During the uneventful campaign of 1696, the Regiment served with the Brabant Army, under William, until September, when it joined de Vaudemont’s forces in Flanders, and encamping near the village of St. Michael, was employed in constructing works to protect Bruges. In October it went into quarters at Ghent, and Brigadier Fitzpatrick returned home on leave. On the 10th November, Fitzpatrick embarked at

(1) *Vide Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.*

(2) *Macaulay.*

Holyhead, on the packet-boat *William*, for Dublin. The *William*, unfortunately, was driven ashore in a violent gale, near Sutton, in Dublin Bay, and every soul on board perished, except the master and a boy. The Brigadier's body was recovered and interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral. He was succeeded in command of the Fusiliers by Brigadier-General Sir Charles O'Hara. The Lieutenant-Colonel at this time was John Shrimpton, who was appointed, from the First Foot Guards, in 1695.⁽¹⁾

1697. Leaving Ghent in March, the Royal Fusiliers were billeted in some of the villages between Brussels and Malines; whence two companies were presently detached to form part of the garrison of Oudenarde.

The French commenced the campaign of 1697 by investing the town of Ath; their trenches being opened towards the end of May. During that month, King William, who had come over to Holland escorted by fifteen ships of the line, arrived at the camp of Bois-Seigneur-Isaac, where the whole Confederate Army—nearly 100,000 strong—was assembled. Wishing to lose no time in relieving Ath, William moved to St. Quentin Linneck, near Ninove, where he was joined by 10,000 German troops. The three French Armies in Flanders numbered 145,000 of all arms, inclusive of a flying column under the Marquis d'Harcourt. After constant manœuvring, William at length despaired of forcing the enemy to raise the siege. He did not venture to attack Boufflers separately, as a treaty of peace was then under consideration, and any failure on his part might seriously prejudice the Confederate cause; so in June, he marched on Brussels and took up a position to defend the city. Ath had then surrendered to Marshal Catinat. The Fusiliers—except the two companies in garrison at Oudenarde—were now encamped behind the forest of Soignies, where they suffered much from the heat of the weather, and want of clothing.

In September the Peace of Ryswick was signed,⁽²⁾ and in November the Regiment returned to England, and disembarked at Gravesend after an absence of six years. In addition to the casualties in action already mentioned, the Fusiliers, during their service in the Netherlands, lost Captain-Lieutenant John St. Clair, and Lieutenants Guyon and Hancock.⁽³⁾

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels; and Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) The Treaty of Ryswick was signed on the 20th September (n.s.), and ratified by William III. on the 25th. This Treaty was a great triumph to William, for Louis XIV. had declared that he would "never sheath the sword" until he had replaced James II. on the throne of England, and now, by the terms of one of the first clauses of the Treaty, he recognised William as the legitimate King of Great Britain and Ireland, and engaged not to disturb him in the quiet possession of his kingdoms.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

On their return home, the Fusiliers occupied detached quarters in 1698-99. the neighbourhood of London, until the early summer of 1698, when they relieved a corps of Marines in the Channel Islands—six companies being stationed in Guernsey and seven in Jersey. Here they remained, without any change, throughout the year 1699.



CHAPTER VI.—1700-1705.

Three Companies of the Fusiliers sent to New York as Independent Companies—Death of James II.—Death of William III. and accession of Queen Anne—War declared against France and Spain—The Fusiliers join Ormonde's expedition to Cadiz—Capture and Plundering of Rota and Port St. Mary—Attempt on Fort Matagorda—Capture of Vigo—The Fusiliers return to England—Three Companies drafted into Brigadier Hamilton's Regiment—Home Service.

1700. **I**N June, 1700, the establishment of the Royal Fusiliers was reduced by three companies, which were constituted Independent Companies for service in America, and sent to New York. Of the subsequent history of these companies we can find no trace, nor can we discover the names of the officers who accompanied them abroad.
1701. The Peace of Ryswick was not of long duration. The question of the Spanish succession arose, and to thwart the ambitious schemes of Louis XIV., and preserve the balance of power in Europe, the States General, Austria, and England entered upon an alliance. In September, the exiled King James II. died at St. Germain, and the Courts of France and Spain immediately recognised his son—the “Pretender”—as King of Great Britain. This deliberate insult roused the indignation of the English people; Parliament was dissolved, and the country returned a new House of Commons, of whom a large majority were in favour of war. All Europe now prepared for the struggle, but while the Powers were mustering their armies, William of Orange, the master-spirit, whose patient diplomacy and tenacious resolution had cemented the “Grand Alliance,” was called away from the scene of his labours.
1702. On the 20th February, 1702, King William was riding in Hampton Court Park, when he was thrown from his favourite horse Sorrel, and broke his collar-bone. The shock proved too much for his shattered system, and, on the 8th March, he breathed his last at Kensington Palace. “The master-workman died,” writes Burke, “but the work was formed on true mechanical principles, and it was as truly wrought.”

William's policy was accepted and continued by his successor, Queen Anne, and, on the 15th May, war against France and Spain was simultaneously proclaimed at London, the Hague, and Vienna.

When war was declared the Royal Fusiliers were still stationed in Guernsey and Jersey, but they now received orders to return to England. Shortly before his death, William had planned an expedition to Cadiz, and Queen Anne and her Ministers following out his war policy, the Fusiliers were selected to form part of this expedition, which was under command of the Duke of Ormonde. The Regiment arrived at Cowes on the 27th May, and joined a large force which had assembled for "service on board the fleet," and of this force the Colonel, Sir Charles O'Hara, was appointed Major-General. Seven companies of the Fusiliers and five of Villiers' Regiment were formed into a provisional battalion of 833 strong;⁽¹⁾ the total strength of the Duke of Ormonde's command was about 12,000 of all arms, of whom 4,000 were Dutch troops. The fleet consisted of 203 sail—men-of-war and transports—under Admiral Sir George Rooke.

Ormonde's instructions were to take Cadiz if possible; if not, to attack Vigo, Corunna, or any other port belonging to Spain or France, and do all the damage he could to the enemy.

The fleet sailed on the 8th August, and arrived off Cadiz on the 23rd of the same month. The town of Cadiz, strongly fortified, is situated at the western extremity of a narrow tongue of land, projecting from the Isla de León, and forming the southern shore of the harbour. The Fort of Puntal, on this tongue, crosses its fire with that of Fort Matagorda on the northern shore, and, with the smaller works at Rota, Port St. Mary, and Puerto Real, also on the northern shore, defends the entrance to the harbour. The troops were impatient for action, and on 25th August a landing was effected between the promontory of Rota and Fort Santa Catalina. In the first boats were the Grenadier Companies of all the corps under Ormonde's command, including the Royal Fusiliers. A heavy sea was running and several boats were capsized in the surf, which occasioned the loss of many lives; twenty of the Fusiliers, amongst others, being drowned. Scarcely had the Grenadier Companies formed up on the shore, when they were charged by a body of Spanish horse. This

(1) Villiers' Marines—afterwards the 31st Huntingdonshire, and now known as the 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment. Cannon and Dalton state that only three companies of the Fusiliers joined Ormonde's force, but Colonel Waller gives an "embarkation return" which shows that the Headquarters and ten companies of the Regiment were on board the Fleet, distributed in ten men-of-war and three transports.

attack was quickly repulsed, and the Spanish leader, Vallaro, was killed. As soon as all the troops were landed, Rota and Santa Catalina were occupied, and the disembarkation of guns and stores commenced. In a few days the Allies advanced to Port St. Mary, which was captured after a short skirmish. Port St. Mary was a rich town; a great deal of looting ensued, and for a time all discipline was at an end. "Scarce a man but got something," says a contemporary writer, "for Port St. Mary was so thoroughly plundered that the very iron about the houses was brought away." Looting and marauding had been strictly prohibited by the Duke of Ormonde, as it was hoped that many Spaniards in Cadiz favourable to the cause of the Austrian Archduke Charles—whose claims to the Spanish throne the Grand Alliance supported—would come over to the Allies; but disgusted by the excesses of the British and Dutch troops, none of the Archduke's sympathisers would join Ormonde's army.

In September, the Allies advanced from Port St. Mary, and broke ground against Fort Matagorda, but after suffering considerable losses they returned to Rota.

The capture of Cadiz being found impracticable, Ormonde re-embarked his troops at Rota, and the fleet sailed for home. When off the coast of Galicia, the Admiral received information that the Spanish galleons from the West Indies had just put into Vigo, under a French convoy. The British squadron immediately shaped a course for Vigo, and found that the French admiral had moored the galleons and his ships-of-war within a narrow strait, the entrance to which, on the south side, was defended by a castle and platforms mounted with heavy guns; whilst the entrance to the strait was secured by a strong boom, three-quarters-of-a-mile long, at each end of which was moored a 70-gun ship. The weather was so thick that the enemy in Vigo did not perceive the British fleet until it was within cannon-shot of the shore. Ormonde and his colleagues held a council of war, at which it was decided that to facilitate the capture of the galleons and the destruction of the French squadron, an attack should be made by land. For this purpose Ormonde formed his infantry into three brigades, which were landed on a sandy beach on the south side of the Rodondella river, some six miles above the town of Vigo. The Fusiliers were brigaded with the Regiments of Belasyse, Seymour, and Shannon, under Lord Portmore and Brigadier Lloyd.⁽¹⁾ The column of attack was preceded by the British and Dutch

(1) Belasyse's—2nd Foot; now the Queen's Royal West Surrey. Seymour's—4th Foot; now King's Own Royal Lancaster. Shannon's Marines—disbanded.

Grenadiers, 500 strong, under Lord Shannon. As the Allies advanced against the fort of Rodondella, they were opposed by a strong body of Spanish infantry, but the Grenadiers charged with the bayonet, and drove them back *en masse*; forcing them to take refuge in the fort. The towers of Rada and Corbeyro were now attacked and carried; 300 French sailors, under Captain de Sorel, and 50 Spanish soldiers being made prisoners. The British ensign was then hoisted on the fort, as a signal of success to the fleet. The British and Dutch squadrons at once attacked the boom, which was broken by the *Torbay* 80, under a terrible cannonade from the enemy, and sailing up the harbour, with a fair wind, engaged the enemy's ships. The French admiral made a vigorous defence, but finding his ships could not escape, he ordered them to be set on fire; ten men-of-war and eleven galleons, with a vast quantity of treasure on board, were, however, captured by the Allies.

This glorious exploit was, unhappily, tarnished by scenes similar to those at Rota and Port St. Mary. Vigo was sacked, an immense booty falling into the hands of the victorious troops. "The sack of the place which followed presented many curious scenes," writes Colonel Waller. "A quaint catalogue of the plunder is still extant, enumerating instances of Grenadiers receiving five guineas for a diamond ring, while others were running about with bags of dollars in their hands.⁽¹⁾ The share of the Fusiliers in this plunder is given, under the signature of Major Withers, as 'one-ninth part of all the silver and vinellos.'" So great indeed was the plunder at Port St. Mary and Vigo, that a proclamation was issued for its recovery, and several officers supposed to be implicated in these disgraceful acts were brought before a court martial—amongst others Sir Henry Belasyse, who was dismissed the service, and Sir Charles O'Hara who was severely censured.⁽²⁾

Two days after the victory, Ormonde re-embarked his troops, and the fleet sailed for England. Vigo proved a serious blow to the naval power of France, and on receipt of the news Queen Anne went in state to St. Paul's to return thanks for this success. A medal was struck to commemorate the occasion: one side having a view of Vigo Bay, with the fleets and forts; the other a list of the ships taken or destroyed.

The Fusiliers arrived in England in November, and were broken up into detachments, which, however, do not appear to have remained long in any one quarter. In December, three companies were sent to the

(1) "An Inventory of the Plate, Dollars, Pags of Silver, Cechinele, &c., taken at Rodondella, 14th October (o.s.), 1702."—*Harleian M.S.*, 7025.

(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

West Indies to complete Brigadier Gustavus Hamilton's Regiment—afterwards the 20th Devonshire, and now known as the Lancashire Fusiliers⁽¹⁾—which had accompanied the expedition to Cadiz.

1703-5. During the next three years the Fusiliers had a spell of home service, and there is nothing of interest to record except that in December, 1704, Lieutenant-Colonel Worthevale, one of the original officers and some time Adjutant, left the Regiment, and was succeeded by Major Withers.⁽²⁾ In 1705, the establishment of the Regiment was increased by two companies, each consisting of 2 sergeants, 3 corporals, 2 drummers, and 59 privates, which were mustered at Plymouth. The officers appointed to these new companies were Captain James O'Hara,⁽³⁾ Lieutenants William Cropp and Benjamin Huffum; and Captain Alexander O'Hara, Lieutenants James Powell and Wharton Wilson.⁽⁴⁾ At the same time the other companies were each augmented by 1 corporal, 1 drummer, and 19 privates.

(1) Cannon states that only 50 men of the Fusiliers were transferred to Hamilton's Regiment.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



CHAPTER VII.—1706-1708.

The Allies in Portugal and Spain—The Royal Fusiliers are ordered on Active Service, and proceed to the relief of Barcelona—The Siege raised—The Fusiliers quartered at Gerona in Catalonia—The Campaign of 1707—The Duke of Berwick captures Lerida—End of the Campaign—The Regiment too weak to take the field—Officers and Staff sent home to recruit—The Establishment completed—Winter Quarters in England.

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WHILE the Royal Fusiliers were on home service, Portugal joined 1706. the Grand Alliance, and 6,000 British and 4,000 Dutch troops, under the Duke of Schomberg, had been sent to assist the Portuguese in asserting the rights of the Archduke Charles of Austria to the Spanish crown. On arriving at Lisbon, Schomberg found that no preparations had been made for the coming campaign; the Portuguese army was thoroughly inefficient and unfit to take the field, and the fortresses were in a dilapidated condition. To make matters worse, the Duke of Berwick, accompanied by Philip of Anjou—Charles's rival claimant to the throne of Spain—was marching towards the Portuguese frontier at the head of a large and well-equipped army. Schomberg, who was an inefficient and unpopular general, did little to further the Archduke's cause, and was soon superseded by the Earl of Galway. Lord Galway was more energetic and successful than his predecessor, but unfortunately he was severely wounded at the siege of Badajoz in October 1705, and the command of the allied forces devolved on Count Fagel and the Marquis Das Minas—Generalissimo of the Portuguese Army—who soon found themselves completely out-generalled and out-manœuvred by the French Marshal, de Tessé. In the meanwhile, the Earl of Peterborough had been sent to Spain in command of a strong force, and in August 1705, he captured Barcelona; whereupon Catalonia and Valencia declared in favour of the Archduke Charles, who entered Barcelona in triumph, and was acknowledged King of Spain. The British fleet then sailed for Gibraltar and Lisbon, leaving King Charles and his court at Barcelona. Charles and his counsellors do not appear to have made any efforts to follow up their advantage, or even to provide for the defence of

Barcelona; but they spent their time and money in amusement and display, while the troops were short of supplies and suffered great privation.<sup>(1)</sup> Philip of Anjou pursued a very different line of conduct, for he exerted himself to get together a numerous, well-equipped force to besiege Barcelona by land, while a French fleet attacked it by sea. So ere long, Charles found himself shut up, with a weak garrison, in Barcelona, invested by his rival's powerful army.

Such is a rough sketch of the state of affairs in the Peninsula in the early spring of 1706, when the British Government decided to send reinforcements to Spain, under command of Sir Charles O'Hara. The Royal Fusiliers were ordered to join their Colonel's force, and they embarked at Plymouth for Gibraltar; Lieutenant-Colonel Hunt Withers being in command of the battalion. Meantime, Barcelona was beleaguered by 21,000 French troops, under Marshal de Tessé, and invested on the sea-board by 30 French ships-of-war. The news of Charles's critical position having been received, the reinforcements were transferred from the transports to the men-of-war, which sailed immediately for Barcelona; orders being left for Sir George Byng to follow them with the forces from Ireland. The fleet was detained some days by contrary winds in Altea Bay, where it was joined by Byng, when it proceeded on its course. Off Taragona the Earl of Peterborough was taken on board with 1,400 troops, and on the 8th May the fleet anchored in Barcelona Bay. The French had then been besieging the town for over a month, during which time they had lost nearly 5,000 men, by assaults on Fort Montjuic, and from sorties and the fire of the garrison. Before the reinforcements came, Montjuic—in which Lord Donegal was killed—had fallen, and the capture of Barcelona appeared inevitable; the French were getting the upper hand, and an assault on the city was hourly expected. The opportune arrival of the allied fleet—numbering 37 British and 13 Dutch men-of-war—completely changed the situation. On hearing of its approach, the French admiral, the Count de Toulouse, unwilling to risk an engagement with so powerful an enemy, had ordered his squadron to stand out to sea, and thus Lord Peterborough was able to disembark his troops without hindrance. The men landed about noon on the 8th May, and marched directly to the breach, on the supposition that the French would make a desperate effort to capture the city before the reinforcements could be got ashore. On the 9th, however, it became

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(1) The soldiers for several weeks subsisted on eighteen-pence a week, and the officers were forced to raise money by pawning their scarfs, &c. (*Journal of the Siege of Barcelona.*)

apparent that Marshal de Tessé intended to raise the siege, and on the 11th, while the sun was under a total eclipse, he retired his troops, in some hurry and confusion ;<sup>(1)</sup> leaving behind him 200 brass guns, and 30 mortars, with vast quantities of ammunition and stores, and all his sick and wounded—whom he recommended to the humanity of the British commander. The French were not allowed to retreat unmolested, for while defiling through a pass, within two miles of Barcelona, they were attacked by a horde of Catalan Miquelets who cut off 500 of them. It was, in fact, the furious hostility of the Miquelets towards the French that rendered it impracticable for de Tessé to carry off his artillery and stores.

After the relief of Barcelona, the Royal Fusiliers marched to Gerona, a fortified town of Catalonia, situated at the base of a steep mountain, with the River Ter running through the town. Here they were employed in repairing the fortifications, which were in a semi-ruinous state. The Fusiliers passed the remainder of the year at Gerona, in comfortable quarters, with plenty of provisions which were both cheap and good ; thus the men were healthy and contented, and the Regiment was kept in a state of efficiency. "It was then in the hands of veteran officers," writes Colonel Waller. "Hunt Withers, the Lieutenant-Colonel, had fought through all William's wars ; Christopher Simpson, the Major, who had served under Marlborough at Cork and Kinsale, was also at Steinkirk, Landen, and Namur, in the breach of which Captain Rainsford had been wounded ; and others there were as Odiam, and Parker, Negus, Turner, and Jackson, who had followed William to his victories and shared with him in his defeats."<sup>(2)</sup>

During the year 1706, the Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles O'Hara, was created *Baron Tyrawley* in the Peerage of Ireland.<sup>(3)</sup>

At the opening of the campaign of 1707, the veteran Earl of Galway 1707.—who, having recovered from his wound, had resumed command in the spring of 1706—ordered the Royal Fusiliers and two battalions of marines to join the army in the field ; but King Charles refused to allow them to quit their quarters in Catalonia, and so it happened that they were still at Gerona when, on the 25th April, the Duke of Berwick defeated, and all but destroyed, the allied forces on the plains of Almanza. Two

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(1) Burnet's *History of His Own Times*.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

officers of the Regiment were present at this disastrous battle: Lord Tyrawley, who commanded the left wing of the allied army; and his son, Captain the Honourable James O'Hara, who was serving on the staff. Both father and son were wounded.<sup>(1)</sup>

Soon after the battle of Almanza, the Fusiliers marched to Lerida, a city situated on the west bank of the Segra,<sup>(2)</sup> which, with Tortosa and the Castle of Xativa, had been occupied by the Allies. The garrison of Lerida consisted of the Fusiliers, Wills's Marines,<sup>(3)</sup> and one Portuguese and two Dutch battalions, under Prince Henry of Hesse-Darmstadt and Major-General Wills. The Duke of Berwick invested Lerida on the 10th September, and for a month the slender garrison held the place despite all the efforts of the besiegers.

On the 12th October, a breach was effected, and Berwick gave orders for a general assault to be made. The garrison defended the post with admirable courage and resolution; "the firmness and steady valour of the Royal Fusiliers being conspicuous;<sup>(4)</sup> but at length the enemy effected a lodgment, and the gallant defenders were compelled to evacuate the town and retire to the castle at the top of the hill. Here they held out for another month, making a vigorous defence until water and provisions were entirely exhausted. Then the garrison, now reduced to barely 500 men, capitulated. "As a regiment the Royal Fusiliers were destroyed," writes Colonel Waller, "but 'the very brave and bloody resistance' they and their fellow-soldiers had maintained won for them the most advantageous terms, and the high respect of their opponents. The remnant of the garrison marched out of Lerida on the 12th November with their baggage, two pieces of cannon, and their colours flying. They were conducted to the Confederate Army then lying within three leagues of the city, whence they were sent to Barcelona."<sup>(5)</sup>

1708. The Regiment was now so reduced in strength that it could not again take the field, so all men fit for service were drafted into other corps; the officers and staff being sent home to recruit during the early summer of 1708. The Duke of Marlborough, in a letter to Mr. Walpole,

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.--List of Colonels.

(2) The ancient *Ilerda*, capital of the country of the Ibergetes before the first invasion of Spain by the Romans.

(3) Wills's Marines--afterwards the 30th Cambridgeshire Regiment, and now the 1st Battalion East Lancashire.

(4) Cannon's *Historical Records of the 7th Royal Fusiliers*.

(5) Neither Mr. Cannon nor Colonel Waller give the losses of the Regiment during the defence of Lerida; nor can we discover if any of the officers were killed or wounded.



dated from the camp at Terbanck, 25th June, 1708, makes certain suggestions as to the recruiting for the Fusiliers and Portmore's and Stewart's Regiments:—"I am of opinion," he writes, "that orders should be given to Lord Portmore, Lieutenant-General Stewart, and Lord Tyrawley, whose savings will more than answer their levy-money, to begin their recruits immediately, for though it cannot be expected they should go on very fast at this season, yet the service will be so much the more forwarded, considering that towards the winter there will be a call for recruits from all parts, so that the great number of officers will be an obstruction to each other. This I pray you will lay before H.M. and H.R.H.; and if they are pleased to approve of it, particular care must be taken that no more men be allowed and mustered than are actually in the service, to which end each regiment should have a head-quarters assigned to it, with orders to bring the men thither as they are listed, and not to be mustered anywhere else, only the commissary may have a latitude to allow them so many days back, as their march to such quarter may require from the places where they listed."<sup>(1)</sup>

Marlborough's suggestions appear to have been acted upon, at any rate in the case of the Fusiliers; for on the 8th July, Lord Tyrawley received instructions to order the officers and non-commissioned officers of his Regiment who had lately arrived from Spain to proceed at once to Taunton Deane—the recruiting head-quarters. The establishment was fixed at thirteen companies:—the total strength of the Regiment to be 25 sergeants, 36 corporals, 24 drummers, and 644 privates. The recruiting was vigorously carried on, strong drafts of recruits from various places being sent through London to Taunton Deane, and by December the establishment was nearly completed. "In December a change of station took place: four companies remaining at Taunton Deane, while two were sent to Bridgwater, and one to each of the following places:—Wivelscombe, Wellington, Tiverton, Cullumpton, Honiton, and Chard. In these quarters the Fusiliers passed the winter."<sup>(2)</sup>

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(1) *Letters and Despatches of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1702-1712.* Edited by General Sir George Murray. Vol. IV, p. 79.

(2) Colonel Waller's *Records of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers*, p. 41. The distribution of the Regiment only accounts for 12 companies.

## CHAPTER VIII.—1709-1726.

The Royal Fusiliers return to Spain—The Honourable James O'Hara appointed Colonel—The Regiment sent into garrison at Minorca—Embark for Sicily—Return to England—Placed on the Irish Establishment—The Regiment in Ireland, 1719-26.

1709. **I**N May, 1709, the allied forces in Spain met with a serious reverse at La Gudina, in consequence of which Marlborough urged the British Government to send further reinforcements to the Peninsula, so that the war might be prosecuted with greater vigour. He pointed out that not only was it necessary to retrieve the disasters at Almanza and La Gudina, but that more vigorous operations in Spain would be an important diversion to the operations of the Allies in the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy. The Duke of Marlborough's advice was acted upon, and amongst other projects an expedition to Cadiz was planned. Lieutenant-General Stanhope was to command this expedition, and the troops he then had with him at Minorca were to be augmented by strong reinforcements from home. The force sent out from England consisted of the Royal Fusiliers, Lord Rochford's Dragoons, the 3rd (Scotch) Foot Guards, and Whetham's, Gore's, Bowles's, Lepel's, Munden's, and Dormer's Regiments of Foot.<sup>(1)</sup> These corps embarked on Admiral Baker's fleet, which was to sail for Gibraltar to meet Byng's squadron from Minorca. Bad weather and contrary winds kept Baker's ships beating about the Channel, between Dartmouth, Portsmouth, and Torbay, and it was not until the 18th October that they arrived off Lisbon. Here the Admiral received despatches from General Stanhope—then at Gibraltar—stating that, having been deceived by false representations and the inadequate efforts of the British Government, he had abandoned the expedition to Cadiz, and was only awaiting the arrival of the reinforcements to return to Barcelona.

Admiral Baker therefore continued his voyage to Gibraltar, and having joined with Byng, the combined fleets proceeded to Barcelona;

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(1) Rochford's Dragoons—disbanded. Whetham's—afterwards 27th Inniskillings, and now 1st. Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Gore's, Bowles's, Lepel's, Munden's, and Dormer's—all disbanded.

only to find that the campaign was over, and that the army had been sent into winter quarters. The Fusiliers were now ordered into camp at Taragona.

"The history of the Royal Fusiliers for the three years preceding 1710-12. the Peace of Utrecht is very obscure," writes Colonel Waller. "From the time the Regiment went into camp at Taragona we have been able to learn little about it. On the 11th June, 1710, it was reviewed by King Charles with the rest of the English troops in the camp at Balaguer. Whether it participated in the victories of Almenara and Saragossa or not, we do not know, but it was certainly in Spain when these actions were fought."<sup>(1)</sup>

On the 29th January, 1713, Lord Tyrawley resigned the Colonelcy 1713-18. of the Royal Fusiliers in favour of his son, the Honourable James O'Hara. In February of this year, the Regiment was ordered to Minorca, and when that island was ceded to Great Britain, by the Treaty of Utrecht<sup>(2)</sup> (signed in April, 1713), it remained there in garrison with Whetham's, Sankey's, and Phillips's Regiments.<sup>(3)</sup>

On the 1st August, 1714, Her Majesty Queen Anne died, and the Elector of Hanover ascended the throne of Great Britain as George I. The Regiment continued in Minorca during the years 1715-16-17, and appears to have been quartered at St. Philip's Castle. In July, 1718, Admiral Sir George Byng's<sup>(4)</sup> fleet arrived at Port Mahon with reliefs for the garrison, and the Fusiliers and Sankey's Regiment embarked for active service against the Spaniards in Sicily.<sup>(5)</sup> On the 31st July, the fleet anchored in the Bay of Naples, and the troops were landed and sent off to garrison the citadel and fort of Messina, where they arrived on the 9th August. On the following day, Admiral Byng attacked and defeated the Spanish fleet. "The exact share of the Fusiliers in this action," writes Colonel Waller, "cannot be determined, for the *London Gazette* does not give details."<sup>(6)</sup> For the remainder of the year the Fusiliers were occupied in operations in Sicily, and appear to have passed the winter at Naples.

(1) We have been unable to find any further information respecting the Royal Fusiliers during these three years.

(2) The most important stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht were the security of the Protestant succession in England, the separation of the French and Spanish crowns, and full satisfaction for the claims of the Allies.

(3) Sankey's—afterwards the 39th Dorsetshire, and now 1st Batt. Dorset Regiment Phillips's—afterwards the 40th, Second Somersetshire, and now 1st Batt. Prince of Wales's Volunteers, South Lancashire Regiment.

(4) Afterwards Viscount Torrington.

(5) War with Spain was declared on 16th December, 1718.

(6) The Fusiliers probably acted as Marines on board the fleet.

1719. During the spring of 1719, Sir George Byng received intelligence that the Spaniards contemplated a descent on British shores, and he at once ordered the Fusiliers and Sankey's Regiment to embark at Naples for England. The *London Gazette* reports that "on the morning of the 27th May, 1719, Captain Charles Hardy, in H.M.S. *Defiance*, with the *Guernsey*, *St. Albans*, and *Lynn*, having on board General Sankey's Regiment, and two companies of the Royal Fusiliers, arrived at Portsmouth." Four companies landed at Plymouth, and having received a draft of recruits assembled at Plymouth, they marched to Taunton, where the Regiment was to rendezvous. Two additional companies were about this time added to the establishment, which now numbered 857 men. In July, the Regiment was sent to Ireland, then in an unsettled state, and was stationed at Cork, with detachments at Youghal and Duncannon Fort.

Colonel Waller gives a story, taken from a manuscript in the Royal United Service Institution, which shows the treatment the British soldier had to put up with in those days :—

"About 1718 or 19, the Fusiliers, with another regiment, were put on board Admiral Byng's fleet, after the action off Messina. They were landed and quartered at Devizes, Taunton, and neighbouring towns, at which time *there were four years pay due to them*. Although no money was paid for the above period, a commissary, by the connivance of the Colonel, attended the regiment occasionally furnishing necessaries to the different officers, and even sometimes paying their tavern bills, taking numerous assignments on their pay for such goods and disbursements. After some time the officers presented a memorial to their Colonel, Lord Tyrawley; he referred them to Mr. Ford, the agent, who said *he had not had any money from the Treasury for six years*. At this they memorialised the Colonel anew, and also the War Office, and after a course of time were promised to be paid in the following proportions, till the money could be raised to pay them in full :— A captain to have a lieutenant's pay; a lieutenant that of an ensign, and an ensign one half of his daily pay. But this promise was not kept. In the meantime, the officers paid none of their bills, and kept together in bodies armed to prevent arrest, and finally embarked for Ireland. On their arrival in Ireland, their pay being greatly diminished by the difference of the establishments, it caused the officers more earnestly to solicit for their arrears of pay, and they accordingly filed a bill in Chancery against Mr.

Ford, who in his answer deposed that Lord Tyrawley had for twenty years charged certain sums against each officer's pay on their first appointment or promotion, viz., to captains, £120; a lieutenant, £70, and an ensign £40, some more, some less. On complaint being made of this to my Lord, he pleaded the custom of the army, and said it was not unknown to the King."

The writer of the M.S. adds that after many years these particulars were laid before George II., "who paid my informer, then a midshipman, £100, as some compensation for the demand of his father, on account of his pay as lieutenant and adjutant." It seems incredible that such a disgraceful state of affairs could have existed even in those days; and if the officers were treated so badly, how must the men have fared?"<sup>(1)</sup>

There is little of interest to record during the years 1720-21; the 1720-26. Regiment occupied different quarters in Ireland; and during the latter years had a detachment stationed at Queenstown on "quarantine service." In 1721, Colonel the Honourable James O'Hara was created Lord Kilmaine, "in recompense for his eminent military services during Queen Anne's Wars."<sup>(2)</sup> In 1722, the Regiment—now known as "Lord Kilmaine's"—was moved from Cork to Dublin, where it remained until the end of the summer of 1723. About this time, the rank of second-lieutenant was abolished, and all the subalterns of the Fusiliers were ranked and paid as Lieutenants of Foot. During September, 1723, the whole of the officers were appointed justices of the peace; for the country was in a troubled state, and soldiers and magistrates had arduous duties to perform.

The Regiment remained in Galway during 1724, and the officers were again appointed, with civilian magistrates, a court-martial to administer the law both civil and military. "Some insight into the rank-and-file of the Regiment," writes Colonel Waller, "and the mode of recruiting it, is given in the following curious license, dated 18th December, 1724, for Sergeant Richard Parsons of the Colonel's Company; Lieutenant George Crofts and Corporal William Edwards of Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming's Company; Sergeant H. Freeman and Drummer W. Duffy of Major Jones's Company; Corporal R. Peyton of Captain Pettitot's Company; Lieutenant John Marshall, Sergeant M. Hanna, Corporal T. Cahill, and Drummer J. Gray of Captain Croft's Company; Captain Gee and Sergeant H. Brown

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(1) By an order dated 8th October, 1720, the Muster-Master-General was commanded "to pay to the Regiment of Foot, under the command of Colonel O'Hara, the full pay due to them from the 13th July, 1718, the day they commenced on this Establishment, to the 31st March last, both days inclusive."

(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

of his Company; Lieutenant Richard Burchett and Corporal W. Factor of Captain R. Hale's Company; Corporal T. Mulholland of Captain Proby's Company; Captain John Aldercon, Sergeant W. Shaw and Corporal E. Saint of his Company; Captain Thomas Maule, Lieutenant George Lukyn, Sergeant W. Whatham, and Drummer W. Rolleston of his Company; of Lord Kilmaine's Royal Regiment of Fusiliers to go into Great Britain to raise recruits for the said Regiment, and to be absent out of the Kingdom on that service for the space of three months from this date."

About this time Lord Kilmaine succeeded his father as Lord Tyrawley, and the Regiment again became known as "Tyrawley's."<sup>(1)</sup> It continued on the Irish Establishment during the years 1725 and 1726.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.



**PLATE II.**

PLATE II.—1742-1750.

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PRIVATE, 1742 :—From a coloured plate in *Clothing of the British Army*, 1742 ; a work published by order of George II. in 1742, a copy of which is in the British Museum. The facings were changed, we believe, from yellow to blue about 1703-4.

SERGEANT, 1743 :—From sketches of Sergeants of Infantry of period, and description in Royal Warrant, 14th September, 1743 :—" Sergeants to wear worsted sashes of *Red*, with a stripe of the *colour of the facings* in the centre, round the waist." When the coat was buttoned, the sash was worn outside.

PRIVATE (MARCHING ORDER), 1750 :—From sketches in the *Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine*, by Mr. R. Simkin.



## CHAPTER IX.—1727-1750.

The Fusiliers return to England—The Establishment augmented—Employed in aid of the Civil Power—Sent to Gibraltar—Major-General Hargrave appointed Colonel of the Regiment—Service on the Rock—Detachment of the Regiment serve as Marines on H.M.S. *Royal Oak* and subsequently on H.M.S. *Rupert*—Action off Toulon—The Regiment returns home and is placed on the Irish Establishment.



IN January, 1727, the Regiment was moved from Ireland to England. 1727-33. On its arrival, in consequence of the strained relations with France and Spain, two additional companies were added to the establishment; the strength of each of the existing companies being, at the same time, increased by one sergeant, one corporal, one drummer, and twenty-six privates. In June of this year, His Majesty George I. died, and was succeeded by his son, George, Prince of Wales.

During 1728, the Fusiliers, broken up into detachments, were employed in assisting the civil authorities to suppress the shameful disorders which at that time had spread over the whole country, but were more particularly rife in the south-western counties. They were engaged in this most unpleasant duty until the close of 1729, when the two companies raised in 1727 were reduced.

In April, 1730, the various detachments were ordered to rejoin head-quarters at Exeter, and, in June, the Regiment marched to Plymouth, where it was stationed for the next twelve months. The possible rupture of the peace of Europe owing to the question of the succession to the Duchy of Parma, again caused this country to prepare for war, and the Royal Fusiliers were selected for active service. On the 26th August, 1731, Sir Charles Wager sailed from Portsmouth with a strong squadron to support the claims of the Spanish Prince; but there was no war, and the Regiment, which had embarked, was landed at Portsmouth, whence the head-quarters and two companies were sent to Marlborough, the remaining companies being stationed at Trowbridge, Chippenham,

Hungerford, and other places in the neighbourhood. It continued to be quartered in the south-western counties of England until its embarkation for Gibraltar in 1732 or '33.<sup>(1)</sup>

1734-50. While the Fusiliers were at Gibraltar, their Colonel, Lord Tyrawley, was appointed a Brigadier-General, and in 1739 he was removed to the 5th Regiment of Horse (now 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards); Major-General William Hargrave, from the 9th Foot, succeeding him as Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.<sup>(2)</sup>

There is nothing of interest to record during the next two years, which the Regiment passed on the Rock. In April, 1742,<sup>(3)</sup> the Spanish fleet having formed a junction with the French squadron at Toulon, orders were sent to Major-General Hargrave, who was then Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, that in the event of Admiral Matthews requiring troops for service on board his ships, he should be furnished with 500 men from the Royal Fusiliers, and Fowke's, Columbine's, Fuller's, and Houghton's Regiments.<sup>(4)</sup> From a state of the Gibraltar Garrison, dated 9th May, 1742, it appears that 313 men of the above corps were then serving as marines on board H.M.S. *Royal Oak*. During 1743 the fleet continued in Hyères Bay, blockading the French and Spanish fleet in Toulon harbour. On the 29th November, the detachments of the Fusiliers and above-mentioned corps were turned over from the *Royal Oak* to the *Rupert*, which latter ship took part in the action of the 11th February, 1744, when Admirals Matthews and Lestock engaged the Franco-Spanish squadrons off Toulon.<sup>(5)</sup> In April, 1744, the Fusiliers and other regiments were ordered "to cause a sufficient number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers to repair from Gibraltar, without loss of time, to Middlesex, London, Westminster, and Southwark, there to receive such able-bodied men as offered as volunteers, or prest men as should be delivered over to them respectively by the commissioners appointed by the Act then in force for the speedy and effectual recruiting of His Majesty's land forces and marines."

(1) Cannon states that the Regiment went to Gibraltar in 1734, but it is known that Captain Roger Hale died there in December, 1732.

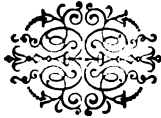
(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(3) War with Spain was declared in October, 1739.

(4) Fowke's—2nd Queen's, now Queen's Royal West Surrey. Columbine's—10th Foot, now the Lincolnshire Regiment. Fuller's—29th Foot, now 1st Batt. Worcestershire. Houghton's—45th Foot, now 1st Batt. Sherwood Foresters, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire Regiment.

(5) The advantages gained in this action were nullified through a misunderstanding between Admirals Matthews and Lestock.

In the spring of 1749, the Royal Fusiliers returned home, after sixteen years' service on the Rock. They landed at Kinsale on the 21st July, and were immediately reduced to the Irish Establishment, by which 7 sergeants, 4 corporals, 6 drummers, and 340 privates were discharged. The Regiment was then broken up into detachments: four companies remaining at Kinsale, while four were sent to Cork, and two to Bandon and Rosscarberry. It continued in these quarters until the summer of 1750, when it was moved to Dublin.



## CHAPTER X.—1751-1774.

The Clothing Warrant of July, 1751—Service in Ireland, 1752-55—The Fusiliers move to England—Embark on board Admiral Byng's fleet for the relief of Minorca—Contradictory Orders—Take part in Byng's action on the 20th May, 1756—In Garrison on the Rock until 1763—Return to England—Movements of the Regiment 1764-7—Changes in the Dress of Officers and Men, under Royal Warrant of the 19th December, 1768—Movements in 1769-73—The Fusiliers embark for America.

1751 PRIOR to the year 1751, regiments of the British Army were generally known by the names of their respective Colonels.<sup>(1)</sup> On the 1st July, 1751, a Royal Warrant for Regulating the Standards, Guidons, Colours, Clothing, &c., of the Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, was issued, in which all regiments were, for the first time, designated by their *numerical* titles. From this Warrant we extract the following particulars respecting the Colours, &c., of the 7th, or Royal Regiment of Fusiliers :—

COLOURS :—The “King’s” or First Colour to be the great Union throughout; in the centre, the number of the Regiment, in Roman characters, with the Crown above it, embroidered, or painted, in *gold*. The Second Colour to be *blue*, with the Union in the upper canton; in the centre, the “Rose within the Garter” with Crown above it, and in the second, third, and fourth corners the “White Horse,” embroidered or painted. The cords and tassels of both Colours to be *crimson* and *gold* mixed.

DRUMS AND BELLS-OF-ARMS :—The fronts of the Drums to be *blue*, with the “Rose within the Garter” and Crown above, and the Regimental Number beneath, painted on them. The Bells-of-arms to be painted in a like manner.

CAPS :—The front of the cloth Fusilier cap to be *blue*, embroidered with the “Rose within the Garter” and Crown above; the little flap to

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(1) *Vide* Page 2, Note 3.

**PLATE III.**

### PLATE III.—1751-1752.

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COLOURS (according to R.W., dated 1st July, 1751):—*Vide* p. 62. The Union Jack as it was prior to the Irish Union (1801). The badge on both the Colours was “within a Wreath of Roses and Thistles on the same stalk.” The number of the Regiment was painted, or embroidered, in the upper corner of the King’s Colour, *not in the centre* as stated on p. 62\*; on the Regimental Colour the number was placed in the centre of the Union in the upper canton.

GRENADIER, 1752:—From authentic sketches of Grenadiers of period, in marching order, by Mr. R. Simkin and others. Badges on front and flap of cap according to R.W. of 1st July, 1751 (*vide* p.p. 62-3).

DRUMMER, 1752:—From sketches of Drummers of period, and description of Dress, Badges, &c., in R.W. of 1st July, 1751 (*vide* p. 63).

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\* NOTE.—The Regulations set forth that the number of the Regiment, within a Wreath of Roses and Thistles on the same stalk, should be painted, or embroidered, in the centre of each Colour; except those Regiments “which are allowed to wear devices, or ancient badges, on whose Colours the rank of the Regiment is to be painted towards the upper corner.” The Regiments excepted—“the Royal Regiments, and the six old Corps”—were the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th (or ROYAL FUSILIERS), 8th, 18th, 21st, 23rd, 27th, and 41st (or “Invalids”). A description of the devices and badges which these Regiments were authorised to wear is given in the Royal Warrant.

be *red*, with the "White Horse" and motto *Nec Aspera Terrent* over it; the back part of the cap to be *red*, and the "turn-up" *blue*, with the Number of the Regiment in the middle part behind.<sup>(1)</sup>

CLOTHING OF DRUMMERS AND MEN :—Coats to be *red*, lined, faced, and lapelled with *blue*; the Drummers' laced with a "royal lace," the Men's with lace of the Regimental pattern.<sup>(2)</sup> Waistcoats *red*, laced as above; breeches *blue*. Sergeants to wear *crimson* worsted sashes with a *blue* stripe, round their waists.

Officers' coats were made up in the same manner as those of the men, but laced with narrow *g'd* lace; they wore *crimson* silk sashes across the right shoulder, and silver-gilt gorgets. Their caps were similar to those of the men, but with the devices, &c., embroidered in bullion and silk, instead of worsted.<sup>(3)</sup>

The Fusiliers remained in Dublin until the end of June, when they went into country quarters, with their headquarters at Londonderry.

During the years 1752 and 1753, the Regiment continued in country 1752-55. quarters, the companies constantly changing their stations. In the summer of '52, they all assembled at Limerick, and twelve months later were moved to Waterford. Here the Regiment was called upon to furnish fifty volunteers for the 39th Foot (of which its late lieutenant-colonel, John Aldercon,<sup>(4)</sup> had been appointed colonel) then under orders for the West Indies.

In May, 1754, the Regiment moved to Cork, with detachments at Rosscarberry and Ichagula. On the 20th August, Colonel Mostyn—who had succeeded to the Colonelcy on the death of Sir W. Hargrave in 1751—was transferred to the 13th Dragoons, and Lord Robert Bertie was appointed Colonel in his stead.<sup>(5)</sup>

On the 31st March, 1755, the Fusiliers embarked at Cork for Bristol, where they landed on the 9th April. At the close of the year, they were sent to Dover and took up quarters in Dover Castle. During the

(1) In *The Clothing of the British Army*, a book of Plates published by order of George II. in 1742, there is a representation of a Royal Fusilier of that period; shewing the device on the Cap to be "The Star of the Order of the Garter" surmounted by the Crown. We believe the badge was changed in 1743. *Vide* Plate I.

(2) The Regimental lace at this period was *white* with a wavy *red* stripe down the centre. *Vide* Plates I and II. The facings, or "livery" of the Fusiliers was changed from *yellow* to *blue* prior to 1703.

(3) Fusilier Caps were worn by Officers on parade, but on ordinary occasions, we believe they wore the three-cornered hat.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(5) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

summer the companies had been placed upon a war footing, to meet the exigencies of impending hostilities with France; two additional companies were also added to the establishment, but towards the end of 1755, they were detached to form part of certain new battalions then being raised.

1756-63.

On the 30th March, 1756, the Royal Fusiliers embarked at Portsmouth on board Admiral Byng's squadron, the head-quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus Smith, were on the flag-ship; except one company reserved for the *Intrepid*. The marines of the squadron were disembarked to make room for the Fusiliers. Byng sailed from Portsmouth on the 5th April, and doubled Cape St. Vincent on the 19th. His squadron was destined for the relief of Minorca, but negligence and delays had removed all chance of success, for the French took possession of Port Mahon on the 20th. "Whether on the embarkation of the Regiment it was intended to serve as Marines, or to be conveyed by Byng as a reinforcement to the garrison of Gibraltar," writes Colonel Waller,<sup>(1)</sup> "is difficult to decide, from the careless and inefficient manner in which the naval and military affairs were then administered. . . . The *Admiralty instructions* were clear 'that the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, commanded by Lord Robert Bertie, should serve aboard His Majesty's ships in the Mediterranean, and that the said Regiment should be landed at Minorca, in case the Governor or Commander-in-Chief of that island should think it necessary for its defence'; but that the *War Office orders* really meant the same thing it is somewhat difficult to believe. We give them in their chronological order."

*"To Lieutenant-General Fowke, or in his absence to the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Garrison of Gibraltar.*

"WAR OFFICE, March 21st, 1756.

"SIR,—I am commanded to acquaint you that it is His Majesty's pleasure that you receive into your garrison Lord Robert Bertie's Regiment to do duty there, and in case you shall apprehend that the French threaten to make any attempt upon His Majesty's Island of Minorca, it is His Majesty's pleasure that you make a detachment out of the troops in your garrison equal to a battalion to be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and major, to be the eldest in your garrison, to be put on board the fleet for Minorca at the disposition of the Admiral.

"I am, Sir, &c.,

"BARRINGTON."

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(1) Colonel Waller's *Records of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers*, p.p. 63-64.



“WAR OFFICE, March 28th, 1756.

“SIR,—I am commanded to acquaint you that it is His Majesty’s pleasure, in case you shall apprehend that the French threaten an attempt on Minorca, that you make a detachment from the troops in your garrison equal to a battalion, commanded by a lieutenant-colonel and a major, for the relief of that place, to be put on board the fleet at the disposition of the admiral; such lieutenant-colonel and major to be the eldest in your garrison.

“BARRINGTON.”

“WAR OFFICE, April 1st, 1756.

“SIR,—It is His Majesty’s pleasure that you receive into your garrison the women and children belonging to Lord Robert Bertie’s Regiment.

“BARRINGTON.”

“These orders from the War Office,” remarks Colonel Waller, after quoting the above letters, “clearly indicate that by the military authorities the Royal Fusiliers were intended to form a portion of the garrison of Gibraltar. By the very terms of the orders they could not as a battalion be sent to the succour of Minorca, and the Admiralty order to Byng, which is consistent with the arrangement that deprived the fleet of its marines before sailing, simply contradicts them.”

The Regiment took part in Byng’s engagement on the 20th May, 1756, Lord Robert Bertie and Lieutenant-Colonel Marcus Smith, with the head-quarters, being on board the *Ramillies*. The action, a blunder in itself and ill-conducted, was futile, for the French had already taken Minorca. Admiral Byng and Lieutenant-General Fowke were made the scapegoats of this failure to relieve Minorca; the ill-fated Admiral being shot, and Fowke dismissed the service by sentences of their respective Courts-Martial. The Royal Fusiliers were now sent into garrison at Gibraltar, where they remained until the year 1763, when they returned to England.

On their return home the Fusiliers were quartered at Chatham, 1764-67. where they remained until May, 1764. From Chatham they marched to London, and were reviewed in Hyde Park on the 26th May. After a few days in London they were moved to Gloucester, and were stationed there until the spring of 1765, when they were ordered north. After twelve months at Berwick-on-Tweed, they marched to Edinburgh Castle, and in April, 1767, proceeded to Glasgow and Perth.

1768. Great changes were made this year in the dress of the British Army, under a Royal Warrant, dated the 19th December. The long-skirted heavy coat, with its large slashed cuffs, gave place to a lighter and more suitable garment, and the cloth mitre-shaped cap so long worn by Grenadiers and Fusiliers was replaced by a bear-skin. We can best describe the changes that affected the Fusiliers by quoting from the Warrant :—

OFFICERS :—The Fusilier Cap to be of black bear-skin ; on the front, the King's Crest and Grenade of *silver-plated* metal on a *black* ground, with the motto, *Nec Aspera Terrent.*<sup>(1)</sup> The Coat to be lapelled to the waist with *blue* cloth, and lined with *white* ; the breadth of the lapels to be three inches, and not wider at top than at the bottom ; the sleeves to have small round cuffs, without slits, three-and-a-half inches deep ; cross pockets. The button-holes on the lapels to be laced with *gold* ; and four loops of *gold* lace on each cuff, and four on each pocket.<sup>(2)</sup> Waistcoat and breeches *white*. An epaulette, laced and fringed with *gold*, to be worn on each shoulder. The sash to be of *crimson* silk, and worn round the waist ; gorgets to be silver-gilt. The shoulder-belts to be *white*, with *gilt* breast-plate. *Black* linen gaiters, with small stiff tops, *black* garters and uniform buckles.

SERGEANTS :—Sergeants' Coats to be looped with narrow *white* braid ; in other respects to be similar to those of the rank-and-file (*vide infra*) ; sashes to be of *crimson* worsted, with a *blue* stripe, and worn round the waist. Waistcoat and breeches *white* ; gaiters *black*.

DRUMMERS AND RANK-AND-FILE :—Drummers' and Men's Coats to be of the same pattern as the officers', but to have round "wings" of *red* cloth on the point of each shoulder, with six loops of Royal lace for the Drummers and of the Regimental lace for the Men ; the button-holes, cuffs, and pockets to be looped with Royal or Regimental lace in the same manner as the officers'. The Regimental lace at this period was *white* with a narrow *blue* stripe. Waistcoat and breeches *white* ; gaiters *black*.<sup>(3)</sup> The Drummers wore a bear-skin cap similar to the men, except that the front was ornamented with the King's Crest and Trophy of Drums and Colours.

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(1) The Grenadier's Cap was somewhat higher than the Fusilier's, and had a grenade on the back part.

(2) Officers' coats might have the button-holes embroidered, laced, or plain, at the discretion of the Colonel.

(3) *Vide* Plate III.

**PLATE IV.**

PLATE IV.—1768.

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PRIVATE, 1768 :—R.W., for Regulation of the Colours, Clothing, &c., of the Infantry, 19th December, 1768; *vide* p. 66. Plate of Royal Fusilier of period in Colonel Waller's *Records*.

CORPORAL, 1768 :—"Corporals' coats to have a silk epaulette on right shoulder" (Regulations for Clothing, &c., 19th December, 1768).

A bearskin cap of this period may be seen in the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall.

PIONEERS :—"Each Pioneer to have an Axe, a Saw, and an Apron ; a Cap with a leather crown, and a bear-skin front, on which is to be the King's Crest in *white*, on a *red* ground, also an Axe and Saw."

The Fusiliers were moved from Glasgow and Perth to Fort William 1769-74. in 1769, and during the spring of the following year they returned to Berwick-on-Tweed, where the establishment was increased at the general augmentation of the Army. In 1771, they went south, to Chatham, and in April were ordered to the island of Minorca. They embarked at Stokes Bay, but the order being countermanded, were landed at Portsmouth. During 1772, the Fusiliers remained in the south of England, the growing troubles in America keeping them in constant expectation of service in the discontented colonies—for England was then on the eve of that fratricidal struggle, known as the "War of Independence."

In 1773, the rebellious spirit that was too evidently gaining ground in the North American Colonies sent the Regiment across the Atlantic. It embarked at Portsmouth in March for Canada, and, after a short stay at Quebec, re-embarked for Montreal, and proceeded thence to occupy several posts in Lower Canada. In the autumn of 1774, the Fusiliers returned to Montreal, except a detachment, under Major, the Honourable Joseph Stopford,<sup>(1)</sup> which remained at Chamblé.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



## CHAPTER XI.—1775.

Commencement of the American War of Independence—The Continentals invade Canada—Surprise of Ticonderoga and Crown Point—The Fusiliers sent to the Front—Besieged in Fort St. John's—Surrender of Forts Chamblé and St. John's—Montreal taken—Misfortunes of the Fusiliers—Montgomery and Arnold lay siege to Quebec—Failure of their assault, and the death of Montgomery.

1775. **W**HILE the Royal Fusiliers were stationed in Lower Canada, the strained relations between the British Government and the American Colonists reached the breaking point. Thirteen States uniting against the Mother-Country, prepared to resist, by force of arms, any attempt to coerce them into paying the obnoxious taxes, and in April, 1775, the Royal troops and the "Continental"—as the insurgents styled themselves—came into collision at Lexington and Concord. Shortly after this lamentable commencement of hostilities, the Continental Congress, having raised a considerable, though poorly equipped and undisciplined army, resolved to attack Canada; with the hope of inducing the Canadians to espouse their cause, and of obtaining arms and ammunition.

On the 10th May, in the gray of the morning, a party of Continentals, led by Ethan Allan, surprised and captured Fort Ticonderoga, without the loss of a single man, and "gained with the fortress nearly fifty prisoners, more than a hundred pieces of cannon, one thirteen-inch mortar, and a number of swivels, stores, and small arms."<sup>(1)</sup> Another British post, Crown Point, garrisoned by twelve men, also surrendered to a second party, under Seth Warner, upon the first summons. This initial success obtained for the Continentals what they most needed—guns and military stores—and Congress followed it up by ordering two columns to advance at once at different points.

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(1) *History of the United States*, by George Bancroft, formerly Ambassador at the Court of St. James's.

Almost the only regular troops in Lower Canada at this time were the Royal Fusiliers and the 26th Cameronians,<sup>(1)</sup> both regiments being very much under strength: far too weak, in fact, to oppose the enemy in the open; even when the Fusiliers were reinforced by a large draft of recruits from home, under Lieutenant Despard.<sup>(2)</sup> On hearing of the advance of the Continental forces, Lieutenant-General Carleton despatched 150 Fusiliers and part of the 26th from Montreal to St. John's, with instructions to fortify their position, and hold it at all costs. The Fusilier detachment, under Major Joseph Stopford, which had been left at Fort Chamblé, still occupied that post in order to keep open communication between St. John's and Montreal. At St. John's, the Fusiliers and their comrades of the 26th made good use of their time, and, assisted by a few Canadian volunteers, constructed two strong redoubts. All told, the garrison numbered between five and six hundred men, under command of Major Charles Preston, of the Cameronians.

Early in September, Colonel Montgomery (an Irishman by birth, who had lately quitted the British Service and settled in New York), acting under the orders of the American general Schuyler, with one division of the Continentals, laid siege to St. John's; but Major Preston and his men made a gallant resistance, and more than once repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. On one occasion—on the 18th September—a party of two hundred Continentals approaching St. John's was attacked and defeated by a detachment of the garrison barely one-half its strength.<sup>(3)</sup> Montgomery soon realised that he had no easy task to accomplish, that his chance of capturing St. John's was very slight; his troops lacked organisation and discipline, his stores were inadequate; indeed, he had almost given up hope, when an unlooked-for success in another quarter turned the scale in his favour. Certain Canadians, inhabitants of the parishes of Chamblé, espoused the Continental cause, and, ranging themselves under one James Livingston, of New York (then resident in Canada), they determined to attack Major Stopford's post at Fort Chamblé—situated on the river Sorel, four miles below St. John's. Assisted by a detachment of Montgomery's men, under a Major Brown, Livingston and his Canadians managed to secretly convey guns and stores, in *batteaux*, past St. John's, and suddenly appeared before Fort Chamblé on the 18th October. The works of Fort Chamblé had been much

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(1) The 8th Foot was stationed in Upper Canada.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Cannon's *Record of the 26th Cameronian Regiment*, p. 85.

neglected, and were in no condition to stand an artillery attack, so Major Stopford could only try to obtain favourable terms of surrender. He therefore offered to capitulate on condition that the officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers should not be made prisoners, but should be allowed to march out unmolested with their arms, accoutrements, and 24 rounds of ball-cartridge *per man*, "with drums beating and colours flying, and provisions and carts sufficient to pass by the shortest route to Montreal, or any other place in the Province of Quebec, at his option." To these terms the American commander, Major Brown, would not consent, insisting that the garrison should surrender themselves as prisoners of war, in which case officers and men should be allowed their baggage and personal effects. The terms were the reverse of favourable, but knowing that he could not possibly hope to resist a determined attack, Major Stopford reluctantly accepted them, and, on the 20th October,<sup>(1)</sup> Fort Chamblé was surrendered to the Continentals; Major Stopford, Captain Brice—who was on the sick-list—and Lieutenants Hamer, Harrison, and Shuttleworth,<sup>(2)</sup> one surgeon, and 83 non-commissioned officers and men of the Fusiliers becoming prisoners of war. To add to the mortification of Stopford and his comrades, the Colours of the Regiment had been unfortunately left at Chamblé, and so fell into the hands of Major Brown, who sent them off to Congress "as a proud trophy of the valour of their troops."<sup>(3)</sup> The prisoners were marched to Connecticut.

By the capture of Fort Chamblé the Continentals gained possession of seventeen guns and six tons of gunpowder—a valuable prize. Montgomery was now in a position to prosecute the siege of St. John's with efficiency. He constructed a battery on an eminence at the north-west, within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, and opened a heavy cannonade on the garrison. To raise the siege, General Carleton

(1) Colonel Waller states that the 9th of October was the date of surrender; but Bancroft and Cannon, and also Montgomery (in a letter to Congress, *vide infra*, Note 3) give the 20th as the date.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) The following extract of a letter from Montgomery to Congress, dated "Camp before St. John's, October 20, 1775," appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of December, 1775: "I have the pleasure to acquaint you with the surrender of Chamblé to Major Brown and Major Livingston, which last headed about 300 Canadians. We had not above 50 of our troops. Indeed, it was the plan of the Canadians, who carried down the artillery past the Fort of St. John's in *batteaux*. . . . I shall send off the prisoners as soon as possible; their number of women and quantity of baggage is astonishing. Major Brown has brought the Colours of the 7th Regiment, which I have the honour to transmit to you."



planned a junction with Lieutenant-Colonel Alan Maclean,<sup>(1)</sup> who held a strong position near the mouth of the Sorel; but Montgomery sent Majors Brown and Livingston to watch Maclean, and posted Colonel Seth Warner,<sup>(2)</sup> with 300 "Green Mountain Boys" and men of the 2nd New York Regiment, near Longueuil, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal. Having with great difficulty got together some 800 Indians, Canadians, and regulars, General Carleton embarked his force in boats at Montreal, on the 31st October, to cross the St. Lawrence; but Warner was on the watch, and as the boats drew near the bank, he opened so destructive a fire upon them that they were compelled to pull back to Montreal, after suffering considerable loss. On hearing of Carleton's repulse, Maclean's Canadians deserted him, and he, being left with only a slender force, and losing all hope of support, retired to Quebec. Thus ended General Carleton's attempt to relieve St. John's.

Meanwhile Montgomery carried on the siege with vigour, keeping up a well-directed fire by day and night. Major Preston and his garrison did all that men could do; but they were now in sore straits, with both provisions and ammunition running short. Still they held on in hope of succour, until all hope was gone; then, and not till then, the gallant Preston surrendered, and on the 3rd November, Montgomery took possession of St. John's. As a compliment to their "fortitude and perseverance" the garrison were permitted to march out with the honours of war; after which they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Lieutenant Cleveland, of the Royal Fusiliers, was amongst the officers captured at St. John's.<sup>(3)</sup>

St. John's reduced, Montgomery hastened to Montreal, as rapidly as bad weather and worse roads would permit. Colonel Prescott and some officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers had remained at Montreal; they, too, were destined to fall into the hands of the Continentals.

Montgomery had occupied, with a strong detachment, Maclean's former position at the mouth of the Sorel, which commanded the navigation of that part of the St. Lawrence. General Carleton seeing

(1) Son of Torloisk. Colonel Maclean, who had formerly served in the late 104th Foot (disbanded in 1763), was Commandant of the 1st Battalion Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment (the old 84th), raised, from emigrants and discharged Highland soldiers who had settled in Canada, in 1775 and disbanded in 1783.

(2) The Seth Warner who surprised Crown Point (*vide* p. 68). He had lately been elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of "Green Mountain Boys," and was one of Montgomery's best officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

that it would be impossible to save the city of Montreal from Montgomery, ordered a great quantity of military stores to be destroyed, and embarked the remainder on board eleven small vessels, with Colonel Prescott and his Fusiliers, in hopes that they might slip past the battery at the mouth of the Sorel, and get safely to Quebec. Several attempts were made to elude the vigilance of the Continentals, but they were constantly on the *qui vive*, and the flotilla was at last obliged to retire towards Montreal; which city had surrendered to Montgomery on the 12th November. Carleton dreading that his flotilla and stores must also be captured or destroyed, made another attempt to get down the river; and he himself did succeed in escaping to Quebec. Colonel Prescott was less fortunate, and on the 17th November surrendered, with 11 other officers and 120 men, to Montgomery.<sup>(1)</sup> The whole Regiment—with the exception of Captain Owen's company, stationed at Quebec—was now captured. The prisoners were sent to Philadelphia.

Flushed with his successes, Montgomery determined to reduce Quebec. It was a truly hazardous enterprise, for it was now the middle of winter; moreover, men, money guns, and stores were wanting; but so long as the British held Quebec, Canada remained unconquered, and Montgomery's sense of honour forbade him to turn back before attempting its capture.<sup>(2)</sup> Though previous to his evacuation of Montreal, General Carleton had destroyed the greater portion of his military stores, the Continentals obtained several guns and small arms, also ammunition, provisions, and clothing, from Prescott's flotilla, and Montgomery was able to get his men properly clothed for the season before setting out for Quebec.

His preparations completed, Montgomery, having handed over the government of Montreal to Wooster, of Connecticut, embarked his force, with artillery and provisions, on board three armed schooners, and on the 3rd December he effected a junction at Point-aux-Trembles—some twenty miles above the city—with Arnold who had advanced with the 2nd Division of the Continental Army.<sup>(3)</sup> Meanwhile, General Carleton having reached Quebec in safety, lost no time in taking measures to make a vigorous defence. His garrison was a motley one; consisting of

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(1) Beatson's *Naval and Military Memoirs*, p. 104. We do not know whether all the prisoners captured on the occasion belonged to the Royal Fusiliers.

(2) Bancroft's *History of the United States*.

(3) Benedict Arnold, originally a druggist and horse dealer, of Newhaven. He afterwards abandoned the American cause, and entered the British service with the rank of Major-General.

Captain Owen's company of the Royal Fusiliers, 170 men of the Royal Highland Emigrants, 40 marines, 450 sailors, and about 800 Canadian militia and volunteers—in all between 1,500 and 1,600 officers and men. Owen's company of Fusiliers was composed almost entirely of recruits from Norfolk, who had joined during the previous spring. The garrison of Quebec was weak, but its fortifications had been repaired by Lieutenant-Governor Cramahé, and though many of the inhabitants favoured the cause of the Continentals, the majority were willing to assist in its defence. Montgomery quickly realised the difficulties he had to contend with, yet "thought there was a fair prospect of success." He could not lay regular siege to the place, for he had no battering train; nor could he invest it, for the garrison were provisioned for eight months; so his only chance was to carry the place by storm, and "as the engagement of the New England men terminated on the 31st of December, the assault must be made within twenty-six days. He grieved for the loss of life that might ensue, but his decision was prompt and unchanging. The works of the lower town were the weakest; these he thought it possible to carry."<sup>(1)</sup>

After a fruitless attempt to induce Carleton to surrender—for the General declined to hold any parley "with rebels in arms against His Majesty"—Montgomery opened fire with five small mortars placed in St. Roc's, but the light shells they threw did little or no harm to the garrison. Meantime a battery of six 12-pounders and two howitzers was thrown up on the heights of Abraham, less than half-a-mile south-west of St. John's Gate, and this battery opened fire on the 15th December; but it made no impression on the walls, and the battery itself was soon destroyed, and its guns disabled by the heavy artillery of Quebec. In fact these attempts at bombardment appear to have been made more to harass the British, and distract their attention from Montgomery's real intentions, or in the hope of inducing General Carleton to make a sortie—which he was much too wary to do<sup>(2)</sup>—than with any serious design of injuring the fortifications. The Continentals now began to suffer from sickness, and small-pox broke out among them; so Montgomery and Arnold held a council of war, and, after much discussion and unavoidable delays, the assault was fixed for the 31st December.

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(1) Bancroft's *History of the United States*.

(2) General Carleton had served, as Quarter-Master-General, under General Wolfe, at the capture of Quebec in 1759, and fully appreciated Montcalm's mistake in coming out to give battle to the British on the plains of Abraham.

Montgomery divided his force into four divisions of unequal strength; of which the two weakest were to make feints on the upper town, but to approach near enough to the works to give the idea of a real attack, while the stronger divisions—led, respectively, by Montgomery and Arnold—were to assault different parts of the lower town, and to act with effect. We can best describe the assault by quoting from General Carleton's report to General Howe:—

“After every preparatory stratagem had been used to intimidate our wretched garrison, as Mr. Montgomery was pleased to call it, an assault was given the 31st of December, between four and five in the morning, during a snow storm from the north-east. The alarm was general: from the side of the river St. Lawrence, along the fortified front, round to the basin, every part seemed equally threatened. Two real attacks took place upon the Lower Town; one under Cape Diamond, led by Mr. Montgomery; the other by Mr. Arnold, upon a part called the Saut au Matelot. This at first met with some success, but in the end was stopped. A sally from the Upper Town, under Capt. Laws, attacked their rear, and sent in many prisoners. Capt. M'Dougal afterwards reinforced this party, and followed the rebels into the post they had taken. Thus Mr. Arnold's corps, himself and a few others excepted, who were wounded and carried off early, were completely ruined. They were caught as it were in a trap; we brought in their five mortars and one cannon. The other attack was soon repulsed with slaughter. Mr. Montgomery was left among the dead.<sup>(1)</sup> The rebels had, in this assault, between 600 and 700 men, and between 40 and 50 officers, killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. We had only one lieutenant of the navy, doing duty as a captain in the garrison, and four rank-and-file killed, and thirteen rank-and-file wounded. Two of the latter are since dead.<sup>(2)</sup>

“The handful of Fusiliers, commanded by Captain Owen,” writes Colonel Waller, in his brief account of the assault on Quebec,

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(1) Richard Montgomery retired as Captain from the 17th Foot in 1773. He was a brave, humane gentleman, and met his death while gallantly leading his storming party. Lord North on hearing of his death said, “He was brave, he was able, he was humane, he was generous: but still he was only a brave, able, humane, and generous rebel. Curse on his virtues, they've undone his country!” His brother Alexander, commonly called “Black” Montgomery, was member for Co. Donegal for many years. By General Carleton's order, Montgomery's remains were interred with full military honours.

(2) Letter from Carleton to General Howe, dated Quebec, 12th January, 1776.

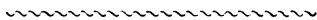
“distinguished themselves, and the Royal Emigrants behaved like veterans. The French militia showed no backwardness, a handful of them stood to the last at Saut au Matelot, until, overcome by numbers, they were obliged to retreat to the barrier.”

Thus on the last day of the year 1775, the tide turned in favour of King George's arms, and his successful repulse of the assault on Quebec in some measure consoled General Carleton for his previous reverses.



## CHAPTER XII.—1776.

Siege of Quebec continued—The Garrison reinforced—The Continentals retreat and are pursued by Carleton—Recovery of Montreal and expulsion of the enemy from Canada—An incident of the Pursuit—Release of the Royal Fusiliers taken at Chamblé and St. John's—The Declaration of Independence by the Congress—The Regiment at New York—Colonel Prescott appointed Colonel—The Colonel and Lieutenant Barrington surprised and captured at Rhode Island—The Fusiliers join Lord Cornwallis's Division at Amboy.



1776. **A**FTER their repulse, the Continentals withdrew to a distance of about a league from Quebec, and there fortified themselves; they did not, however, abandon the siege, but blockaded the place so effectually as to prevent any supplies being thrown into it. Arnold, whom the Congress had promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, succeeded Montgomery in command of the Continental forces before Quebec, and was most active in preventing succours reaching the beleaguered garrison. He made one more attempt to induce General Carleton to surrender, but the stern reply was "that no intercourse could be admitted, unless the rebels came to implore the King's mercy." In March, a loyal Canadian, M. Beaujeu, raised a force to relieve Quebec; but his followers did not second his good intentions, and when, on the 28th of that month, his advanced guard fell in with some of Arnold's detachments, it was seized with a panic and dispersed. Three days later, General Carleton was informed that the American prisoners had formed a plot to escape; they had planned to overpower the guard at St. John's Gate, and admit a body of their compatriots under Arnold. Fortunately their design was discovered in time, and prompt measures taken to frustrate it.

In the beginning of April, Arnold moved his forces nearer the town, and opened on it, with four guns and a howitzer, from the opposite bank of the St. Charles River. His intention was to burn the town and shipping by firing red-hot shot. Later on, the enemy commenced a

bombardment from the heights opposite to Port St. Louis, but with slight effect, as their batteries suffered much from the artillery of the garrison. On the night of the 3rd May, Arnold attempted to run a fire-ship into the Cul de Sac, or harbour, where nearly all the shipping was laid up; again he failed in his designs, for the vessel burnt to the water's-edge without doing any harm. Had the shipping caught fire, the lower town would almost certainly have been destroyed, and Arnold's idea appears to have been to take advantage of the confusion, inevitable under such a calamity, and endeavour to carry the place by escalade. Arnold had now played his last card, for, after being closely invested for five months, Quebec was relieved.

It was on the 6th May that the sufferings of the garrison, and the hopes of their besiegers, were terminated by the arrival of H.M. ships *Surprise*, *Isis*, and *Martin*, which had sailed from Plymouth on the 20th March, having on board the grenadier company of the 29th Foot, under Lord Petersham.<sup>(1)</sup> The troops, with the marines of the three men-of-war, in all about 300 men, were immediately landed, and General Carleton, thus reinforced, determined to make a sortie. The two principal gates of the town having been cleared and opened, Carleton marched out on to the heights of Abraham, with about 1,000 men; whereupon the Continentals—who had already commenced their preparations for a retreat—retired in haste towards the Sorel, abandoning all their guns and stores. "This," says General Carleton, in his report to Lord George Germaine, one of H.M.'s Principal Secretaries of State, dated 14th May, 1776, "ended our siege and blockade; during which the mixed garrison of soldiers, sailors, British and Canadian militia, with the artificers from Halifax and Newfoundland, shewed great zeal and patience, under very severe duty and uncommon vigilance, indispensable in a place liable to be stormed, besides great labour necessary to render such attempts less practicable. . . . The whole, indeed, shewed a spirit and perseverance that do them great honour."

Captain Owen and his Fusiliers fully shared in the perils and privations of this gallant, but now almost forgotten, defence of Quebec, and were included in the complimentary order issued by General Carleton.

The preservation of the capital city of Canada was a most important object; its weakness, owing to the extent of its fortifications, was well known to General Howe, and the moment the navigation of the gulf and

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(1) Afterwards Earl of Harrington.

river of St. Lawrence became practicable, he sent off the 47th Foot to reinforce Carleton. The 47th reached Quebec on the 8th May, and on the 10th, transports arrived from England with the remainder of the 29th Regiment. As soon as these reinforcements had refreshed themselves on shore after the voyage, General Carleton followed in pursuit of the Continentals, and, after a series of successful operations, recovered Montreal, and finally drove the enemy out of Canada.

One of the feats of the pursuit of Arnold's force is worthy of record, not less for its gallantry than for its association with the Royal Fusiliers. On the 19th May, Captain Forster, with the light company of the 8th Foot, 100 Canadians, and 200 Indians, but without artillery, descended from the Lakes, and attacked "The Cedars," a fort some forty-three miles above Montreal, garrisoned by 390 Continentals. The audacity of the attack so completely cowed the Americans that they surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Captain Forster had great difficulty in saving the garrison from being massacred by his Indians, and not knowing what to do with so many prisoners, he proposed to release them in exchange for the officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers and Cameronians captured at Forts Chamblé and St. John's. These conditions being accepted, the officers of The Cedars garrison were sent as hostages to Quebec, the men being permitted to return to their homes. Congress at first refused to sanction the agreement, but after some delay the exchange was effected, and the liberated Fusiliers marched from Philadelphia to New York, the then head-quarters of the Regiment, and once again entered upon their duties.

In the spring of 1776, a strong draft of the Fusiliers had been sent from England to Boston, where it remained until the evacuation, when it proceeded to Halifax, and thence to New York. On the 4th July of this memorable year, Congress declared the Thirteen revolted Colonies in North America to be "free, sovereign and independent."

In November, Colonel Prescott was appointed Colonel of the Regiment, *vice* Lord Robert Bertie, and was succeeded in the lieutenant-colonelcy by Lieutenant-Colonel Alured Clarke, from the 54th Foot.<sup>(1)</sup> Colonel Prescott, who had been serving as a major-general, was captured by the Continentals during the previous July. "I am extremely concerned, my lord," writes General Sir W. Howe, in a despatch to Lord George Germaine, "to close this letter with a circumstance as distressing as it was

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(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.



unexpected. An express is just arrived from Rhode Island with intelligence that a small party of the rebels made a descent there on the night of the 10th instant, surprised Major-General Prescott in his quarters, carried him off, and Lieutenant Barrington, of the 7th Regiment,<sup>(1)</sup> with such secrecy and despatch as to frustrate every attempt to rescue them."

From New York, the Royal Fusiliers marched to Amboy, where they were placed in the division commanded by Earl Cornwallis. Amboy and Brunswick were now the only places of any note that the Royal troops retained in the Jerseys.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



## CHAPTER XIII.—1777-1778.

The Regiment joins Major-General Vaughan's Brigade at King's Bridge—Moved to Staten Island—Raid into the Jerseys—Expedition up Hudson's River—Capture of Forts Montgomery, Clinton, and Constitution, and destruction of Continental Village—Burgoyne surrenders to the Americans at Saratoga—The Fusiliers occupy Philadelphia—Louis XVI. acknowledges the Independence of the United States—War declared with France—The Retreat to New York.

1777. **T**HE Fusiliers passed the winter and spring at Amboy, where the troops suffered severely from sickness; dysentery carrying off many men. On the 23rd June, the Regiment was brigaded, at King's Bridge, with the 26th, 35th and 63rd Foot, under Major-General Vaughan, who had also with him a dismounted troop of the 17th Light Dragoons.<sup>(1)</sup> The head-quarters of the army remained at Amboy. At the end of June, Cornwallis's division moved to Staten Island, which in August was attacked by the Americans, under General Sullivan, who were repulsed with great loss.

At this period a British force, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, was advancing from Canada upon Albany; while, at the same time, General Sir William Howe was proceeding against Philadelphia; and Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton, who commanded at New York, wishing to create a diversion in favour of Burgoyne and Howe, planned a raid into the Jerseys. The Fusiliers, the 26th, and the battalion companies of the 52nd, with the Anspach and Waldeck Grenadiers, and 300 loyal Provincials, all under command of Brigadier-General Campbell, were embarked for this service. Campbell's force landed at Elizabeth Town Point, about 4 a.m., on the 12th September, and marched up country; the Americans opposed the march, and a sharp firing was kept up throughout the day. Campbell, however, had the advantage; he took Newark, and was marching on Aquackinach, when he received an order to halt, and await the advance of the troops which had landed at other

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(1) Now the 17th Lancers.

points. The Americans afterwards appeared in force, and several skirmishes ensued—in which Lieutenant Hamer<sup>(1)</sup> and one private of the Fusiliers were wounded—but the Royal troops succeeded in capturing several hundred head of cattle and sheep, and a few horses. As a diversion, the expedition failed, for it did not influence the enemy's main operations. On the 16th September the British columns marched to Bergen Point, where they re-embarked, and returned to Staten Island.

Early in October, Sir Henry Clinton—eager to render Burgoyne every possible aid—collected some 3,000 troops, from New York and the lines at King's Bridge, with the object of attacking the American forts up the Hudson River. The Royal Fusiliers joined this force, which was embarked in transports and convoyed up the river by a squadron under Commodore Hotham. A landing was effected at Stoney Point, at daybreak on the 6th October, and preparations were immediately made for an attack on Forts Montgomery and Clinton. The troops had to march a distance of twelve miles over mountains, and to contend with numerous obstructions; but they overcame every difficulty, and the forts were stormed and taken that same day. Another fort, Constitution, was also captured on the 7th. The Fusiliers do not appear to have taken part in the attack on the forts, as they and the Hessian Regiment of Trumbach were detained as a rear-guard, under Major-General Tryon; who was ordered "to leave a battalion at the Pass of Thunder Hill, to open our communications with the fleet." Their turn, however, came two days later.

Not far from the forts was a new settlement known as "Continental Village," where the Americans had erected barracks for 1,500 men, and collected a quantity of stores. General Tryon was ordered to attack this place, and on the 9th, he marched against it with the Fusiliers, the Regiment of Trumbach, Emerich's Chasseurs, fifty Jägers, and two 3-pounder guns. The service was expeditiously performed; the barracks and stores were burned; and the column returned to camp in the evening without having suffered any loss.

Notwithstanding General Clinton's successful diversions, Burgoyne experienced great difficulties in his advance, and, eventually—his men being exhausted with fatigue and privation, his advance opposed by superior numbers, and his retreat cut off—he capitulated to the American general Gates at Saratoga. Sir William Howe met with better success, and captured Philadelphia.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

The enemy having detached part of the force originally opposed to General Burgoyne, to join their army of the south, under Washington, the Royal Fusiliers were sent from the vicinity of New York to reinforce Howe, and in December they took part in the operations that Sir William had commenced against Washington, who was encamped at White Marsh in front of Philadelphia. In the attempt to bring the Americans to battle, the Regiment lost one man missing. After this affair, the Fusiliers went into winter quarters at Philadelphia.

1778. From the commencement of Great Britain's dispute with her American colonies, the French nation had shewn great sympathy with the cause of the colonists, and when matters reached a climax the wealthier classes in France raised large subscriptions to assist the insurgents in their struggle with the Mother-Country. This disposition was, from the first, secretly encouraged by the French Court, and early in 1778, Louis XVI. acknowledged the independence of the revolted States, and concluded a treaty of alliance with them. Great Britain then declared war against France.<sup>(1)</sup>

The French having agreed to render substantial aid to the Americans, a concentration of the British forces was considered advisable, and the Royal Fusiliers and other corps quartered at Philadelphia received orders to retire to New York. "There is no doubt," writes Colonel Waller, "that the efficiency of the regiments in garrison at Philadelphia was greatly impaired during the occupation. In the first place, an inactivity, that can only be called disgraceful, permitted 4,000 Americans to remain in an almost helpless condition within twenty-six miles of the British without the slightest molestation. 'Nor was this the only, or perhaps the most serious, error committed. Philadelphia became the Capua of the British Army. Discipline was totally relaxed. Gaming, if not encouraged, was permitted to a most ruinous extent; and the gross misconduct of very many officers disgusted to such a degree the inhabitants of a town in which, perhaps more than any other, profligacy was offensive, that feelings very averse to British authority were engendered or increased among a people originally loyal. These bad impressions were never removed or overcome.'"<sup>(2)</sup> Under these circumstances it can well be imagined that the order for the evacuation of Philadelphia was not altogether unwelcome to the more serious officers and men of the garrison; that though they deplored having to

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(1) 6th February, 1778.

(2) Colonel Waller's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*, p. 72.

abandon that part of the country, they were not unwilling to quit a town where the misconduct and want of discipline of some of their comrades had rendered them obnoxious to the inhabitants, and brought discredit on the King's service.

The occupation terminated on the 18th June, when the army retired from Philadelphia, and, crossing the Delaware, marched through the Jerseys in retreat to New York—which the British commander had chosen as his base of operations. Numerous obstacles had to be overcome in this retreat, and the troops suffered severely from the excessive heat of the weather. They were harassed, too, by an exultant enemy, with whom they had to fight several smart skirmishes. This retreat was the only operation in which the Regiment took part during the year 1778. On reaching New York, the Fusiliers went into camp, and there remained during the winter. The establishment was now augmented by one "additional company," the command of which was given to Lieutenant John Aston Shuttleworth.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



## CHAPTER XIV.—1779-1780.

**Expedition to the East Sound—Its object—Success of Generals Tryon and Garth—The Americans surprise and capture Stoney Point—Siege and Capture of Charlestown.**

1779. **T**HE Regiment remained in the lines near New York until July, 1779, when it was employed with an expedition into the East Sound. In designing this expedition, Sir Henry Clinton had two objects in view : first, to effect a landing on the north coast of the Sound, in hopes of inducing General Washington to quit his strong position in the mountains, and come down and accept battle ;<sup>(1)</sup> secondly, to destroy a number of privateers which the Americans had fitted out, to the great detriment of British commerce. The expedition was formed into two divisions : the 1st Division, under Brigadier-General Garth, consisting of the flank companies of the Foot Guards, the Royal Fusiliers, the 54th Regiment, and a detachment of Jägers, with two guns ; the 2nd, commanded by Major-General Tryon, consisting of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the King's American Provincials, two battalions of Hessians, and two guns. The whole force numbered between two and three thousand men.

The troops embarked at White Stone on the 3rd July, and, convoyed by Sir George Collier's squadron, put to sea the same evening. On the 5th, the fleet anchored off Newhaven, above a hundred miles from New York, and Garth's division was landed at a place one mile south of West Haven. Garth immediately advanced, making a circuit of seven miles to get round a creek on the west side of the town. As soon as the boats that had landed the 1st Division returned to the ships, General Tryon disembarked his division, and having made good his landing on the eastern side of the harbour, marched direct on Newhaven. Now the Americans had received notice of the expedition, and offered considerable

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(1) General Clinton hoped that Washington would march in defence of the towns on the Connecticut coast, and he considered that he might thus bring him to action on less disadvantageous terms, than by making a direct attack on his entrenchments.

opposition to Garth's advance; he had to fight his way from West Haven, and lost several men, including one sergeant and seven privates of the Fusiliers wounded, and two privates missing. Meanwhile, Tryon had captured a small battery which commanded the channel of the harbour, and this enabled the British armed vessels to draw near the town of Newhaven. The two divisions then effected a junction within the town; the public stores, some vessels and ordnance were destroyed, and six field-guns, and a privateer ready for sea, brought off. This work accomplished, the troops re-embarked at Rock Fort.

On the morning of the 8th, the fleet anchored off Fairfield, and the troops were immediately landed, under cover of the gun-boats, near the town; in spite of the opposition offered by a considerable force of the enemy's militia. The British, however, continued their march on Fairfield, and on entering the place were fired upon from the windows and tops of houses. This foolish conduct on the part of the inhabitants so exasperated some loyalist refugees that they set fire to the town, whereby most of the houses and a number of whale-boats were destroyed.<sup>(1)</sup> The Fusiliers suffered no loss in this affair.

General Tryon re-embarked his men on the 9th, and crossed the Sound to Huntingdon, in Long Island, where provisions were obtained. The expedition then returned to the north coast of the Sound, and, on the 11th, anchored five miles from the Bay of Norwalk. It was dusk before the troops were landed, in three divisions, and the morning of the 12th had dawned when the march on Norwalk commenced. The 54th soon fell in with the American outposts, which were driven in, and Drummond Hill and the heights of the town seized. The enemy here behaved very treacherously, firing upon the advanced parties from the houses, and that "after having granted them safeguards."<sup>(2)</sup> By 9 a.m., Garth's division had passed the bridge and gained the north end of the town. The Royal Fusiliers, supported by the light companies of the Guards, commenced the attack, and soon cleared the quarters, pushing the enemy's main body and 100 of his cavalry from the northern heights and capturing a gun.<sup>(3)</sup> General Tryon punished the enemy's treachery by burning Fairfield, together with five large vessels, two privateers on the stocks, and twenty whale-boats; two saw-mills, several warehouses

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(1) *Hamilton's History of the Grenadier Guards*, and *Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs*.

(2) *Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs*.

(3) *General Tryon's Despatch*.

and their contents, and the salt-works, were also destroyed. The village of Greenfield was burnt for a similar reason. The troops re-embarked, unmolested, the same evening, and returned to Huntingdon Bay. In his despatch, General Tryon says:—"I should do injustice if I closed this report without giving every praise to the troops I had the honour to command."

The total losses of the Fusiliers in the expedition to Norwalk, from the 5th to the 12th July inclusive, were one man killed, three sergeants and nineteen men wounded (one of whom died of his wounds), and three men missing.

General Tryon had contemplated another raid, but, on the 13th, he received orders to return with his troops to New York. On arrival at White Stone, he heard that a serious reverse had befallen the British arms. On the night of the 15th, the American general Wayne had surprised and taken the important post of Stoney Point, to the east of the Hudson, and—with the heavy guns captured there—was cannonading Verplank's Point.<sup>(1)</sup> It was necessary to send a strong force to the relief of Verplank's Point, and no troops could be spared for any other purpose. The relief force marched on the 19th, and re-took Stoney Point.

The Regiment does not appear to have been again actively employed until the end of December; when General Clinton—finding that, with the reinforcements from home, he had sufficient troops to protect New York from an attack by land or sea, and at the same time to recommence offensive operations—resolved to make an expedition to the southward, and to obtain possession of the rich province of South Carolina; commencing with the siege of Charlestown. Sir Henry and the naval commander-in-chief, Admiral Arbuthnot, considered that a success here would be severely felt by the enemy; and besides the great supplies of provisions which Charlestown and the neighbourhood afforded, its situation was well calculated for covering and securing the province of Georgia, and for checking the depredations made on the British West Indian commerce by the American privateers.<sup>(2)</sup> The Royal Fusiliers—then about 400 strong—were selected to take part in this important enterprise.

Necessary arrangements completed, the troops went on board the transports, which fell down to Sandy Hook in readiness to put to sea.

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(1) Verplank's Point was held by the 33rd Foot, the Loyal Americans, and detachments of the 71st and Royal Artillery, under Colonel Webster.

(2) *Beatson's Naval and Military Memoirs*.



The tempestuous weather had, however, prevented the British cruisers from reaching the Hook, so the expedition was detained several days, and Christmas Day had passed before the fleet sailed for the southward.

The fleet had a tedious and boisterous voyage, during which 1780. transports and victualling ships received considerable damage; some were lost, a few captured by the American privateers, while an ordnance vessel foundered with all her stores;<sup>(1)</sup> and it was not until the end of January that they sighted the Carolina shore. The fleet then coasted along to Tybee, and there anchored.

Major-General Lincoln, who commanded the American forces in the southern provinces, having received early notice from the Congress, of Sir Henry Clinton's designs against Charlestown, had done all that lay in his power for its defence; bestowing great pains in strengthening and extending the works that had been thrown up on the land side in the spring of 1779. The lines were continued across Charlestown Neck, from Cooper to Ashley river, and were protected in front by strong abbatiss and a wet ditch; 80 guns were mounted in the lines, which were made particularly strong on the right and left, and so constructed as to rake the wet ditch. In the centre was a powerful work, which served as a citadel; and wherever it was thought possible for the British troops to effect a landing, works were thrown up to oppose them.

On the 11th February, Clinton's expedition arrived at North Edisto, and that same day the General, with the grenadier and light companies of battalions, landed on St. John's Island. Next morning the rest of the force was disembarked; the Royal Fusiliers, the 23rd and 33rd Regiments, with the Jägers, occupying Stono Ferry. The grenadiers were stationed at Gibb's on St. John's Island, near to which Lieutenant-General Lord Cornwallis had his quarters; head-quarters being at a Mr. Fenwick's. The troops were plentifully supplied with fresh provisions, and soon recovered from their long, tempestuous voyage.

On the 24th, 25th, and 26th February, the troops—except a corps which was stationed at Stono, and the Welsh Fusiliers and 71st Highlanders who remained at St. John's Island—crossed over to St. James's Island, where Clinton established his principal magazines, and erected works for their protection. On the 6th March, the post of Fort Johnson was occupied, and preparations for the siege were vigorously carried on. General Clinton also used his best endeavours to obtain

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(1) The cavalry and draught horses were nearly all lost during this voyage.

horses to remount his cavalry, and in this work he was well seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton.<sup>(1)</sup> On the 29th, the passage of the Ashley river was effected, under the direction of Captains Elphinstone and Evans, of the Royal Navy, and next day the troops moved towards Charlestown. Ground was broken on the 1st April, and during the following week the approaches against the town were carried on with the utmost regularity and despatch; the men being kept under cover as much as possible. By the 9th, the batteries were ready to open, and the wind serving, signal was made for the fleet to weigh and enter the harbour. As they sailed along, the British ships kept up a well-directed fire, which the Americans returned with great spirit from Fort Moultrie, and their batteries on Sullivan's Island. Arbuthnot's ships, however, suffered comparatively slight loss, and were not materially injured; except the *Acetus* transport, with naval stores on board, which went ashore within gun-shot of Sullivan's Island, and had to be burnt to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands. Charlestown was now completely blockaded by sea; but communications between the town and country still remained open, and by this avenue the garrison received a reinforcement of 700 Virginians. Sir Henry Clinton and the Admiral now summoned General Lincoln to surrender, strongly pointing out to him the fatal consequences of persevering in his defence; to which summons the gallant American replied "that the same duty and inclination which had prevented him from abandoning Charlestown during the sixty days' knowledge of their hostile intentions, prompted him to defend it to the last extremity."<sup>(2)</sup> Negotiations having failed, Clinton's batteries opened fire on the 10th, and so well were they served that they soon acquired a superiority over those of the enemy. The works were now pushed forward with great vigour and assiduity by the chief engineer, Major Moncrieffe, and, on the 23rd April, the third parallel was commenced within 100 yards of the American lines. On the 24th, a sortie was made from the town by 200 men, and a few workmen were taken prisoners; but the party being attacked, in turn, retreated in haste, and the Americans never again attempted to sally forth. On the 4th May, Fort Moultrie surrendered, and the third parallel was completed close to the edge of the enemy's canal, and a sap being carried to the dam, confining its water on the right, the greater part was drained to the bottom.

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(1) Afterwards General Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bt., Colonel of the (late) 21st Light Dragoons.

(2) Beatson's *Naval and Military Memoirs*.

Meanwhile, the Americans had suffered reverses outside the town, and to them we must revert. Soon after the investment of Charlestown, Mr. Rutledge, the American Governor of South Carolina, had assembled a body of militia between the Cooper and Santee rivers, and had been joined by a corps of cavalry sent from Charlestown by General Lincoln, who could find little use for them in defending the town. This force was intended to cover the country, keep open communication with Charlestown, and prevent the British foraging parties from obtaining supplies. Their designs were, however, frustrated by the constant activity of Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton, who—with his “Legion,” a detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons, and Major Ferguson’s corps of marksmen—kept them in check, and on two or three occasions captured many of their officers, men, and horses.<sup>(1)</sup>

On the 8th May, Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot again summoned General Lincoln, who still declined to accept their terms. The British had now gained the counterscarp of the outwork flanking the canal, which was immediately passed, and preparations were commenced for making a general assault by sea and land. The inhabitants of Charlestown, sensible of the danger to which they must be exposed in the event of an assault—and their engineers assured them that the place might at any time be carried in a few minutes—now begged their deputy-governor and council to urge Lincoln to propose such terms of capitulation as would be granted by the British commanders; and, in consequence of this demand, Lincoln wrote on the 11th May, and offered to surrender on the terms proposed by Sir Henry and the Admiral on the 8th. His proposals were accepted, and articles of capitulation were signed, by which it was agreed that the American troops and sailors should remain prisoners of war until exchanged; and that all the ships, stores, guns, magazines, &c., should be immediately delivered up. Major-General Leslie took possession of Charlestown on

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(1) “The activity of Lieut.-Col. Tarleton, in remounting His Majesty’s cavalry, was such, that by the time the army broke ground before Charlestown, Sir Henry Clinton was enabled to despatch him with a body of horse into the country, where joining a light corps under Major Ferguson, they repeatedly fell in with, routed, and dispersed several of the enemy’s detachments of cavalry and militia, taking several of their men and horses, with a very trifling loss.” (Beatson’s *Naval and Military Memoirs*, Vol. V, p. 19). Perhaps Tarleton’s most remarkable exploit, at this time, was his surprise of the enemy’s camp at Monk’s Corner, on the 13th April, when he captured 150 troopers, 400 horses, and 50 waggons laden with arms, ammunition, and clothing. (Vide Cannon’s *Records of the 17th Lancers*, and Tarleton’s *Campaigns of 1780-81 in the Southern Provinces of North America*). Lieut.-Col. Webster, of the 33rd Foot, with 1,400 men, was also employed against the enemy’s posts of communication on Cooper’s River, and later on Lord Cornwallis assumed command of the whole force operating in the vicinity of Charlestown.

the following morning, when seven American generals, a commodore, ten regiments, and three battalions of artillery, together with the town and country militia, and the seamen—in all about 6,000 men—surrendered with the town. The deputy-governor, council, and civil officials were also made prisoners. During the whole siege, the Fusiliers only lost one man killed, and two men wounded.<sup>(1)</sup>

Throughout the remainder of the year, the Royal Fusiliers were attached to the division with which Lord Cornwallis held portions of Carolina and Georgia;<sup>(2)</sup> the Fusiliers, with the 63rd and 64th, and Dittfour's and Cruger's Hessians, garrisoning Charlestown, under command of Brigadier-General Patterson. "At this time," writes Colonel Waller, "the Regiment was not in the highest state of efficiency; it had suffered heavily from disease, and the few men who represented it were almost entirely recruits. It passed the winter in camp at Wynnesborough."

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(1) The total losses during the siege of Charlestown were 2 officers, 1 sergeant and 73 rank and file, killed : 8 officers, 2 sergeants, and 179 rank and file, wounded.

(2) Lord Cornwallis's division consisted of the 17th Light Dragoons, Tarleton's Legion, the Royal Fusiliers, the 23rd, 33rd, 63rd, 64th, and 71st Regiments, part of the 60th Royal Americans (now the King's Royal Rifles), and some Hessian corps. Tarleton's Legion included dragoons and mounted infantry.



## CHAPTER XV.—1781-1783.

The Fusiliers join Tarleton's Column—The Advance to the Pacolet River—Disastrous Action at the Cowpens—Serious losses of the Fusiliers—The Remnant of the Regiment rejoins Lord Cornwallis—Independence of the United States of America acknowledged by Great Britain—The Peace of 1783—The Royal Fusiliers return to England.

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EARLY in January, Lord Cornwallis ordered the Royal Fusiliers to 1781. reinforce the garrison of Fort Ninety-Six, which was besieged by the Americans. Cornwallis was then about to advance into North Carolina, but his march had been delayed by the enemy making a diversion towards Ninety-Six. The American general Morgan was still on the Pacolet, and Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton was marching to disperse his force, or at all events to oblige him to recross the Broad River. Tarleton's force consisted of the Legion (dragoons and infantry), a corps of light troops, a detachment of the 17th Light Dragoons, and the 1st Battalion 71st Highlanders,⁽¹⁾ with a 3-pounder gun.

Such was the position when the Fusiliers left Wynnesborough, under command of Major Timothy Newmarsh.⁽²⁾ The regiment was at this time little more than a skeleton-battalion, mustering only nine officers and 167 men fit for duty.

While on their march to Fort Ninety-Six, the Fusiliers fell in with Tarleton.⁽³⁾ "On their arrival, Tarleton crossed Indian, and afterwards Dunken Creek, though both were considerably swelled by a late fall of rain. He hourly received accounts of the increase of Morgan's corps, which induced him to request Lord Cornwallis—who was moving on the

(1) Not the 71st Highland Light Infantry (which was then numbered the 73rd) but a regiment raised in 1775, and disbanded in 1783.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) The Fusiliers and a party of the 17th Light Dragoons had escorted some baggage waggons from Brierly's to Tarleton's camp; thus it happened that their destination was changed.

east of Broad River—to allow him to retain the Fusiliers, that the enemy might be sooner pressed over Broad River, or some other favourable situation obtained, whence great advantage might be derived from additional numbers.”⁽¹⁾ Having received permission to retain the Fusiliers, Tarleton continued his march on the 12th January, and on the 14th, passed the Ennoree and Tyger rivers, above the Cherokee road. On the evening of the 14th, he received information that General Morgan had guarded all the fords on the Pacolet; about the same time, he heard from Lord Cornwallis that the main body of the army had reached Bull’s Run, and that General Leslie had overcome the difficulties which had hitherto retarded his march. In reply, Tarleton assured his chief that he would endeavour to pass the Pacolet, purposely to force Morgan to retreat towards Broad River, and requested the Earl to proceed up the eastern bank without delay, as such a movement might admit of co-operation, and would undoubtedly stop the retreat of the enemy. Next morning, Tarleton procured circumstantial intelligence of the different guards stationed on the Pacolet, and during the evening he directed his march towards some iron works, situated high upon the river; but in the morning he altered his course, and his light troops secured a passage across the Pacolet within six miles of the enemy’s camp. As soon as his troops had crossed the river, Tarleton thought it advisable to advance towards some log houses, midway between him and the Americans, so he sent a party of dragoons and mounted infantry to seize them, his intentions being to take post behind the buildings, and wait the movements of the enemy; but a patrol discovering that the Americans had decamped, the British light troops were directed to occupy their position. Patrols and spies were now despatched to observe the enemy, and early in the night it was reported “that General Morgan had struck into byways, tending towards Thickelle Creek.” This report—which was confirmed by a prisoner—determined Tarleton to hang upon Morgan’s rear, in order to impede the junction of reinforcements, said to be approaching, and also to prevent his passing Broad River without the knowledge of the British light troops. Other reports of a corps of mountaineers being on the march from Green River, having come in about midnight, Tarleton decided to follow in the enemy’s tracks, so as to watch him more closely, and take prompt advantage of any favourable opportunity that might occur.

Accordingly at 3 a.m. on the 17th, the column continued its march;

(1) Tarleton’s *Campaigns of 1780 and 1781*. Chap. IV, p. 212.

following the route by which the enemy had retired the previous evening.⁽¹⁾ Three light companies, supported by the infantry of the Legion, formed the advance; the Royal Fusiliers, the guns, and the 71st followed; the cavalry and mounted infantry brought up the rear. It was a tedious march; for the troops had to pass over rough, broken country, much intersected by creeks and ravines; moreover, during the darkness, it was necessary to carefully examine the front and flanks, and thus a good deal of time was lost. Before dawn, Thickelle Creek was passed; then an advanced guard of dragoons was sent forward, and presently fell in with an American patrol, which was pursued and overtaken. A squadron of dragoons was now ordered to reinforce the advanced guard, and harass the enemy's rear, and before long the officer commanding the advance reported that Morgan's troops were halting and forming. Colonel Tarleton immediately questioned his guides as to the nature of the ground on which the Americans were preparing to make a stand, as well as to the country in their rear, and the replies he received giving him every reason to suppose that he had his adversary at a disadvantage, he determined to attack at once. The place where the Americans had taken up their position was known as "The Cowpens."

It was about 8 a.m. when Tarleton commenced his attack, and his troops, having been five hours on the march, were greatly fatigued; nevertheless, they were eager to try conclusions with the enemy, and received the order to advance with enthusiasm. Tarleton first sent forward the dragoons of the Legion to drive in the militia covering Morgan's front; this done, he was able to obtain an accurate knowledge of the enemy's formation. Morgan, it was seen, had formed a front line of about 1,000 militia, while his second line was composed of light infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and 300 backwoodsmen—all expert shots with the rifle, with which they were mostly armed; a far superior weapon to the cumbersome musket of the British linesman.

Tarleton's disposition for attack was as follows:—"He desired his infantry to disencumber themselves of everything, except their arms and ammunition. The light infantry were then ordered to file to the right till they became equal to the flank of the American front line; the Legion infantry were added to their left; and, covered by the fire of a 3-pounder, this part of the British troops was instructed to advance within 300 yards of the enemy. This situation being acquired, the 7th

(1) The baggage was left at the bivouac, with orders to follow the column at daybreak.

Fusiliers were commanded to form upon the left of the Legion infantry and the other 3-pounder was given to the right division of the 7th; a captain with 50 dragoons was placed on each flank of the corps, forming the British front line, to protect their own, and threaten the flanks of the enemy. The 71st was desired to extend a little to the left of the 7th Fusiliers, and to remain 150 yards in the rear. This body of infantry, and near 200 cavalry, composed the reserve. During the execution of these arrangements, the animation of the officers, and the alacrity of the soldiers, afforded the most promising assurances of success."⁽¹⁾

The disposition completed, the Royal Fusiliers advanced, with the rest of the front line, and in this advance their recruits opened fire too soon; their fire was, however, quickly suppressed, "and," writes Tarleton, "the troops moved on in as good a line as troops could move at open files." After a brief contest, the American militia fell back on Morgan's second line, which was composed of regular troops. A sharp fight now ensued, and many fell on both sides. Tarleton now ordered his dragoons on the right to charge the enemy's left; which they did with great gallantry, but were driven back by the fire of the reserve, and a charge of Colonel Washington's cavalry. The contest between the British infantry of the front line and the American infantry seeming equally balanced, neither retreating, Tarleton ordered the 71st to advance into the line, and his reserve cavalry to threaten the enemy's right flank; thinking that such a movement "would put a victorious period to the action." This movement was quickly executed, and the British line advanced with loud cheers. The American infantry and backwoodsmen gave way, and were pursued by the exultant British, who thought the day was won. At this moment, the retreating Americans faced about and opened so hot a fire, that the British were first checked and then thrown into confusion. An unaccountable panic now seized the troops; in vain their officers tried to rally them; the Americans pressed their advantage, and a general flight ensued. Tarleton tried hard to save his two guns, which were defended by the artillery men for some time "with exemplary resolution"; but the cavalry of the Legion had quitted the field, with the exception of some twenty men, who joined a small party of the 17th Light Dragoons. With this handful of men, Tarleton made a desperate charge, and succeeded in saving his baggage, which was on the road from his late encampment.

(1) Tarleton's *Campaigns of 1780 and 1781*. We have taken the account of Tarleton's advance and the subsequent action almost entirely from his history.

In this fatal action the British lost about 300 killed and wounded, 400 prisoners, and two guns; the Americans, too, suffered severely. The Royal Fusiliers were, as a regiment, practically destroyed; their casualties amongst the men are not recorded, but they were very heavy. Of the nine officers present, Captain Helyar and Lieutenant Marshall were killed; Major Newmarsh and Lieutenants Harling and L'Estrange wounded.⁽¹⁾ Their Colours, unfortunately, were, for the second time during this unhappy war, captured by the enemy.⁽²⁾

The affair at the Cowpens was the last in which the Fusiliers took part in the War of Independence; the few of them who escaped death or capture rejoined Lord Cornwallis's army, and were placed in garrison in South Carolina until that province was evacuated in 1782, when they were sent to New York. The British Government having acknowledged the Independence of the United States of America, a general peace was signed on the 30th November, 1782,⁽³⁾ and, during the following year the Fusiliers returned to England.

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Colonel Waller's account of the affair at the Cowpens is chiefly taken from Lee's *Memoirs*. In a foot-note, he quotes another writer, who was present at the action, regarding the report that the recruits of the Regiment prematurely commenced the action. This writer—an open enemy of Tarleton—asserts that the troops were in no degree at fault; "the Fusiliers," he says, "had served with credit in America from the commencement of the war, and under an excellent officer, General Clark, had attained the summit of military discipline." (*Vide* Waller's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*, p.p. 76-78.)

(3) Peace with France was signed 20th January, 1783.



CHAPTER XVI.—1784-1791.

The Regiment at Gloucester—Changes in Equipment, &c.—Movements of the Regiment 1785-87—Major-General the *Hon.* William Gordon succeeds the late General Prescott as Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers—A Regimental “Order of Merit” established by Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke—H.R.H. Prince Edward (afterwards Duke of Kent) appointed Colonel—The Fusiliers sent to Gibraltar.

1784. **T**HIS year the Royal Fusiliers were stationed in and near the city of Gloucester, under command of Major William John Darby,⁽¹⁾ and were chiefly engaged in recruiting and restoring their discipline. Some changes were made in equipment and clothing in 1784. A Warrant, dated 21st July, ordered that “the whole quantity of ammunition carried by each soldier was to be 56 rounds, 32 of which were to be carried in a pouch on his right side, and 24 in a cartridge-box, by way of a magazine, upon a new principle, to be worn occasionally on his left side.” The flap of the pouch was to be plain, without any ornament; the bottom part rounded at the corners. The “cartridge-box by way of magazine” was to be fixed to the bayonet belt so as to be easily removed or replaced, and it was only to be carried on a march or actual service. Gaiters were now to be made of *black* woollen cloth (instead of linen) with *white* metal buttons, and without stiff tops. The Warrant also directed that the Grenadier swords, matches, and match-cases should be laid aside. We think it was about this time (or a year or two later) that considerable changes were made in the dress of the Fusiliers: the shape of the bearskin-cap was slightly altered, and it was ornamented with a *white* feather, and cord and tassels—*gold* cord and bullion for officers, *white* worsted for non-commissioned officers and men; the size of the coat skirts was modified, and the colour of the wings was *blue*, instead of red, with *white* worsted fringe.

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

PLATE V.—1785-1792.

OFFICER (with Fusil) : } From Plates of Fusilier Officers of period in
OFFICER : } Colonel Waller's *Records of the 7th Royal*
Fusiliers, and Colonel Mainwaring's *History of 23rd R.W. Fusiliers*.

The Clothing Warrant, 21st July, 1784, directed that :—(a) Officers' coats should be lapelled to the waist, with colour of the facings of the Regiment; to have cross pockets, and sleeves with round cuffs, and no slits; button-holes to be plain, or embroidered or laced with gold or silver "if the Colonel thinks proper." (b) Officers of Fusiliers to wear an epaulette on each shoulder; sashes to be of crimson silk, and worn round the waist; the King's Crest, and number of Regiment to be engraved on the gorget. (c) Officers of Fusiliers to wear black bear-skin caps, and to have Fusils, Shoulder-Belts, and Pouches. (Grenadier and Fusilier Officers were ordered to lay aside their fusils in May, 1792; at the same time Sergeants exchanged their halberts for pikes.)

GLOVE worn by Officers of the Royal Fusiliers about the end of the 18th Century :—From a sketch of Officer of the period. The Badge of the Regiment was embroidered on back of glove in blue silk; we do not know the exact date when it was introduced or discontinued, but it was in vogue at above period.

PRIVATE (MARCHING ORDER) :—From a plate in Colonel Waller's *Records*, and description of dress in Warrant of the 21st July, 1784 (*vide* p. 96).

The Regiment was moved from Gloucester to Plymouth in the spring of 1785, and during the following spring it marched to Scotland, where it was broken up into detachments with head-quarters at Aberdeen. In the autumn of 1787, an eleventh company was added to the establishment, but was reduced at the end of the year, and its captain, John Baker, placed on half-pay.⁽¹⁾

On the 18th April, the Fusiliers marched in three divisions to Dundee, where they remained until sent to Glasgow about the middle of May. While at Glasgow, the Regiment was again augmented, and, to complete its establishment, received strong drafts from the 35th and 44th. In June, four companies were detached to the Isle of Man. The Colonel of the Fusiliers, General Prescott, died in November, and was succeeded by Major-General the *Honourable* William Gordon.⁽²⁾

In 1788, Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke established an "Order of Merit" of two degrees. The badge of the 1st Degree was a *silver* medal; that of the 2nd, a *bronze* medal. The medals of both degrees bore on the obverse face the Regimental Badge, with the inscription "Military Virtue Rewarded—VII. Regiment, or Royal Fusiliers"; on the reverse, Victory and Minerva crowning a veteran, with inscription "Order of Merit established MDCCLXXXVIII." The medal was worn round the neck of the recipient by a *blue* ribbon two inches wide; the 1st Degree being awarded for fourteen years' good character; the 2nd for seven years'. The original medals are now in the British Museum; the Royal United Service Institution possessing fac-similes.

On the 9th April, 1789, the *Honourable* William Gordon having 1789-90, been transferred to the 71st Highlanders, H.R.H. Prince Edward—afterwards Duke of Kent—was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.⁽³⁾ The Fusiliers remained at Glasgow, with a four-company detachment in the Isle of Man, until the summer of 1790, when they received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Gibraltar, of which their Colonel, H.R.H. Prince Edward, was governor and commander of the garrison. The six companies at Glasgow embarked at Leith on H.M.S. *Ulysses*, and on arrival in the Bay of Gibraltar, on the 27th August, found the companies from the Isle of Man had preceded them. The whole Regiment disembarked next day, and took up quarters in the King's Barracks.

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(3) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels. Prince Edward was created Duke of Kent and Strathearn the 23rd April, 1799.

"On this occasion the stay of the Regiment at Gibraltar was not long," writes Colonel Waller, "but it was unquestionably one of the most remarkable periods in the life of the Regiment. At that time the discipline of the army was greatly relaxed; the military code, it is true, allowed brutal severity to be used in correcting the private soldier; but brutal severity has never been the means of raising and maintaining a brave and highly efficient army, unless it was only resorted to in the last extremity by men who performed their duty with rigid exactness, and were in all respects a pattern for those whom they commanded. So much, however, could not then be said of all ranks in the British Army. Great slackness existed, and when the young Prince Edward attempted to exact a proper and honourable performance of his duty from each of his subordinates, his measures were received with great and ill-concealed disgust. 'His notions of discipline,' says the Prince's biographer, 'rendered him unpopular with the men. Representations relative to the dissatisfaction prevalent in the Fusiliers were made at home; and the result was that His Royal Highness was ordered to embark with his Regiment for America.' His enemies—and the Prince had a great many upon the Rock, and they were not of the lowest order—were striving to create discord between him and his Fusiliers; but ere long the tightening hand was felt to be the hand of a benefactor, not of a tyrant, and before the Regiment left the Rock his merits were being appreciated, not only by the Royal Fusiliers, but by the rest of the garrison."⁽¹⁾

(1) Colonel Waller's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*, p.p. 80-81.



CHAPTER XVII.—1791-1807

The Fusiliers embark at Gibraltar for Quebec—Moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia—A Second Battalion added to the Establishment—The Second Battalion reduced—The Regiment under Prince Edward—Commissions given to several N.C. Officers—The Colonel returns to England, and is created Duke of Kent and Strathearn—Lieutenant-General Sir A. Clarke succeeds H.R.H. the Duke of Kent as Colonel of the Regiment—Peace of Amiens—The Regiment sent to the West Indies—Rupture of the Peace of Amiens, and Declaration of War with France—A Second Battalion raised—The 1st Battalion returns to England—The Expedition to Copenhagen.

THE Fusiliers did not leave Gibraltar until late in May, 1791. On the 11th of that month, the officers of the garrison gave Prince Edward a farewell entertainment at the Hotel de l'Europe, thus marking the change in their sentiments towards him. His Royal Highness was also presented with an address by the leading inhabitants and merchants on the Rock.

On the 27th May, the Regiment embarked for Quebec: the right wing, under command of Prince Edward, on board H.M.S. *Ulysses*; the left wing, under Captain Shuttleworth,⁽¹⁾ in H.M.S. *Resistance*. After a tedious voyage, during which officers and men suffered considerable hardships, both wings arrived at Quebec on the 27th August, and disembarked on the 28th.⁽²⁾

The Regiment was stationed at Quebec during 1793-4, under the immediate command of the Prince. In January '94, Prince Edward, having been appointed to a command under Sir Charles Grey—then engaged in the reduction of the French West India Islands—quitted Quebec, taking with him Lieutenant George Stracey Smyth, of the Fusiliers.⁽³⁾ In October, the Regiment was moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia, with detachments at Labhene and Couteau du Lac.

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) About this time the officers of the Fusiliers wore gloves with the Regimental badge embroidered on the back. *Vide* Plate IV.—Officer 1792.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers. War with the French Republic was declared 1st February, 1793.

1795-99. In September, 1795, a strong draft of recruits arrived at Halifax from England, whereupon a second battalion was formed;⁽¹⁾ but this second battalion had only a brief existence, for, in accordance with Horse Guards' orders, it was reduced in April '96—the establishment of the 1st Battalion was made up to 54 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 1,000 rank-and-file, and the remaining men of the 2nd Battalion were drafted into the 4th Foot. "The Fusiliers were now again under the orders of their Colonel, who, having returned from the West Indies, was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Nova Scotia, and promoted subsequently to the rank of lieutenant-general. Under his searching eye, the Regiment was raised to the highest state of efficiency. He taught it to be orderly and well-conducted in quarters, not from fear of punishment, but by educating the self-respect of every man in the Regiment. He raised its military skill in the performance of its duties by a constant but intelligent attention to its drill and field movements; and he liberally rewarded those who were worthy of reward."⁽²⁾ On Prince Edward's recommendation, the following staff-sergeants and sergeants of the Regiment received commissions for "their general attention to duty and unvaried good conduct during their service in the Fusiliers":—Sergeant Walter Beavan promoted ensign Nova Scotia Fencibles; Sergeant C. Taylor, lieutenant, and Sergeant J. Parker, quarter-master, Royal Fusiliers;⁽³⁾ Q.M. Sergeant John Opinslaw, ensign of Invalids; Sergeant James Colledge, ensign St. John's Island Provincials; Sergeant James Turner, ensign 31st Foot; Sergeant-Major Frederick Plansker, ensign Fencible Corps.

The Regiment remained at Halifax during the years 1797-99 without there being any incident in its career worth mentioning; except that in '99, H.R.H. Prince Edward was invalided home, and on the 23rd April was created Duke of Kent and Strathearn in the peerage of Great Britain. The command of the Fusiliers then devolved on Brevet-Colonel John Despard.⁽⁴⁾

1800-01. There was no change of station for the Fusiliers during 1800-01, and Colonel Despard continued in command. In August, 1801, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent was appointed Colonel of the 1st Royals, and Lieutenant-General Sir Alured Clarke succeeded him in the colonelcy of the Fusiliers. Sir Alured Clarke was an old lieutenant-colonel of the Regiment, and

(1) This battalion was raised and formed between June and August, 1795—in anticipation, we presume, of the arrival of the draft from home—the lieutenants being appointed during that time.

(2) Waller's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*, p. 83.

(3 & 4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

PLATE VI.

PLATE VI.—1800.

OFFICER :— *Vide* p. 101. From a plate in *The British Military Library*, for 1801, of a Royal Fusilier Officer of period.

PRIVATE :— *Vide* p. 101. From a plate in Colonel Mainwaring's *History of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers* (officer and privates, 1800).

OFFICER'S EPAULETTE STRAP PLATE.—From sketch and description in *Regimental Badges worn in the British Army One Hundred Years Ago*, by Edward Almack, F.S.A. (published in 1900). The sketches in this work are reproduced in *fac-simile* from pen and ink drawings in the note-book of a silversmith, whose descriptions are also given *verbatim*. The following is the silversmith's description of the Epaulette Strap Plate :—"Royal Fusiliers. Plates for Straps Metal Gilt and Burnished, 10 Plates and one Large Plate, on the Top Plate a Button same as Cloths; on the Large a cast Crown & Garter of Silver, the Motto on the Garter (HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE), in the center a Metal Rose Gilt bright, & on that a small Silver Rose; on the side of the Garter the Letter R & on the other side the Letter F of Silver, all the Silver Boild Dead."

had commanded it during part of the American War of Independence; his appointment was welcomed by all ranks.⁽¹⁾

Towards the close of the 18th century, further changes were made in the uniform of the Fusiliers. A bearskin-cap with scarlet bag hanging behind was introduced. The non-commissioned officers' and men's coats were single-breasted, laced across the breast with the regimental-lace, and worn buttoned up, so that no part of the waistcoat was seen. Officers' coats were lapelled with *blue*; the lapels, in full dress, being buttoned over the breast (*Vide* Plate V.—Officer and Private, 1800).

In 1802, after eleven years' service in British North America, the 1802-05. Fusiliers were ordered to the West Indies: the right wing, under Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony L. Layard, to Bermuda; the left, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel James Burroes,⁽²⁾ to the Bahamas. About this time, the sergeant-major of the Regiment, John Robertson, was promoted to an ensigncy in the 1st Royals. The Regiment remained at Bermuda and the Bahamas during the years 1803-05; the wing at the Bahamas suffering severely from sickness.⁽³⁾

In 1802, the war with France had been terminated by the Peace of Amiens, but the peace was of short duration: Napoleon Bonaparte's contemptuous treatment of the British Ambassador, and his vast preparations to invade England, aroused the indignation of the country, and war against France was declared in May, 1803. Parliament readily consented to an augmentation of the army, and in July, 1804, the "Additional Forces Act" was passed. Under the provisions of the Act, a 2nd Battalion was ordered to be added to the establishment of the Royal Fusiliers; of the raising, formation, and subsequent services of this battalion, we will give an account in a future chapter.

During the year 1804, Quarter-Master-Sergeant Francis Gillman was promoted quarter-master of the Nova Scotia Fencibles.

On the 14th July, 1806, the right wing of the 1st Battalion, under 1806. Captain Robert Haly Burton,⁽⁴⁾ sailed from Bermuda, and disembarked at Plymouth on the 29th August. The wing marched to Weymouth—where the newly-raised 2nd Battalion was stationed—and Lieutenant-Colonel the *Honourable* Edward M. Pakenham⁽⁵⁾ assumed command. The strength

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) In, or about, 1802, non-commissioned officers were for the first time distinguished by chevrons worn on the upper part of the arm.

(4 & 5) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

of the 1st Battalion was now increased by a draft of 7 sergeants and 417 men from the 2nd Battalion. In October, the right wing marched to Deal, where it was joined by the left wing from the Bahamas, under Captain William Bernard.⁽¹⁾ On the 30th November, the 1st Battalion embarked at Liverpool for Dublin. During this year, two more non-commissioned officers of the Fusiliers were promoted from the ranks—Sergeant-Major George Galbraith being appointed ensign and adjutant 1st Royals; and Quarter-Master-Sergeant John Hogan quarter-master Royal Fusiliers.⁽²⁾

1807. On arrival at Dublin, the 1st Battalion took up quarters in the George Street and Old Custom House Barracks. In consequence of Napoleon Bonaparte's purpose to employ the Danish fleet against England, an expedition, under Lord Cathcart, was prepared for service in Denmark, with the object of obtaining possession of the Danish navy, by either treaty or force. Though barely twelve months had elapsed since the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers returned from a fifteen years' tour of foreign service, it was selected to join Lord Cathcart's force, and, on the 24th July, it embarked at the Pigeon House for Liverpool. From Liverpool the Battalion marched to Hull, and, arriving there on the 6th August, went on board the transports; which sailed for Zealand, under convoy of H.M.S. *Agamemnon*. On the 22nd August, it joined Cathcart, who was investing the city of Copenhagen. After a three days' bombardment, Copenhagen capitulated, and the Danes surrendered their fleet. On the 7th September, Colonel Cameron, of the 79th Highlanders, with a force composed of the grenadiers and detachments of every corps employed under Cathcart, marched into the citadel; while Spencer's brigade landed at the dockyard, and took possession of the line-of-battle ships and arsenal. "Thus the capital and fleet of the representatives of our old Norse ancestors, the Vikings, of whose kinship we are even yet the most proud, fell into our hands. Of glory in the exploit, certainly little was obtained. The losses by sword and bullet were insignificant, but the waste of men must have been considerable."⁽³⁾

As soon as the operations were concluded, the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers were ordered home, and, embarking at the arsenal on the 14th October, it landed at Portsmouth on the 18th November, and, crossing to Gosport, went into quarters at Fort Monckton and Haslar. The Battalion remained at Gosport until the close of the year, when it marched to Lewes.

(1 & 2) *I*de Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) Waller's *Records*, p. 87.

CHAPTER XVIII.—1808-1809.

SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS: The Battalion sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia—Expedition against Martinique—Attack on the Heights of Desfourneaux and Sourier—Attack on the French Redoubts—Surrender of Fort Bourbon and of Martinique—The Battalion returns to Halifax—The “Book of Merit”—Lieut.-Colonel Pakenham relinquishes command.

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THE 1st Battalion arrived at Lewes on New Year's Day, when it 1808. received a strong draft from the 2nd Battalion. This draft was composed, almost entirely, of volunteers from the militia; and five militia subalterns were, in consequence, appointed lieutenants in the Royal Fusiliers. As soon as the 1st Battalion was re-organised, it was again ordered on foreign service. On the 21st January, the Battalion embarked at Portsmouth, and landed at Halifax on the 15th April.

Shortly after arrival at Halifax, the Battalion was selected to form part of Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost's force, destined to join an expedition against the French island of Martinique. With the exception of sickly men and boys unfit for service in the West Indian climate, the Battalion embarked on the 24th November, and on the 29th December the whole of Sir George Prevost's force from Nova Scotia—the 1st Royal Fusiliers, the 8th Foot, the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and Royal Artillery—reached the rendezvous of the expedition, Carlisle Bay, in Barbadoes.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith now assumed command of 1809. the expedition, which sailed from Carlisle Bay on the 28th January, and arrived off Martinique on the following day. At 4 p.m. on the 30th, a landing was effected at Malgré Tout, in the Cul-de-Sac Robert, on the north-east coast of Martinique; a small body of French troops retreating as they approached. The force had been formed into two divisions; the Royal Fusiliers and Royal Welsh Fusiliers being attached to the 1st Brigade (Hoghton's), 1st Division. As soon as it was dusk, the two Fusilier Battalions (1st-7th and 1st-23rd) commenced their march towards

Fort Bourbon; the men dragging two guns, as the horses were quite unserviceable owing to the length of time they had been on board ship. The roads were so bad from the heavy rains, that it was one o'clock in the morning ere the brigade had got over a distance of five miles, and arrived at De Manceaux's estate. Here a halt was called, to enable the tired troops to snatch a brief rest; during which, the remainder of the division came up. The march was resumed at daybreak, the division halting at Papin's; except the Royal Fusiliers and the grenadiers of the 1st West India Regiment, who—with the enemy retiring before them—pushed on to De Bork's estate, where they bivouaced. Next morning—1st February—Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham advanced, with the Royal Fusiliers and the light companies of the brigade, to the heights of Morné Bruno; where he was presently joined by General Hoghton with the Welsh Fusiliers. The Brigade then advanced against the heights of Desfourneaux, but had hardly moved off, when a considerable body of French troops was discovered. These troops, commanded by Brigadier d'Houdelot, were advantageously posted on the declivity of a hill, with a river in their front, and their left protected by artillery. Having reconnoitred d'Houdelot's position, General Hoghton determined to attack him.

Pakenham, with the flank companies of the 7th Fusiliers and a company of the 23rd, was directed to turn the right of the French position; while the light companies of the Brigade turned the left, and Hoghton, with the battalion companies of the 7th and the grenadiers of the 1st West India, attacked the front. "Animated by a spirit of emulation," writes Mr. Cannon, "and a thirst for glory, the British troops rushed onwards with enthusiasm; the Royal Fusiliers forded the river under a heavy fire, and attacking their more numerous antagonists with signal gallantry, drove the French from their formidable position in disorder."

Having turned the enemy's right flank, Pakenham pushed forward towards the heights of Sourier, supported by the grenadier company of the 23rd, under Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis. The approaches to these heights were defended by a considerable force; but the British troops ascending them, by a spirited charge drove the enemy down a narrow road between the sugar plantations. Here the grenadiers of the 23rd took post, and were presently assailed by a superior force. An obstinate fight ensued; the French repeatedly returning to the attack with drums beating; the grenadiers, however, maintained their ground, until the

battalion companies of the 23rd came up to their support. The Royal and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, animated by their gallant commanders, now charged with an impetuosity that the French troops could not withstand, and they were compelled to seek shelter under the guns of their redoubts. On this day the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers had Captain Joseph Taylor<sup>(1)</sup> (acting D.Q.M.G.) and 9 men killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 56 men wounded; 4 men missing. "In this attack," remarks Mr. Cannon, "the valour and judgment of Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, and the excellence of the Fusilier Brigade, were conspicuous, Lieutenant-General Sir George Beckwith observed in General Orders:— 'The Commander of the Forces desires to express his entire approbation of the manly conduct of the troops engaged yesterday. . . . Lieutenant-General Sir George Prevost having reported the unremitting exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. E. M. Pakenham, of the Royal Fusiliers, the Commander of the Forces feels great pleasure in making this known to the army.'"

The French occupied a second position, strengthened by two redoubts connected by an entrenchment. On the following morning, the 2nd February, a body of French infantry was discovered drawn up in advance of the redoubts. Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham received orders to attack the position, and, in broad daylight, he led the Fusiliers, supported by the light companies of the Brigade, against the enemy's advanced redoubts. The French opened a heavy fire, and several men fell. The British troops displayed great bravery, but they sacrificed themselves in vain; the storm of grape from the batteries was so heavy, that they were unable to carry the enemy's works. Fresh parties were hurried forward, and the French infantry were driven into their entrenchments; but, ultimately, Pakenham was obliged to retire his men, covered by the grenadiers and Captain Keith's company of 23rd Fusiliers. "Sir George Beckwith now came up and asked Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis whether he thought he could trust his grenadiers to storm the forts. 'Sir,' replied Colonel Ellis, 'I will take the flints out of their firelocks, and they shall take them.'"<sup>(2)</sup> Sir George, however, would not allow the attempt to be made, on the grounds that the redoubts could only be gained with a loss of life far beyond the value of their acquisition. His decision was fully justified, when, during the night, the French—notwithstanding their

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Letters and Journal of Lieutenant (afterward Lieut.-Colonel) Harrison, 23rd Fusiliers.

success in repulsing Pakenham's attack—evacuated the redoubts, after spiking and dismounting their guns, and retired to another fort near their principal works.

The losses of the Royal Fusiliers were even heavier than on the previous day: Sergeant Joshua Redshaw and 20 men being killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, Captains Rowe and Cholwich,<sup>(1)</sup> Sergeant John Henry, 1 drummer, and 58 men wounded; and 3 men missing.

The following complimentary remarks appeared in Sir George Beckwith's General Order, dated from Head-quarters, Preclaire, Martinique, 3rd February, 1809 :—"The exertions of all the corps engaged yesterday were conspicuous; and although the state of the works possessed by the enemy did not admit of their being carried by the bayonet, which rendered it the General's duty to direct the corps employed to retire, they manifested a spirit and determination which, when tempered by less impetuosity, will lead to the happiest results. Such services in their nature must be attended with loss, and the General is extremely concerned that so many valuable officers have suffered, particularly the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, and Major Campbell commanding the Light Battalion, who were both wounded with several other most valuable and respectable officers."

The 2nd Division of the army having now come up, and the way being opened for the fleet by the evacuation of Pigeon Island and Fort Edward, preparations were commenced for bombarding Fort Bourbon. On the evening of the 19th February, four mortar batteries opened and continued firing throughout the night. This fire was kept up until the 23rd, when the French proposed terms of capitulation, which Sir George Beckwith declined to accept; so the bombardment was resumed. Next day the enemy hoisted three white flags, and negotiations were again opened, with the result that the garrison of Fort Bourbon surrendered; 2,000 men fit for duty, and 700 sick, laying down their arms and Eagles, and becoming prisoners of war until exchanged. Three Eagles were taken, and the three battalions of the 1st Brigade each received one: that awarded to the Royal Fusiliers was the Eagle of the 82nd Regiment of the French Line, and is now at Chelsea Hospital.

For his distinguished conduct during the operations in Martinique, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Blakeney received a gold

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



cross,<sup>(1)</sup> while Volunteer W. A. Pyke's gallantry was rewarded with a lieutenancy.<sup>(2)</sup> Subsequently the Royal Fusiliers obtained authority to bear the honour *Martinique* on their Colours.

The day after the surrender of Fort Bourbon, Sir George Prevost's force was re-embarked at Fort Royal to return to Nova Scotia: the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers sailing from St. Pierre, Martinique, on the 15th March, and arriving at Halifax a month later. "The service, from wounds and the effect of climate, had told severely on the Battalion," writes Colonel Waller. "Between the 1st and 27th February, the Battalion had in hospital 135 men, of whom 119 were suffering from gunshot wounds. . . . The total losses of the Regiment during the operations cannot be arrived at, but inasmuch as Lieutenants Jones of the Royal Montgomery Militia, Charles Barrington of the Cambridgeshire, Edward Penrice, Robert Daniel, William Payne of the Worcestershire, and Thomas Fawcet Wray of the North York,<sup>(3)</sup> received lieutenancies, it is clear that large numbers of men were raised from the militia during the year."<sup>(4)</sup>

After the return of the Battalion to Halifax, Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham—following up the idea initiated by Sir Alured Clarke<sup>(5)</sup>—assembled a Board of Officers, with Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney as President, to consider the best method "of doing justice to soldiers then serving who were worthy of reward, and of stimulating future Fusiliers to good conduct by distinguishing merit in those whom the regulations or fashion of the Service then deemed too insignificant to be noticed in despatches." After deliberation, the Board agreed that a "Book of Merit" should be kept, in which the names and services of worthy non-commissioned officers and men should be recorded; which decision was at once acted upon."<sup>(6)</sup>

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(4) Militia officers obtaining a certain number of volunteers for the Line were granted commissions.

(5) *Vide supra*, p. 97.

(6) "Proceedings of a Board of Merit, held by order of the Hon. E. M. Pakenham, commanding Royal Fusiliers, Halifax, July 20th, 1809. *President*—Lieut.-Colonel Blakeney; *Members*—Captains Beatty and Spencer, Lieutenants MacGenis (Macgennis) and Moultrie. The names of the following N.C. officers and soldiers were recorded in the Book of Merit:—*Sergt. Thomas Beale*, on the evidence of Surgeon Robinson and Lieut. Robison, for long continued good conduct in a situation of considerable trust. *Sergt. John Henry*, Light Company, recommended by Capt. Cholwich for extraordinary good conduct, particularly on the 1st February, 1809; distinguished by eminent gallantry after having received a wound in the right shoulder. *Drummer Thomas Maude* of the same company. *Q.M. Sergt. Timothy Mcagher*, recommended by Capt. Cuthbert for universal good conduct. *Sergt. Thomas Miller*, recommended by Capt. Cuthbert, for

In July, the Battalion lost its excellent commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, who proceeded to Portugal, and was appointed deputy-adjutant-general of the British forces serving in the Peninsula. His departure was keenly regretted by all ranks, and on his taking leave of the Battalion, the officers unanimously requested that he would allow his portrait to be painted, and that he would also accept a sword of 200 guineas value; presenting him at the same time with a farewell address.<sup>(1)</sup>

After Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham's departure, the immediate command of the Battalion devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney. The Battalion continued at Halifax for the remainder of the year, with detachments at George's Island, Melville Island, Point Pleasant, York Redoubt, and other outposts.

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honesty and integrity on all occasions, and coolness and perseverance in the field. *Sergt. Thomas Simpson*, recommended by Capt. Cuthbert, for great steadiness and intrepidity in advancing against the enemy on the 1st Feb., 1809, at Martinique, and for rendering essential service in encouraging and assisting his comrades in a difficult march in front of the enemy. *Sergt. George Kenny*, recommended by Lieut. Robison, for uniform good conduct in quarters as well as for bravery on the 1st and 17th Feb., at Martinique. *Privates Mark Ewing, W. Vagg, Ben. Price, J. Houghuey*, for long service and good conduct. *Corp. Dove* for excellent conduct. *Sergt. Joshua Redshaw*, for uniform good conduct, and particularly for gallant behaviour in the Island of Martinique, on the 1st and 2nd Feb., on the latter of which days he was killed. *Sergeants Thomas Wilson, Geo. Clementson, John Day, William Inchbold and William Harris* for gallantry. *Sergt. John Ledson and Private W. Delancy* for good conduct. *Private Nathaniel Moss* for gallantry." Sergeants Meagher, Henry, and Ledson subsequently received commissions.

(1) This address was as follows:—

"Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 21st, 1809.

"To the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Pakenham, commanding Royal Fusiliers.

"The Officers of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, having learnt with unfeigned regret your intention of leaving for a time the immediate command of the regiment, avail themselves of this opportunity to assure you of the sincere regard and esteem felt by every member of the corps. . . . To the marks of public approbation and private esteem which you already possess, permit us to request that you will allow your portrait to be placed in our mess-room, and, as a further token of our regard, your acceptance of a sword, value 200 guineas, sensible that the motive of these offers will in your mind constitute their worth.

"By request of the officers of the corps,

"(Signed) EDWARD BLAKENEY,  
"Major Royal Fusiliers and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel."

To this address, Colonel Pakenham returned the following reply:—

"To Lieut.-Colonel Blakeney and Officers Royal Fusiliers.

"I have received your letter, caused by my proposed departure, with warmth equal to its tenor, with satisfaction few have a right to experience. Friendship formed at ease, confirmed in danger, become too sacred to need professions. Your cordial zeal, however, anticipated my wishes towards the prosperity of the corps, which your generosity has too much attributed to my past exertions. Let my actions speak a continuance of attachment.

"Your gift and desire of recollection hereafter will serve to me as professional impellents. In leaving the Fusiliers I separate from the best comrades, from the chief source of my soldier's pride; yet it is for the object of duty! Here draw the line! Do you by usual energy continue ripe for service; and it is for me to improve the more honourably to lead you.

("Signed),

"E. M. PAKENHAM, Lieut.-Colonel."

PLATE VII.

PLATE VII.

PLATE VII.—1807.

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OFFICER: } From plate in Colonel Mainwaring's *History of the*  
SERGEANT: } *23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers*, and sketches of Infantry  
of the period by Mr. R. Simkin and others.

Officers of Grenadiers and Fusiliers now wore "wings" instead of epaulettes; at first the wings were of stiffened cloth trimmed with gold (or silver) lace and bullion fringes, and a silver grenade, but were soon replaced by a more handsome pattern, with rows of chain and deeper bullion. Wings were adopted by Grenadier and Fusilier Officers about 1805 or 1806 (*vide* p.p. 160-1).

In July, 1808, the *Queue* was abolished by a Horse Guards G.O.

## CHAPTER XIX.—1804-1809.

**SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS:** Formation of the Battalion at Wakefield—Stations from 1805 to 1807—Embarks for Ireland—Ordered on Active Service—Embarks for Portugal—Sir Arthur Wellesley assumes command of the Anglo-Portuguese Forces—The Battalion is posted to the 5th (Campbell's) Brigade at Coimbra—The March to Oporto—Passage of the Douro—The 4th Division formed at Abrantes—Advance from Abrantes—Battle of Talavera—Losses of the Battalion—The Retreat towards Portugal.

THE 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers was formed of men enlisted for 1804. limited service in the West Riding of Yorkshire, in conformity with the "Additional Forces Act," passed by Parliament, and sanctioned by King George III., in July, 1804.<sup>(1)</sup> In September of that year, the recruiting officers of the Regiment were ordered to Wakefield; whence parties were sent out to Leeds, and other towns in the neighbourhood, to beat up recruits. In December, 150 men were drafted from a reserve battalion, and, on the 25th of the month, the 2nd Battalion was embodied at Wakefield, and formally placed on the establishment of the 7th or Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

In the middle of June, 1805, the Battalion marched from Wakefield 1805-08. to Chelmsford Barracks; thence to Winchester, where it was stationed until 1806. Early in the year, it moved to Weymouth, and while there furnished a strong draft for the 1st Battalion, which had just returned from the West Indies;<sup>(2)</sup> in fact, during the first five years of its existence, the 2nd appears to have acted as a "feeder" to the parent Battalion, and was retained in England for that purpose. From Weymouth, the 2nd Battalion marched to Tilbury Fort, and in May, 1808, it embarked for Ireland, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Myers, *Bt.*<sup>(3)</sup>

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(1 & 2) *Vide supra*, p. 101.

(3) *Vide Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.*

1809. Though its ranks had been so often depleted by drafts to the 1st Battalion, the 2nd Battalion had attained to a high state of efficiency, and was pronounced "one of the most highly regulated bodies of men in His Majesty's Service"; consequently Sir William Myers received notice to hold his Fusiliers in readiness for active service. A force, destined for the Peninsula, was assembling at Cork, under Lieutenant-General Sir John Cradock, and this force the 2nd Battalion was ordered to join. It was then stationed at Clonmel, whence it marched to the Cove of Cork, and embarked on board the transports. The fleet sailed on the 29th March, and anchored off Alcantara, a suburb of Lisbon, on the 5th April. The Battalion landed on the 7th, and, having been conveyed up the Tagus to Villa Franca, marched *en route* for Coimbra, by way of Leyria.

After the death of Sir John Moore at Coruña, Sir Arthur Wellesley (who had been summoned home, after his brilliant campaign in 1808, to answer for his share in the Convention of Cintra)<sup>(1)</sup> was appointed to the chief command of the Anglo-Portuguese forces, and, on the 1st May, 1809, fixed his head-quarters at Coimbra; where the Fusiliers arrived on the 3rd. Sir Arthur now found himself at the head of 13,000 British, 3,000 Hanoverian, and 9,000 Portuguese troops, and this force he immediately proceeded to organise into Brigades. The 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Battalion 53rd Foot, and the 1st Battalion 10th Portuguese, with one company of the 5th (Rifle) Battalion 60th,<sup>(2)</sup> formed the 5th Brigade, under Brigadier Alexander Campbell, which was attached to the right wing of the army. The French leader, Marshal Soult, had, some weeks previous to Sir Arthur's arrival, invaded the northern provinces of Portugal from Galicia, and occupied the city of Oporto; here he was in a somewhat perilous position, for not only was he practically cut off from Victor's *corps d'armée* in Spanish Estramadura, but a spirit of disaffection pervaded his ranks—and that in the midst of a furiously hostile population. Sir Arthur Wellesley had thus the choice of two plans of operation—either to combine with the Spanish general, Cuesta, against Marshal Victor, or to attack Soult at Oporto. Having ascertained that the two marshals were too widely separated to allow of their co-operating, Sir Arthur decided to march against Soult;—Victor, meanwhile, being closely watched and held in check by Cuesta, supported by an Anglo-Portuguese division.

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(1) Though strongly opposed to several of its articles, Sir Arthur Wellesley had signed this Convention in conjunction with his brother-generals.

(2) The 60th Royal Americans, afterwards the 60th Rifles, and now the King's Royal Rifle Corps. At that time the 60th had only one *Rifle* battalion.

His preparations for an advance completed, Sir Arthur put his forces in motion; the 5th and two other Brigades, with the Guards, marching on the 9th May, by the direct road to Oporto. With the 5th Brigade were all the artillery stores, thus its march was much hindered, and it was not until the 12th May, that the weary, foot-sore soldiers came in sight of the lofty towers and spires of Oporto. Meanwhile, Sir Arthur had pushed forward; the French retiring before him; and on the 12th, he effected his famous passage of the Douro, and drove Soult out of Oporto. Campbell's Brigade came up just too late to take part in the fighting; though his men had marched at the double for the last four miles, hoping to arrive at the scene of action in time. "The last day's march," writes Sergeant Cooper of the Royal Fusiliers, who was with the 2nd Battalion, "was really horrible, under a scorching sun and clouds of dust. The road was narrow, and little or no water all the way. We had heavy knapsacks, sore feet, and after marching between twenty and thirty miles, for a finish we ran to get into action, about four miles, to a town opposite Oporto, called Villa Nova: but the enemy were beaten before we arrived and gave us the slip by a hasty retreat."<sup>(1)</sup>

Abandoning his artillery, stores, and baggage, Soult and his demoralized troops fled from Oporto; the British following close at their heels. The Fusiliers marched with the 5th Brigade in pursuit of the French; until it became known that Soult had succeeded in crossing the frontier into Spain, and joining Ney at Lugo. The pursuit then ceased, and the British and their Portuguese allies returned to Oporto. From Oporto, Wellesley retired to Coimbra; thence—over a wild, desolate country, covered with thick resinous undergrowth—to Abrantes, a fortified town in Estramadura, on the banks of the Tagus. Here the army encamped on an extensive plain on the southern bank of the river. While at Abrantes some of the Fusiliers were murdered by the Portuguese. The different brigades of the Army were now formed in divisions; the 5th Brigade being attached to the 4th Division, which was temporarily placed under command of Brigadier Campbell.

At this time—the middle of June—the French army corps were distributed as follows:—Soult and Ney, who had been driven out of Portugal and Galicia, were in the north of Spain; Suchet and St. Cyr held Arragon and Catalonia, but were fully occupied in keeping the

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(1) *Ide Waller's Records*, p. 95. Colonel Waller quotes from Sergeant Cooper's *Seven Campaigns in the Peninsula*. Cooper was a volunteer from the North York Militia.

Spanish patriots of those provinces in check ; Joseph Bonaparte—the *soi-disant* King of Spain—and Marshal Jourdain were in the vicinity of Madrid ; Sebastiani held La Mancha ; and Victor was at Merida, in the province of Estramadura. After much deliberation, Sir Arthur Wellesley resolved to co-operate with the Spanish forces under Cuesta—then occupying the left bank of the Tagus, near Almaraz—and advance against Madrid.

On the 27th June, the camp near Abrantes was broken up, and the army marched for the Spanish frontier ; the route of the 4th Division being on the northern bank of the Tagus. On the 20th July, Sir Arthur Wellesley effected a junction at Oropesa with General Cuesta, who had with him 32,000 infantry, 6,000 horse, and 46 guns. The Spanish troops were half-clad, indifferently armed, and badly disciplined ; their commander, Don Gregorio de Cuesta, was aged and infirm, and not particularly scrupulous. From the first, this obstinate old man threw every obstacle in Sir Arthur's way, and treated him with petulant insolence. On the 22nd July, the combined forces advanced to Talavera-de-la-Reyna, and encamped close to the town.<sup>(1)</sup>

Marshal Victor had warned Joseph Bonaparte that Madrid would probably be threatened by the Allies, and Joseph, alarmed for the safety of his capital, called in his detached troops, placed Marshal Jourdain in command, and prepared to meet his enemies.

Talavera-de-la-Reyna stands on the right bank of the Tagus, and is surrounded by vineyards and cork plantations. The Alberche, a tributary of the Tagus, flows near the town ; at a distance of about two miles, a chain of steep hills runs parallel to the Tagus ; and beyond these hills, separated from them by a deep, rugged valley, a mountain range divides the Alberche from the Teitar. The Allied position extended from the town of Talavera to the heights on the west. The Spanish troops were placed on the right, which rested on the town, their front being covered by a convent and some hastily thrown up entrenchments ; their left being protected by a mound upon which was a redoubt ; in rear of this mound, a brigade of British cavalry was posted. Campbell's Division (4th), in double line, with a redoubt on its right flank, touched the Spanish left ; then came the Guards, under Sherbrooke, in single formation—Mackenzie's Division,

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(1) At a review of the British troops on the 22nd July, General Cuesta, clad in an antiquated uniform of the 17th Century, came on the ground in an old-fashioned coach drawn by a team of mules.



which was to form a supporting line, being still in advance towards the Alberche; the German Legion, with Donkin's Division came next, and Hill's (2nd) Division completed the line.

Early on the 27th July, the French, crossing the Alberche, attacked Mackenzie's Division, which was yet in advance at the Casa de Salinas. Mackenzie's troops, being taken by surprise, retired in some disorder; but their retreat was covered by the 45th and 5th-60th, and they then took up their allotted position in the line. Meanwhile, the French cavalry, under Milhaud, made a demonstration against the Spaniards, who fired one volley and fled, headed by Don Gregorio de Cuesta himself. Sir Arthur, however, brought up some British cavalry and drove the French back. Cuesta, having recovered his senses, succeeded in stopping the stampede, and induced the fugitives to return to their position.

At daylight on the 28th, the French renewed the attack, but were repulsed after an obstinate fight. About noon, the enemy again advanced and made a most determined attack on the right of the British position. "The Light Company of the Fusiliers, under Captain Percy,<sup>(1)</sup> was extended in front of the Battalion as the French began to move," writes Colonel Waller.<sup>(2)</sup> "Covering their front with a cloud of light troops, four dense French columns, supported by 80 guns, bore down upon Campbell's Division. The 4th French corps<sup>(3)</sup> came forward with great impetuosity, and soon cleared the intersected ground in its front, falling upon Campbell, whom it had deceived by its advance with all its force. After threading its way among the trees and grape-vines, the column came up directly in front of the Light Company of the Fusiliers, and, while deploying, called out '*Espanoles*,' hoping to give the impression that they were Spaniards. Captain Percy was thus deceived; he thought they *were* Spaniards, and ordered his men not to fire. But he was soon convinced of his mistake by a rattling volley. The Light Company thereupon immediately retired upon the Battalion, which sprang up; 'but,' says Sergeant Cooper, who belonged to the Light Company, 'our men, being all raw soldiers, staggered for a moment under such a rolling fire. Our Colonel, Sir William Myers, seeing this, sprang from his horse, and snatching one of the Colours, cried, "Come on, Fusiliers!" It was enough. On rushed the Fusiliers and 53rd Regiment, and delivered such

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Waller's *Records*, p. 97.

(3) Sebastiani's.

a fire that in a few minutes the enemy melted away, leaving six pieces of cannon behind, which they had not time to discharge.'"

Sebastiani's veterans made a desperate attempt to recover their guns which the Fusiliers and their comrades of the 53rd repulsed. The French now rallied on their supports, and appeared determined to renew the attack; but the steadiness of the British infantry, and the terrible volleys they poured into the enemy whenever they attempted a reformation, secured the victory in that quarter of the field.

The repeated attacks on the left of the Allied position, where Rowland Hill's division was posted, were also repulsed after hard fighting. Before dusk, it was evident that the French had had enough of it; even Victor confessed himself beaten, for his troops had been driven back along the whole line. Marshal Jourdain—who had from the first been opposed to giving battle at all—now countermanded all further attack and ordered the whole of his forces to retire beyond the Alberche. A desultory artillery fire was kept up for a short time, but, before nightfall, the Allies remained in possession of the field. His victory at Talavera gained Sir Arthur Wellesley a peerage, with the title of *Baron Douro* and *Viscount Wellington*.

"Hard, honest fighting," says Napier, "distinguished the battle of Talavera, and proved the exceeding gallantry of the French and English soldiers. The latter owed much to their leader's skill, and something to fortune; the French owed their commanders nothing; but 30,000 of their infantry vainly strove on the 28th to force 16,000 British soldiers, who were for the most part so recently drafted from the militia that many of them still bore the distinctions of that force on their accoutrements."<sup>(1)</sup>

The Fusiliers lost, on the 28th, Lieutenant Beaufoy<sup>(2)</sup> and 6 men killed; Lieutenants Richard Kirwan and Muter, Adjutant Page, one sergeant, two drummers, and 51 men wounded; and one man missing.<sup>(3)</sup>

In a General Order, dated 29th July, Sir Arthur Wellesley stated that he had "opportunities of noticing the gallantry and discipline, on the 28th, of the 7th and 53rd, and he requests the commanding officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Myers and Lieutenant-Colonel Bingham, to

(1) Napier's *History of the Peninsula War*.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) Unhappily, many of the wounded, British and French, perished on the battle-field after the fight was over; owing to some smouldering cartridge-cases igniting the long dry grass. These poor fellows were suffocated, or burnt to death before they could be removed.

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accept his particular thanks." The Battalion was also noticed in Sir Arthur's despatch, which says, "Brigadier Campbell mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th,<sup>(1)</sup> the 2nd Battalion of the 7th, and the 2nd Battalion of the 53rd, and was highly satisfied with the manner this part of the position was defended."

The Royal Fusiliers, in commemoration of this victory, bear the honour *Talavera* on their Colours, and the commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, Sir William Myers, received the gold cross.

After the action, the wounded were conveyed to a hospital in Talavera, and on the departure of the British forces, on the 3rd August, they were handed over to the care of General Cuesta. A few days later, Cuesta shamefully deserted them, leaving them to fall into the hands of the French, who re-occupied the town. Thus Lieutenants Kirwan, Muter, and Page were made prisoners and sent to Bordeaux, where they were detained until the end of the war.<sup>(2)</sup>

On the 3rd August, Sir Arthur withdrew from Talavera and fell back towards Portugal; in consequence of the appearance of Soult, with Mortier and Ney, and 34,000 men in his rear. For a time the head-quarters of the British were at Jaraicejo, whence Sir Arthur hoped to recommence offensive operations; but the rout of the Spaniards at Almonacid, and the difficulty in obtaining provisions for his soldiers, compelled him to continue his retreat. During this retreat, and while halted for a few days at Delatoza, the Fusiliers suffered severely from sickness; they did not, however, come in contact with the enemy.

The retreat concluded, the British troops were distributed in Badajoz, Elvas, Campo Mayor, and other places on both banks of the river Guadiana. Early in October, the Battalion moved into quarters at Olivença, occupying some bomb-proof barracks. During the winter, the sufferings of the troops increased; "the pestilent fever of the Guadiana," and dysentery, made frightful ravages among them, and in a short time some 5,000 men died in the hospitals.

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(1) The 97th, or "Queen's Germans"; raised from foreigners at the capture of Minorca in 1798, numbered the 97th in 1802, and disbanded as the 96th Queen's Own in 1818.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers. The following is a list of the officers who served with the 2nd Battalion at Talavera:—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Myers, *Bt.*; Captains Pilkington, Crowder, Singer, King, Cox, and the *Hon.* Henry Percy; Lieutenants Mackworth, Hamerton, Anderson, Henry, Kirwan (severely wounded and taken prisoner), Burke, Ormsby, Morgan, Muter (severely wounded and taken prisoner), Haunam, Johnson, Gibbons, Healey, Beaufoy (killed), and Archer; Lieut. and Adjutant Page (wounded and taken prisoner); Quarter-Master Hogan; Paymaster Berkeley; Surgeon Wallace; Assistant-Surgeons Mahoney and Walters.

## CHAPTER XX.—1810-1811.

THE 1ST AND 2ND BATTALIONS ROYAL FUSILIERS IN THE PENINSULA: The 1st Battalion embarks at Halifax for Lisbon—Attached to the 1st (Spencer's) Division at Mealhada de Sorda—Movements of the 2nd Battalion from the 22nd February to end of November, 1810—Both Battalions at Busaco—1st Battalion removed to the 4th (Cole's) Division—Formation of the Fusilier Brigade, under Pakenham—The Lines of Torres Vedras—Massena retreats from Santarem—First British Siege of Badajos—The Fusiliers at Albuera—Heavy Losses—Death of Colonel Sir William Myers—Officers and N.C. Officers of the 2nd Battalion sent home to recruit, and the Men drafted into the 1st Battalion.

1810. THE 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers remained in Nova Scotia, with head-quarters at Halifax, until the summer of 1810, when it was placed under orders for service in the Peninsula. On the 24th and 25th June, it embarked at Halifax for Lisbon, under command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney. On the departure of the Battalion, Sir George Prevost issued a highly-complimentary order, in which he acknowledged "with pride and pleasure another instance in British soldiers of the union of regularity and good conduct in quarters with patience and valour in the field of battle"; and further declared that he had "that opinion of the commanding officer, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of this already distinguished corps, which induces him to pronounce his confidence that the Royal Fusiliers will maintain their reputation in whatever service they may be employed."<sup>(1)</sup>

The Battalion sailed for Lisbon on the 28th June, in H.M. ships *Swiftsure* (head-quarters), *Milan*, *Martin*, and *Ferret*; the women and baggage were in the *Ariel* transport. The Tagus was entered on the 27th July, and, on the 31st, the Battalion landed at Lisbon, when every man was present in the ranks.<sup>(2)</sup> The Battalion remained at Lisbon, in

(1) "Morning Orders" by Sir George Prevost; dated Halifax, June 27th, 1810.

(2) The strength of the 1st Battalion on disembarkation was 51 sergeants, 22 drummers, and 905 rank-and-file.

barracks at Campo d'Ourique, until the 9th August, when, having received the necessary equipment, it marched to join the army; then near Almeida, which was besieged by the French under Massena. During a brief halt at Thomar, the Battalion was reviewed by General Leith, in the presence of General Miranda, of the Portuguese army; both these officers expressing their admiration at its smartness and efficient state. On the 26th, it marched for Villa Cortez, but news having been received of the fall of Almeida on the previous day, it returned to Ponte de Murcella. At Ponte de Murcella, the 1st Battalion was brigaded with the 79th Highlanders, and attached to the 1st Division (Sir Brent Spencer's), stationed at Mealhada de Sorda.

We will now return to the 2nd Battalion, which we left in winter-quarters at Olivença. On the 22nd February, while the head-quarters of the army were at Viseu, the 4th Division was strengthened by Major-General Lowry Cole's Brigade, consisting of the 3rd Battalion 27th Inniskillings, and the 40th and 97th Foot. The head-quarters of the Division were then at Guarda, and Major-General Cole, being senior to Brigadier Alexander Campbell, assumed command. A company of the 5th-60th was added to each of the Brigades.

In the beginning of May, Lord Wellington moved towards the frontier to check the advance of the French on Ciudad Rodrigo, and fixing his head-quarters at Celorico, pushed his divisions along the valley of the Mondego; the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers being quartered at Cea. The French now laid siege to Ciudad Rodrigo, and during a reconnaissance in front of the place, Captain Percy, of the 2nd Battalion, was taken prisoner. After the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo and Almeida, and Massena's invasion of Portugal, Wellington commenced to retreat.<sup>(1)</sup> In September, the French occupied Guarda, and the Allies were in motion to cross the Mondego. On the 20th of that month, the 3rd, 4th, and Light Divisions passed the Mondego, and were distributed in the villages between Mortagoa and the Sierra de Busaco. The 4th Division occupied the convent of Busaco, until the 26th, when it moved a little to the left to cover a mule-track leading to Mealhada, where the cavalry held the flat ground.

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(1) In the summer of 1810, the French had 360,000 men in the Peninsula; 80,000, including Ney's, Junot's, and Regnier's Corps, were massed at Salamanca, and of this force Marshal Massena was ordered to take command. Massena declared his intention of invading Portugal and "driving the English into the sea"; and Wellington, having only some 23,000 British and 30,000 Portuguese troops to oppose the Marshal, ordered his army to retire on Busaco.

On the morning of the 27th September, Massena attacked Wellington's position, and the battle of Busaco was fought. The right and centre of the British line were the chief points of attack, and the Fusiliers did not take a prominent part in the action; though the 2nd Battalion had one man killed, and Lieutenant John Hastings Mair<sup>(1)</sup> and 22 men wounded. Wellington held his position, and Massena had to retire, with a loss of 4,500 killed and wounded. The casualties of the Allies amounted to about 1,500 men.

Lord Wellington now continued his retreat, and early in October, had his forces safe within the famous lines of Torres Vedras—which had been commenced the previous December. The 4th Division was posted in the valley of Zibreira, to guard the lines thence to Torres Vedras; Campbell's Brigade occupying Ribaldeira. While at Ribaldeira, No. 9 Company of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers distinguished itself by dispersing at the point of the bayonet, a French reconnoitring party, which, on the 13th October, had seized Burlada—a village between the two armies.

The lines of Torres Vedras effectually barred the further advance of Massena, who, when he so rashly vowed to drive Wellington out of the Peninsula, had been ignorant of their existence. For over a month he watched these impregnable defences, hoping to starve his enemy into surrender; but as the Allies were now plentifully supplied with provisions and munitions-of-war by sea, his hopes were in vain. At length Massena—"*l'enfant gâté de la Victoire*," as Bonaparte had dubbed him—realising that he had but slight chance of forcing the lines, and knowing how his communications with his fellow-marshals were threatened by Julian Sanchez, the "Empecinado," and other partida chiefs, reluctantly fell back to Santarem, where he went into winter-quarters. When Wellington discovered that the French marshal had retired, he consulted with his divisional commanders as to a forward movement; and sent a message to Admiral Berkeley, requesting him to provide boats to convey the troops across the Tagus, if necessary. On the 17th November—the day after the French retired—the Allies commenced the passage of the Tagus, and followed the enemy to Chamusca, and on the 19th, preparations were made to attack Santarem; but Wellington, seeing that Massena was so strongly posted that a successful result was hardly to be expected, abandoned his purpose, and decided to canton his troops and patiently

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



abide the issue.<sup>(1)</sup> Accordingly the Allied divisions were placed in cantonments at Alcoentre, Alemquer, and Villa Franca, with headquarters at Cartaxo. Torres Vedras was secured against surprise; and to prevent any communication between Massena and Soult, the left bank of the Tagus was jealously guarded by a strong force under Marshal Beresford. The Fusiliers were now posted at Azambugeira.

Towards the end of November, the 1st Battalion was removed from the 1st to the 4th Division, and, shortly afterwards, the "Fusilier Brigade" was formed; consisting of the 1st and 2nd Battalions Royal Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers—which had just arrived from Nova Scotia.<sup>(2)</sup> Colonel the *Hon.* E. M. Pakenham was appointed Brigadier of the Fusilier Brigade, which formed the left of the 4th Division. As senior lieutenant-colonel, Sir W. Myers took over the command of the 1st Battalion, and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney that of the 2nd. Now that they were brigaded together, the services of the two Battalions, for the next six months, were practically identical and contemporaneous.

On the 24th January, 1811, the Fusilier Brigade was moved from 1811. Azambugeira to the village of Averias de Cenia. While the Fusiliers were quartered in this village, Colonel Pakenham was placed at the head of the adjutant-general's department; Major-General Houston succeeding him in command of the Brigade.

Wellington had need of patience, for throughout the cold, dreary winter, Massena watched the Allied lines with sullen vigilance. Political reasons, as well as a soldier's pride, induced the French marshal to remain in Portugal so long as he could subsist his troops; but the country in his rear was not inexhaustible, and soon it was reduced to the verge of

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(1) Lord Wellington had reason to suppose that Santarem was not held in force—General Fane having reported that the French were retreating on the Zezere—and therefore made all necessary arrangements to attack it. "Fortunately, a part of the artillery had not arrived, . . . and he waited for the arrival of the guns. That pause was fortunate; and the eagle glance of Wellington detected appearances that bespoke preparations for a determined stand. . . . Lord Wellington was convinced by the observations he made upon the following day, that the system he had himself pursued was now ably resorted to by his rival. Massena had the same advantages at Santarem, that Wellington had possessed at Torres Vedras; and as flank movements were impracticable—the routes being so broken up during winter, as to render the manœuvring of heavy masses an impossibility—the British general determined to canton his troops and patiently abide the issue." *Maxwell's Life of Wellington*, vol. 2, p. 226.) In a letter to Lord Liverpool, dated Cartaxo, 1st December, 1810, Wellington fully explains the situation, and proposes "to continue the operations of the light detachments on the flanks and rear of the enemy's army, and to confine them as much as possible; but to engage in no serious affair in this part of the country on ground on which the result can be at all doubtful."

(2) The 1st-23rd embarked at Halifax on the 10th November, and joined the 4th Division at Sobral on the 18th December.

famine. Every day, harassed by *guerilleros* and bands of infuriated peasants, and well-nigh destitute of supplies, the sufferings of the French troops increased; insubordination spread among their ranks, and even their generals openly disobeyed the orders of their chief.<sup>(1)</sup> Still Massena clung tenaciously to his purpose, until the beginning of March, when his provisions were so exhausted that two-thirds of his army were employed seeking supplies. "There is nothing to cut," he wrote; "the straw is consumed, and the horses, for more than a month, have been turned out to graze." To hold out any longer at Santarem was impossible, and, on the night of the 5th March, Massena commenced his retreat towards the frontiers of Portugal.

The Allied forces immediately followed in pursuit. Marching to Galegoa on the 6th March, the 4th Division took part in the attack at Pombal on the evening of the 10th, and again on the 12th; when the 6th French corps was so roughly handled that it fled to Condexia. The French were driven from Condexia on the 13th, and next day were brought to action at Casa Nova. Thus, day by day, the British followed close upon the heels of the French; until, early in April, Massena recrossed the frontiers of Portugal, having lost during the invasion and retreat, by sickness and other causes, nearly 30,000 men. His line of retreat was marked by blood and flame, and the treatment the unhappy Portuguese suffered at the hands of the French troops has—to quote Wellington's own words—"been seldom equalled, and never surpassed."

Some days before Massena re-entered Spain, the 4th Division was detached to Alentejo to reinforce Beresford. Marching by way of Thomar, the Division crossed the Tagus on the evening of the 19th March. Beresford's instructions were to relieve Campo Mayor, then held against the French by a corps of Portuguese militia, and then besiege Olivença, which had been captured by the French. Campo Mayor had already surrendered, but, on the approach of the British column, the French beat a hasty retreat. On the 8th April, the 4th Division marched from Campo Mayor to take part in the siege of Olivença. Operations commenced on the 12th, by the seizure of a lunette which the French had left unoccupied; and, on the 15th, the place surrendered. The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers lost one man wounded; the 2nd Battalion, one man killed.

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(1) A conspiracy was on foot to place General St. Cyr at the head of the army.

At this time, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the two great frontier fortresses, were in the hands of the French—Badajos having surrendered to Soult through the treachery of the governor, José de Imaz—and, until these strongholds were retaken, it was hopeless for the Allies to attempt to enter Spain; so Lord Wellington had decided to attack Ciudad Rodrigo himself, while Beresford laid siege to Badajos. After his success at Olivença, Beresford hastened on to Badajos, which he invested on the 5th May. The siege operations were not very far advanced when Beresford received intelligence that Soult was marching from Seville, at the head of 23,000 veteran troops, to raise the siege.<sup>(1)</sup> Having consulted with the Spanish generals—Blake and Ballesteros—Beresford decided to give the French battle, and, on the 15th May, he took up a position on the heights of Albuera, with 30,000 infantry, 25,000 cavalry, and 38 guns, of this force barely 7,000 were British troops.<sup>(2)</sup> The Albuera range extends for about four miles, and, being easy of ascent, is practicable for artillery and cavalry; the river Albuera and its tributary the Feria—a mere rivulet—flows along the eastern base of the hills, and above the river is the village of Albuera, near which the river is spanned by a narrow stone bridge. At the junction of the roads from Badajos and Seville, Talavera and Valverde, Beresford posted the 2nd (Stewart's) Division in one line, the right on a commanding hill over which the Valverde road passed, the left on the road to Badajos; beyond which the order of battle was continued, in two lines, by the Portuguese troops, under Hamilton and Collins. Blake's Spaniards were on the right of the position. In advance of the centre of the line were the bridge and village of Albuera; the former commanded by a battery, the latter occupied by Alten's German brigade. The 4th Division remained before Badajos; but General Cole had orders to be in readiness to march to Albuera at the first notice.

Now Beresford, calculating only on a frontal attack, had neglected to occupy an isolated hill on the Spanish right, which trended back towards the Valverde road, and commanded the rear of the Allied line; he had also overlooked a wooded range of hills between the Albuera and Feria. Of this wooded range, Soult made able use; for, during the night of the 15th, he posted behind it 15,000 cavalry and infantry with 30 guns. This large force was concentrated within ten minutes' march of the Allies' right wing without Beresford being aware of it.

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(1) Beresford had turned the siege into a blockade on the 12th May, when he dismantled his batteries, and sent all his siege guns and ammunition to the rear.

(2) Including the German Legion.

The early phases of this sanguinary battle do not come within the scope of these records: how, on the morning of the 16th May, Godinot's veterans issuing from the woods made a feint on the bridge and village of Albuera, while Soult, crossing the river, considerably above the position, turned the Spanish right—how the fiery William Stewart brought up Colborne's Brigade of the 2nd Division at the double, and passing through the discomfited Spanish, attacked the heights; and how that heroic Brigade was all but cut to pieces<sup>(1)</sup>—are matters of history: we have only to deal with the fortunes of the Fusilier Brigade, which had continued before Badajoz through the night of the 15th, and was not ordered up until the early morning of the 16th.

"About midnight," writes Sergeant Cooper, in his account of Albuera, "we were suddenly ordered to march, weary and jaded as we were, having been on picket duty near the city walls for 36 hours. After marching till daylight appeared, we halted and put off our great coats. The Brigade reached the army at 9 a.m., as the enemy were crossing the small rivulet which runs in front of the village of Albuera, on the left of the position. The Fusilier Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir W. Myers of the Royal Fusiliers, was at once ordered to form in an oblique line behind the right, with their own right thrown back. The 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers was commanded by Major J. W. Nooth, and the 2nd by Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney." By the time the Brigade had deployed, the critical moment had arrived; Beresford—despairing of success—was about to retire his shattered force, when Colonel Hardinge<sup>(2)</sup>—entirely on his own responsibility—galloped off to the 4th Division, and begged General Cole to advance ere it was too late. Though most anxious to lead his men into action, Cole hesitated to advance without direct orders from Beresford; but, Hardinge and Sir W. Myers pleading the urgency of the case, he decided to accept the responsibility. Turning to his Brigade, the gallant Myers exclaimed, "It will be a proud day for the Fusiliers!" Cole then gave orders for the Brigade to ascend the hill, flanked by a battalion of the Lusitanian legion.

The advance of the Fusiliers is thus described by Sergeant Cooper, who was present:—"The day was now apparently lost, for large masses of the enemy had gained the highest part of the battlefield, and were compactly ranged in three heavy columns, with numerous cavalry and artillery, ready to roll up our whole line. . . . At this crisis the

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(1) The Buffs, the 48th, and 66th were almost annihilated.

(2) Afterward Viscount Hardinge; then a young officer serving on the staff.



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words 'Fall in, Fusiliers,' aroused us, and we formed line. Having arrived at the foot of the hill, we began to climb its slope with panting breath, while the roll and thunder of furious battle increased. Under this tremendous fire our thin line staggers; men are knocked about like skittles, but not a backward step is taken. Here our Colonel and all the field officers of the Brigade fell killed or wounded, but no confusion ensued. The orders were, 'Close up! Close in! Fire away! Forward!'

The story of the charge of the Fusilier Brigade at Albuera is splendidly told by Sir William Napier—the historian, *par excellence*, of the Peninsula War. "The 4th Division," he writes, "had only two brigades in the field; the one Portuguese under General Hervey, the other commanded by Sir William Myers, and composed of the 7th and 23rd British regiments, was called the Fusilier Brigade. General Cole directed the Portuguese to move between Lumley's dragoons and the hill, where they were immediately charged by some French horsemen, but beat them off with great loss; meanwhile, he led the Fusiliers in person up the height.

"At this time six guns were in the enemy's possession, the whole of Werle's reserves were coming forward to reinforce the front column of the French, and the remnant of Hoghton's Brigade could no longer maintain its ground; the field was heaped with carcasses, the Lancers<sup>(1)</sup> were riding furiously about the captured artillery on the upper part of the hill, and on the lower slopes a Spanish and an English regiment, in mutual error, were exchanging volleys; behind all, General Hamilton's Portuguese, in withdrawing from the heights above the bridge, appeared to be in retreat. The conduct of a few brave men soon changed this state of affairs. Colonel Robert Arbuthnot, pushing between the double fire of the mistaken troops, arrested that mischief; while Cole, with the Fusiliers, flanked by a battalion of the Lusitanian Legion, mounted the hill, dispersed the Lancers, recovered the captured guns, and appeared on the right of Hoghton's Brigade<sup>(2)</sup> exactly as Abercrombie passed it on the left.

"Such a gallant line, issuing from the midst of the smoke, and rapidly separating itself from the confused and broken multitude, startled the enemy's masses, which were increasing and pressing onward as to an assured victory; they wavered, hesitated, and then vomiting forth a

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(1) Napoleon's Polish Lancers. It is said the Poles were promised a doubloon each if they could break the British line.

(2) 29th, 1st 48th, and 57th Foot. The Battalions of Hoghton's Brigade "vied with one another in deeds of heroism" (Lord Londonderry) and were terribly cut up.

storm of fire, hastily endeavoured to enlarge their front, while a fearful discharge of grape from all their artillery whistled through the British ranks. Myers was killed, Cole and the three colonels, Ellis, Blakeney, and Hawkshawe, fell wounded, and the Fusiliers, struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships; but suddenly and sternly recovering, they closed on their terrible enemies, and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult with shout and gesture animate his Frenchmen, in vain did the hardest veterans break from the crowded columns and sacrifice their lives to gain time for the mass to open out on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately upon friends and foes, while the horsemen hovering on the flank endeavoured to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order; their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in their front, their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the dissonant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as slowly, and with a horrid carnage, it was pushed by the incessant vigour of the attack to the farthest edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves mix with the struggling multitude to sustain the fight, their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion, and the mighty mass, breaking like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the steep: the rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and 1,800 unwounded men, the remnant of 6,000 unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill."<sup>(1)</sup>

The fight was over, by 3 o'clock all firing had ceased; and, needless to say, there was no pursuit. Seven thousand of the Allies and eight thousand Frenchmen had been struck down on that fatal field. The Spanish general, Blake, churlishly refused Beresford's request for a detachment to assist in the removal of the wounded; consequently the poor fellows lay all night amidst the piles of dead, drenched by the torrents of rain which swept over the heights.

"The losses of the Fusiliers," writes Colonel Waller, "were of course tremendous, but their glory was more than commensurate with their sufferings. Their Colour staves were shattered to pieces, and their Colours rent to rags; their Battalions were broken up into fragments, but they had brought back the lost Colour of the 'Bufs.' . . . In

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(1) Napier's *Peninsula War*. Vol. III, p.p. 169-70.



the exhibition of 'an example of steadiness and heroic gallantry which history cannot surpass,'<sup>(1)</sup> they found a soldier's consolation for the loss of comrades who had fallen to win them their fame." The Colour lost by the Buffs<sup>(2)</sup> was recovered by Sergeant Gough of the 1st Battalion, who was rewarded with a commission in the 2nd West India Regiment.

The 1st Battalion had 5 officers, 3 sergeants and 59 rank-and-file killed; 10 officers, 14 sergeants and 263 rank-and-file wounded. The 2nd Battalion had 3 officers, 1 sergeant and 46 rank-and-file killed; 14 officers, 16 sergeants, 1 drummer, and 270 rank-and-file wounded.<sup>(3)</sup>

Sir William Myers was mortally wounded while leading the Brigade. As it commenced its march, Sir William's charger was wounded; he continued to advance on foot, until another horse was brought to him, but he was hardly in the saddle when he was shot through the intestines. He did not fall, and attempted to proceed, but this was impossible; and when carried off the field, he appeared to forget his sufferings in

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(1) "In this attack, and carrying the enemy's position, the Fusilier Brigade lost 1,000 out of 1,500 men, and 45 officers—among whom were three commanding officers—and exhibited an example of steadiness and heroic gallantry which history, I believe, cannot surpass."—*Major-General Sir G. Lowry Cole*.

(2) The Buffs while reforming column, their right wing to cover the rear of Colborne's Brigade, were suddenly charged by the Polish Lancers and *Chasseurs-à-Cheval*, and overwhelmed by numbers were, in spite of their gallant defence, all but annihilated. The King's Colour was carried by Ensign Walsh, who, after all the Colour party had fallen in its defence, was surrounded, wounded, and captured; but Lieutenant Matthew Latham rushed forward and seized the Colour, and defended it with unsurpassed heroism. Desperately wounded, Latham clung to the Colour, exclaiming "I will surrender it only with my life!" A sabre-cut severed his left arm, in which he held the staff; but dropping his sword, he seized the staff with his right hand, and continued to struggle with his assailants until he was thrown down and pierced with lances. At that moment the British cavalry came up, and the enemy fled. Bent on preserving the Colour, Latham, with the little strength that remained to him, tore it from the staff, and concealed it under him. When the Fusiliers advanced and changed the fortune of the day, Sergeant Gough of the 7th, found the Colour beneath Latham's body, and restored it to the Regiment. Latham recovered from his wounds, was promoted for his gallantry, and presented with a gold medal by his brother-officers. We give this brief account of the "lost Colour," in justice to a most distinguished Regiment and a very brave man. (*Vide Records of the Buffs*).

(3) List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers (noting the killed and wounded) who were present at Albuera:—

1ST BATTALION.—Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Myers (commanding Brigade; mortally wounded and died next day); Major Neoth; Captains Woodridge, Cholwich (wounded), Geo. King, Jas. Singer (wounded), J. Crowder (wounded); Lieutenants H. Prevost (killed), A. C. Wylly, T. Moultrie (killed), J. Mair, C. J. Wemyss (wounded), St. Pol, S. B. Johnstone (killed), T. T. A. Mullins (wounded), Mackworth, Moses (wounded), A. Baldwin, Jas. Anderson, Devey, G. Henry (wounded), J. Ormsby, H. J. Jones (killed), E. Morgan (wounded), Pitt Hannam, Johnson (wounded), F. Gibbons (wounded); Adjutant J. Hay; Paymaster Armstrong; Qr.-Mr. J. Hogan; Assistant-Surgeons Armstrong and Mahoney.

2ND BATTALION.—Major & Brev.-Lt.-Col. Blakeney (severely wounded); Captains W. Despard, Erck (killed), J. Orr (wounded), A. Fernie, Tarleton (wounded), R. Magennis (wounded; left arm amputated); Lieutenants Healey (wounded; arm amputated), Penrice, W. Payne, Holt Archer (killed), Pyke, E. Irwin (killed), Wray (wounded), H. R. Wallace, Hartley, W. Green, J. Hutchison, T. Y. Lester (wounded), G. Seton (wounded), Lorentz (wounded), M. Orr (wounded), Dalgairns, J. B. Fraser (wounded), J. E. Holden (wounded); Acting-Adjutant T. Meagher (wounded); Paymaster Berkeley; Qr.-Mr. Crawford; Surgeon Williamson; Assistant-Surgeons Duigan and Sweeney.

exultation at beholding the splendid conduct of his Fusiliers. While his servants were carrying him to Valverde, the body of General Hoghton was borne past, to be interred at Elvas; upon seeing it Sir William desired that, in the event of his death, he should be buried on the spot. Sir William Myers died next day at Valverde, and his corpse—carried by six Fusiliers—was laid in a grave under an olive-tree near Valverde.<sup>(1)</sup>

The honour *Albuera* is inscribed on the Colours of the Royal Fusiliers. After the action, the Fusilier Brigade was attached to the 2nd Division.<sup>(2)</sup> The severe losses of the two Battalions having reduced them below the strength of a single battalion, Lord Wellington ordered the men of the 2nd Battalion, who were fit for duty, to be transferred to the 1st; while the officers and staff-sergeants were sent to England to recruit.<sup>(3)</sup> Thus ended the services of the 2nd Battalion—as a separate corps—in the Peninsula.

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) On the transfer of the Fusilier Brigade to the 2nd Division, General Stewart addressed a letter to Marshal Beresford (dated Almedralejo, 26th May, 1811), in which he forwarded the names of officers who had commanded battalions at Albuera. In this letter, Stewart says, "The remains of that gallant Brigade having been attached to the 2nd Division immediately after the action of Albuera, and the Major-General in command of the 4th Division having been obliged to leave the field from a wound, I am induced to lay before you, for such favourable report upon the subject as you may deem expedient to the Commander of the Forces, the enclosed returns which have been put in my possession by the officer now in command of the Fusilier Brigade, and who commanded the same in action after the successive incapacity from wounds of his four senior officers. . . . From the circumstance of the Fusilier Brigade having been joined with my 3rd Brigade in the hard-fought defence of our centre position for above three hours, and from the severe loss sustained by the Fusiliers on the spot, and from the testimony of the surrounding Allied Army, I feel myself authorised in stating that the conduct of the Fusilier Brigade on the 16th instant was admirable, and such as effectually secured the victory of that day.

"It is a duty, moreover, which I owe to the brave soldiers under my temporary command, to report that the 2nd Division is indebted to the Royal Fusiliers for the recapture of a six-pounder, and of a regimental Colour of the 3rd, or Buffs, both of which had been lost in the too successful attack of the enemy's cavalry on my 1st Brigade, in the beginning of that day.

"I am, &c, "WILLIAM STEWART, Major-General."

On this handsome recommendation Lieut.-Col. Blakeney received a gold clasp for the action; Major Nooth the gold medal, and a Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonelcy; and Capt. Despard (promoted Major) the gold medal. The following N.C. officers received commissions: Sergt.-Major T. Meagher promoted lieutenant in the Regiment (*vide* Appendix III); Sergt.-Major William Johnstone, ensign 57th Foot; Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Arthur Byrne, ensign and adjutant 27th Inniskillings; Sergt. William Gough, ensign 1st W. I. Regiment.

(3) Referring to this transfer the following G. O. was published on the 26th June, 1811:—"The Commander of the Forces having received orders to draft the 2nd Batt. Royal Fusiliers into the 1st Battalion, the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose. All the private men in the 2nd Battalion in Portugal and Spain are to be drafted into the 1st Battalion, and to be distributed into companies in the 1st Battalion. . . . When the transfer shall be completed the officers, n.c. officers and staff of the 2nd Battalion are to proceed to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England.

"The Commander of the Forces begs the 2nd Battalion of the Fusiliers will accept his thanks for their services since they have been in the Peninsula. They have on every occasion supported the high character of the Royal Fusiliers, and the Commander of the Forces hopes soon to have this Battalion under his command again in renewed strength."



**ALBUERA CROSS.**  
(A REGIMENTAL DECORATION.)



## CHAPTER XXI.—1811-1812.

SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS IN THE PENINSULA, 17TH MAY, 1811, TO 12TH APRIL, 1812: Siege of Badajos resumed—The Siege raised—Ciudad Rodrigo blockaded—Affair of Aldea de Ponte—Casualties of the Battalion—Close of the Campaign of 1811—Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo—Third Siege of Badajos—Assault of La Trinidad—Casualties of the Battalion—Fall of Badajos.

AFTER the battle of Albuera and the retreat of Marshal Soult, the 1811, siege of Badajos was resumed, and the place completely invested on the 25th May, under the immediate superintendence of Lord Wellington. The Fusiliers were again employed with the besieging force, and were stationed at Almendralejo.

That his superiority in numbers upon the Guadiana could but be temporary, Wellington was well aware. Badajos was too important a place for the French to allow it to be lost without making strenuous exertions for its relief; and Wellington realised that the place must fall at once, or not at all. Both San Christoval and the Castle were to be attacked at the same time.

Limited as to time, and lacking proper siege materials, Wellington endeavoured to overcome by energy and daring, disadvantages from which others would have shrunk at once. On the 3rd June, he opened fire from his batteries; on the 6th, an unsuccessful assault was made on San Christoval. The attempt was renewed on the evening of the 9th, and again proved unfortunate. On the following day, Wellington received intelligence that Soult was ready to advance to succour the garrison; so he converted the siege into a blockade, and removed all his stores to Elvas. Between the 30th May and the 10th June, the Fusiliers had four men wounded.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) The total losses of Wellington's army, from 30th May to 11th June, inclusive, were 9 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers and drummers, and 106 men killed; 22 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers and drummers, and 315 men wounded; 3 officers and 6 men missing.

Lord Wellington now took post at Albuera to cover the blockade; but the French forces which were advancing on Badajos proving to be greatly superior in numbers to the Allies, he, on the 14th June, retired his army across the Guadiana and placed it in position on the Caya, with its right protected by the fortress of Elvas. Five days later, the French relief force entered Badajos.

The Allies remained in this position until the middle of July, when, the French corps opposed to it having separated, they broke up; the Fusiliers marching with the 4th Division to the northern frontier of Portugal, to join the main army then occupied in blockading Ciudad Rodrigo. While halted at Aldea de Bispo, the Battalion was joined by a draft of 7 subalterns and 300 men, under Lieutenant Barrington, from the depôt at Maidstone.

Marshal Marmont was now advancing, at the head of 60,000 troops, to relieve Ciudad Rodrigo, and, on the 25th September, he attempted to force the blockade by attacking Generals Colville and Alten at El Bodon. The Fusilier Brigade moved up to support Colville and Alten, but "the gallantry of the 5th and 77th Regiments especially rendered their interference unnecessary."<sup>(1)</sup>

Wellington continued his retreat on the night of the 26th, towards Alfazates, leaving the 4th Division as rear-guard before Aldea de Ponte; the Fusiliers occupying a battery on the left of the position. The French troops were gathering in the plain below. About 11 p.m., Wellington withdrew his rear-guard; the Fusiliers marching off in absolute silence, and leaving their bivouac fires burning brightly. The whole column moved down a narrow road; it was a very dark night, and their progress consequently slow, so it was 9 o'clock on the morning of the 27th before the Brigade passed through Aldea de Ponte, and took up a position in rear of it. "The enemy appeared in pursuit shortly afterwards, a body of his cavalry advancing to a position where the Royal Fusiliers were posted in column. On their approach, the Light Company was sent out to line the road. It opened fire on the cavalry, which retired after a few shots. At 2 p.m., a strong column of infantry attempted to get possession of a hill on the left of the Fusiliers which commanded the position. At this moment Wellington arrived, and at once ordered the Royal Fusiliers to deploy and charge the French down the hill, their attack being supported by a Portuguese regiment in column on each

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(1) Colonel Waller's *Records*, p. 111.

flank. This charge was so vigorously made that the French, who had advanced well up the hill, were driven back, and though they afterwards attempted to turn the Brigade by a wood, which was distant about musket-shot from the right, while their cavalry advanced to the foot of the hills, the artillery sufficed to baffle the effort. Then the English general, taking the offensive, directed the 23rd Royal Welsh and the *Caçadores*,<sup>(1)</sup> supported by six companies of the Royal Fusiliers, to turn the French left and seize the opposite hills. This stroke succeeded, and Aldea de Ponte was again occupied by the Allies. Wellington then rode to another part of the position, where the remaining four companies of the Battalion were also engaged with the French, but scarcely had he departed, when the enemy from the Forcallhos road joined those near Aldea de Ponte, and, at 6 o'clock, renewing their attack, re-took the village. Pakenham<sup>(2)</sup> with his Fusiliers immediately recovered it, but the French were very numerous, the country rugged and so wooded, that he could not tell what was passing on the flanks; whereupon, knowing that the chosen ground of battle was behind the Coa, he abandoned Aldea de Ponte, and regained his original position."<sup>(3)</sup>

During the night, Lord Wellington retired, and, on the 28th, took up a very strong position in front of the Coa, his right on the Sierra de Meras, his centre covered by the village of Soita, and his left on the river Coa at Rendo. The Fusiliers were posted at Albugal.

In the affair at Aldea de Ponte, the Battalion had 9 men killed; Captain Wylly, Lieutenants Barrington, Wallace, and Seaton,<sup>(4)</sup> 1 sergeant, and 28 men wounded.

The campaign now terminated for the winter, and, on the 16th October, the Battalion went into cantonments at Villa de Ceirvo. About this time, Major-General Bowes took over command of the Fusilier Brigade.

Since Albuera, the Battalion appears to have been far from healthy. The men had suffered severe hardships and privations; they were absolutely barefooted, and their clothing in rags; nor did their health improve during the winter. In his *Journal of the Peninsula War*, Lieutenant Donald Cameron<sup>(5)</sup> (who had come out with the draft from

(1) *Caçadores*—Portuguese Riflemen, and excellent light troops.

(2) Colonel Pakenham resumed command of the Fusilier Brigade shortly after Albuera.

(3) Colonel Waller's *Records*, p. 112.

(4 & 5) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

England), writing of the Battalion's sojourn at Villa de Ceirvo, says : "When in cantonments we were billeted on the inhabitants, the officers in the best houses or cottages, according to seniority, and the soldiers in the remainder. We had chimneys built, and oil-paper or sheepskin answered for glass in the windows. . . . Our biscuit and rum came on mules from Oporto, and we were often without rations of these articles. The officers messes two or three together, generally the officers of a company, it being impossible to have a general mess. Being now in winter-quarters, every exertion was made in drilling and proficiency for the next campaign. Our volunteers were from different militia regiments, and most of them very young soldiers. They were kept so close at it that with scanty food and a cold wet season they were very sickly. Out of 400 men, nearly 300 died or were invalided within the first year of our arrival."

While in winter-quarters, the troops were also employed, under direction of the engineers, in making large quantities of fascines and gabions, destined to be used in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. About this time Lord Wellington had much trouble in repressing the marauding propensities of his soldiers ; acts of plunder and insubordination became frequent, and there were numerous desertions ; these were not checked until the chief offenders had been weeded out by a series of courts-martial, promptly followed by severe punishment. "The wanton outrages of our people," writes the Judge Advocate-General, "are quite extraordinary. There are four poor fellows to be hung this week in the 2nd Division." Severity had its due effect ; "the statements of courts-martial," says Sir George Larpent, "satisfies me that we are mending, and that we have not tried fifty cases—hung eight or ten, flogged about sixty severely, and broke several officers—for nothing." The principal culprits appear to have been Poles and other foreigners serving with the German Legion ; and though, no doubt, many British soldiers were also guilty of excesses, we cannot find that any of the Royal Fusiliers were tried for serious crimes.

1812. The British forces had been three months in cantonments, when Wellington again took the field. To engage Soult's attention, he ordered a division to lay siege to Tarifa, while Hill threatened the road to Seville. Wellington then crossed the Agueda. On the 7th January, 1812, he re-invested Ciudad Rodrigo ; and on the following day the Light Division captured the redoubt of San Francisco. The 4th Division took its first turn of duty under fire on the 10th, when "it relieved the



trenches, and 1,000 men laboured, but in great peril, for the besieged had a superabundance of ammunition, and did not spare it. In the night the communication from the parallel to the batteries was opened, and, on the 11th, the 3rd Division undertook the siege."<sup>(1)</sup> While in the trenches, the Battalion had one man killed, and two men wounded.

On the 14th, the Fusiliers were again ordered for the trenches, and during their tour of duty, the French made a vigorous sortie; overturning several gabions and penetrating the parallel. In repulsing this sortie, the Battalion had three men wounded. Their next turn for duty was on the 19th, the night of the assault; when Picton's and Crawford's columns captured the place. The Fusiliers did not share in the assault, as they were employed as trench guards; in performance of which duty they lost one man killed and three wounded. "It is one of the incomprehensible things of the British Military Regulations that the Regiment shall not be allowed to wear the badge *Ciudad Rodrigo* upon its Colours."<sup>(2)</sup>

Having repaired the works of Ciudad Rodrigo, and placed a Spanish garrison in it, Wellington again turned his attention to Badajos, for the siege of which famous stronghold he had long secretly carried on preparations; collecting a great store of *matériel*, and a battering train of 78 guns. In spite of impediments offered by "the perverseness of coadjutors and the errors of subordinates," his preparations were complete early in March; and at the same time he had made arrangements to guard against the approach of either Marmont's or Soult's forces. For this latter purpose, Generals Graham and Hill were detached with 30,000 men; while a Spanish-Portuguese corps was posted so as to cover Almeida and Ciudad Rodrigo, and operate in Marmont's rear.

Badajos stands on the southern bank of the Guadiana, and was surrounded, in 1812, by ramparts of great strength, mounted with heavy guns; the garrison consisted of 5,000 picked troops,<sup>(3)</sup> under General Phillipon, and the place was well supplied with provisions and stores.

The Fusiliers had moved from the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo to the village of Alameda, where they remained until the 27th February; when they received orders to march to Estramadura and take part in the operations against Badajos. Crossing the river Guadiana, by a bridge of

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(1 & 2) Waller's *Records*, p. 114.

(3) French, Hessians, and Spaniards. Phillipon had done all that art and labour could do to secure Badajos against an assault.

boats, on the 15th March, they arrived next day before the fortress; which was at once invested by the 3rd, 4th, and Light Divisions, and Pack's Portuguese, under Sir Thomas Picton. On the night of the 17th, ground was broken some 200 paces from the Picurina. On the 19th, the garrison sallied forth, from the gate of La Trinidad, and made a raid on the engineer's park, but this sortie was repulsed; Captain Cuthbert of the Fusiliers<sup>(1)</sup>—who was acting as aide-de-camp to General Picton—being mortally wounded. Between the 18th March and the 2nd April, the Battalion lost one officer (Cuthbert) and 8 men killed, and 24 men wounded. The Picurina was carried by storm, by the 3rd Division, on the night of the 25th March.

Notwithstanding the repeated sallies of the garrison, under the gallant Phillipon, inundations from heavy rains—which at one time threatened to put an end to the siege—and other obstructions, breaches were reported practicable early in April, and, on the evening of the 6th of that month, the Royal Fusiliers got under arms to take part in the storming of Badajos.

The 4th Division was to assault the breaches in La Trinidad bastion, and in the curtain connecting it with the bastion of Santa Maria: a party of grenadiers of the Division, under Captain J. H. Mair of the Royal Fusiliers, heading the attack on La Trinidad, and a second party, led by Captain W. F. Cholwich, also of the Battalion, that on the curtain. The Light Division was detailed to assault the bastion of Santa Maria, and the 3rd Division to carry the Castle by escalade.

Moving silently from their camping ground along the left of the river Rivillas and the inundations, the 4th and Light Divisions made a short detour, reaching the covered way unperceived by the garrison, just as the 3rd Division were about to attack the Castle. Unfortunately, the garrison, by means of a flaming carcass, discovered the 3rd Division as it approached, and the assault had to be made somewhat prematurely. At once the storming parties rushed forward with the utmost intrepidity, and about 500 of the Light Division had descended into the ditch, when a terrific explosion occurred, which carried death and destruction through their ranks. "Suddenly," writes one of the stormers, "an explosion took place at the foot of the breaches, and a burst of light disclosed the whole scene—the earth seemed to rock under us—what a sight! The ramparts crowded with the enemy, the French soldiers standing on the

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

parapets, the 4th Division advancing rapidly in column of companies on a half-circle to our right, while the short-lived glare from the barrels of powder and combustibles flying in the air, gave to friends and foes a look as if both bodies were laughing at each other. A tremendous fire now opened upon us, and for an instant we were stationary."<sup>(1)</sup>

Undismayed by this terrible havoc, the gallant soldiers of the Light and 4th Divisions stood but for a moment, then, with a loud shout, they pushed on for the breach. The ditch was, unfortunately, intersected by a *cunette*: "a deep cut made in the bottom of the ditch as far as the counter-guard of the Trinidad, was filled with water from the inundation; into the watery snare the head of the 4th Division fell, and it is said that more than a hundred of the Fusiliers, the men of Albuerca, were there smothered."<sup>(2)</sup> Among them was the gallant Captain Cholwich.

As the survivors ascended the breach, loose planks studded with sharpened nails and spikes wounded their feet; while *chevaux-de-frise*—formed of sharp sword-blades firmly fixed in beams chained together and set deep in the ruins—arrested their progress. At the same time a terrible fusilade mowed them down by scores. For three long, fearful hours the troops struggled to gain a footing in the breach; the *chevaux-de-frise* and other obstacles barred their way, powder-barrels and shells exploded continually amongst them, while a ceaseless hail of bullets thinned their shattered ranks. Numerous and astonishing efforts were made by these gallant men, but in vain; the obstacles were such as could not be overcome; and about midnight, when some 2,000 brave fellows had fallen, the survivors of the 4th and Light Divisions were ordered to retire, and re-form for a second attempt.

Meanwhile, however, the 3rd Division had carried the Castle, and Walker's brigade of the 5th Division the St. Vincent bastion at the other end of the fortress; the town was thus forced. The French were now conscious that all was lost, and when the front attack was renewed, the defenders at the breach broke. General Phillipon, who had been wounded, passed the bridge, with a few hundred men, and entered San Christoval; but he surrendered next morning upon being summoned.

In the attack on La Trinidad, the Royal Fusiliers met with heavy losses: 5 officers—Major Singer, Captain Cholwich,<sup>(3)</sup> Lieutenants Pyke,

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(1 & 2) Quoted by Colonel Waller in his *Records*, p. 116.

(3) "Major Singer and Captain Cholwich of the Royal Fusiliers and I," writes Captain Cooke in his *Memoirs*, "had sat together for several hours upon an eminence observing the effect produced by our breaching batteries upon the curtain of La Trinidad, which was soon reduced to a heap of ruins. The assault was expected to take

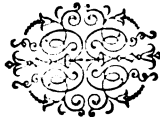
Wray, and Fowler—2 sergeants and 42 men were killed; 13 officers, 11 sergeants and 108 men wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney, who commanded the Battalion, and Captain J. H. Mair both received gold medals.<sup>(1)</sup>

Badajos having fallen, the army quitted the province of Estramadura on the 12th April, and returned to the line of the Agueda.

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place that evening. On our parting, Major Singer, shaking my hand said, 'To-morrow I shall be a lieutenant-colonel, or in the Kingdom of Heaven.' Picton's Division being in possession of the Castle, and General Walker's brigade having entered by escalade the bastion of St. Vincent, the enemy abandoned the breaches, to visit which I set out at dawn of day. Meeting some men of the Fusiliers, I enquired for Major Singer. 'We are throwing the last shovelfuls of earth upon his grave'; the brink of which where he fell was marked with his blood. 'Is Captain Cholwich safe?' 'In climbing over that palisade (intersecting the inundation) he was wounded, fell into the water and was seen no more.' (Quoted by Colonel Waller).


(1) Officers of the 1st Battalion present at the siege of Badajos:—Lient.-Colonel Blakeney (severely wounded); Major Singer (killed); Captains Cholwich (killed), King, Wylly, Mair (severely wounded), and Hamerton; Lieutenants St. Pol (died of wounds), Moses (severely wounded), Baldwin (wounded), Anderson, Devey (severely wounded), Henry (severely wounded), Hannam, Johnson, Pyke (killed), Barrington (severely wounded), Wray (killed), Hartley (wounded), Fowler (killed), Wallace, Lester (severely wounded), Knowles (wounded), *Hon.* F. Russell (severely wounded), and George (severely wounded); Adjutant Hay; Qr.-Mr. Hogan; Surgeon Armstrong; and Assistant-Surgeons Mahoney and Williams.



## CHAPTER XXII.—1812-1815.

**SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS IN THE PENINSULA, FROM THE FALL OF BADAJOS TO THE END OF THE WAR:** Affair at Castrejon—Battle of Salamanca—Casualties in the Battalion—Pursuit of the French—The Allies enter Madrid—Termination of the Campaign of 1812—Commencement of the Campaign of 1813—Affair at Montevite—Battle of Vittoria—The Advance to the Pyrenees—The Battalion at Sauroren—Heavy Losses—Affair at Echellar—Assault of San Sebastian—Volunteers for the Storming Party—Passage of the Bidassoa—Battles of Nivelle and of the Nive—Opening of the Campaign of 1814—Orthes—Toulouse, the last action of the Peninsula War—The Battalion embarks for England—The Battalion sent to America.

**RECORDS OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, FROM JULY, 1811, TO ITS REDUCTION ON THE 24TH DECEMBER, 1815:** Stationed at Jersey—Portsmouth—Disbanded at Dover.

ROSSING the Tagus at Villa Velha on the 20th April, the 1st 1812, Battalion Royal Fusiliers went into quarters at Valongas, and there remained until the first week in June, when the army prepared to move forward. The Battalion had been greatly reduced in strength by sickness and losses in action, but when Lord Wellington again took the field it was able to muster 18 officers and 400 non-commissioned officers and men fit for duty.

On the 5th June, the Fusiliers quitted their cantonments, and, marching by way of Mala, Alameda, and Fuentes d'Onoro, bivouaced near Ciudad Rodrigo. Here Lord Wellington assembled his forces, with the exception of General Hill's corps. The weather being favourable, and all his preparations completed, Wellington opened the campaign by a march from the Agueda to the Tormes. After the fall of Badajos, Marshal Soult had withdrawn across the Sierra Mouna, while Marmont hovered about Salamanca and the Spanish frontier, ravaging Beira with merciless cruelty. It was in this direction that Wellington had decided to extend his operations.

On the 16th June, the Allies reached the Rio Valmusa, within two leagues of Salamanca, and the siege of the forts, by which the town was

defended, was commenced by the 6th Division. Meanwhile, sundry skirmishes took place, and in an attack on the village of Villares, on the 22nd, the Battalion had one man wounded. Now Marmont had calculated that the reduction of the Salamanca forts would detain his enemy at least fifteen days, but they were captured on the fifth day (June 29th); so when the French marshal advanced to their relief, he learned that the British colours were already flying over their walls.

Early in July, Marmont crossed the Douro. Wellington followed him up, leaving Sir Stapleton Cotton with the 4th and Light Divisions, and Anson's cavalry, on the river Trabancos. Reinforced by a corps under General Bonnet, Marmont returned to his former position at Tordesillas and Pollos, and, on the 18th, attacked Cotton at Castrejon. A sharp outpost fight, mainly waged by the artillery of the opposing forces, ensued, in which the Royal Fusiliers—though they did not play so prominent a part as the 3rd-27th and 40th Regiments, who routed the enemy with the bayonet—had one man killed; Lieutenant Nantes<sup>(1)</sup> (who commanded a company) and 14 men wounded, and 3 men missing.

The affair at Castrejon affording clear evidence of the strength and proximity of Marmont's forces, Wellington ordered Cotton to fall back on the main body. Cotton accordingly retired, in admirable order, to Torrecilla de la Orden, having the whole of the enemy's cavalry on his flank or in his rear; thence he marched to the Guarena, and passing that river in front of the French, safely effected a junction with Wellington.

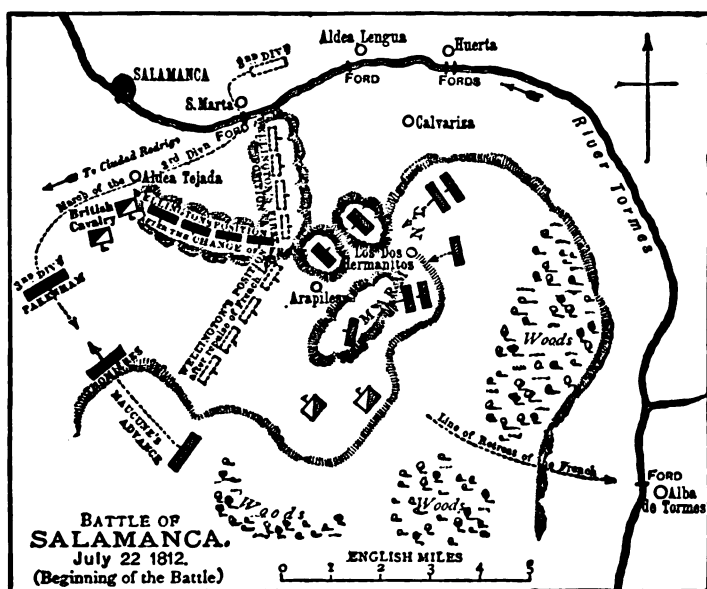
As soon as Cotton joined him, Wellington withdrew to his former position before Salamanca to give battle to Marmont; who, on the 21st July, crossed the Tormes, and moving up the valley of the Machecho, bivouaced on the skirts of a forest. That evening Wellington also crossed the Tormes at Salamanca, and took up a position with his left wing resting on the southern bank of the river; his right on one of two hills known as the Arapiles or Hermanitos. "We forded the river at Aldea Lengua," writes Lieutenant Cameron of the Fusiliers, "having the 3rd Division and some Spanish troops on the right bank. Our Division advanced to a wood on the heights of Nuestra Senora de la Pena. It was now dark and the enemy was near us. We remained here during the night. I was attached to the Light Company, and we were on outlying picket. It was one of the most tremendous nights of thunder,

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

lightning, wind and rain I ever witnessed, which the soldiers considered an omen of battle next day."

The morning of the 22nd July broke dull and cloudy, but a hot sun burst forth and shone down on the opposing armies. Marmont commenced action with a vigorous artillery fire, under cover of which he advanced one of his divisions and seized the more distant of the Arapiles, where a battery, commanding the Ciudad Rodrigo road, was established. This position, Wellington considered, was a *point d'appui* which threatened him with serious inconvenience; so extending his right to the low ground, he sent the Light Companies of the Guards, and the Grenadiers



and No. 2 Company of the Royal Fusiliers, under Captain John Crowder of the Regiment,<sup>(1)</sup> to drive the enemy out of the village of Arapiles. "This service was performed by the Fusiliers, under the eyes of Lord Wellington, with such vigour and resolution that he demanded to know the name of the officer commanding; who, for his skill and bravery, was mentioned in his lordship's despatch, and rewarded with the rank of brevet-major. The Light Companies of the Guards then marched into the village, the 4th Division being placed in support."<sup>(2)</sup>

About 2 p.m., Marmont extended his left, with a view of seizing the height of Miranda, turning the British right, and cutting them off

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Colonel Waller's *Records*, p. 119.

from Ciudad Rodrigo. In effecting this manoeuvre, the Marshal's left got entirely separated from his centre—an error that Wellington took immediate advantage of. He was at dinner when he received information of Marmont's movement. "He rose in such haste," says Southey, "as to overturn the table, exclaiming that Marmont's good genius had forsaken him; in an instant he was on horseback and issuing his orders for attack." The 4th Division, under Lowry Cole, and the cavalry under Cotton, were ordered to attack in front; Pack's Portuguese brigade having to assail the French Hermanito. Wellington's attack was most successful, and for a time all went well. Deploying into line, the British column advanced over heavy ploughed land, in the face of a perfect storm of grape. The Royal Fusiliers, commanded by Major John Walwin Beatty,<sup>(1)</sup> were in the front line, and carried a height, capturing 18 out of 30 guns; but unfortunately Pack's Portuguese failed in their attack on the French Hermanito, and left the Fusiliers outflanked. While the French cavalry threatened the flanks and rear of the Battalion, their infantry advanced in front. "We were at this moment," says Cameron, "ordered by Major Beatty to retire and form square, a most hazardous movement when the enemy's infantry were advancing, and within thirty yards of us. The order was only partially heard and obeyed on the right, while on the left we kept up a hot fire on the enemy, who were advancing up-hill, and within a few yards of us. The companies on our right having retired in succession, we found ourselves alone, but the ground the enemy were ascending was so steep that we got off without loss, and joined the rest. Luckily, while we were forming square to receive the cavalry, the 6th Division came up and received the charge intended for us." The opportune arrival of the 6th (Clinton's) Division relieved the Fusiliers, who, reforming line, again attacked the heights. Marmont had been severely wounded, and General Bonnet assumed command of the French; he, too, was presently disabled, and the leadership then devolved upon General Clausel. Clausel made astonishing efforts to save the day, but in vain, and, under cover of darkness, he beat a retreat. The action prolonged until 10 p.m., had been fought under the eyes of the inhabitants of Salamanca; for the ground, rising in heights like the tiers of an amphitheatre, it was visible to all. The victory cost the Allies a heavy price: 1,000 men were killed and 4 wounded; while the French lost 1,500 men.

(1) Vide Appendix III.—Alphabetical.







than 12,000 killed and wounded, and 7,000 prisoners—including one general and 136 officers. Eleven guns, six standards, and two Eagles fell into the hands of the victors. "We fell upon Marmont," said Wellington, "turning his left flank; and I never saw an army receive such a beating."

The Royal Fusiliers went into action with 22 officers and about 390 non-commissioned officers and men; their casualties were Captain George Prescott,<sup>(1)</sup> 2 sergeants, and 17 men killed; 10 officers,<sup>(2)</sup> 6 sergeants, and 162 men wounded. "During the first advance," writes Colonel Waller, "the officers carrying the Colours were both wounded; Lieutenant Cameron then seized one of the Colours, and he escaped. Prescott, the captain of the Grenadiers, was killed and his subaltern wounded, when Cameron, though serving with the Light Company, took up the command and held it for the remainder of the day." Major Beatty, who commanded the Battalion, received the gold medal, and the Regiment received the Royal Authority to add *Salamanca* to the honours on its Colours. Volunteer Richard Montgomery was appointed to an ensigncy in the 36th Foot, for his services in this battle.

After the victory of Salamanca—the French having been driven across the Douro<sup>(3)</sup>—Lord Wellington pushed on for Madrid; where he arrived on the 12th August. At six o'clock on the morning of the 12th, Joseph Bonaparte, his court, and troops evacuated the Spanish capital; at noon, the British commander-in-chief entered its gates, at the head of his army, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm by the delighted inhabitants. All business was suspended, the streets were profusely decorated, and as the British regiments marched in, "men and women gathered round the battle-worn soldiers, and gave themselves up, in the emotional fashion of a southern people, to the wildest demonstrations of joy."

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) List of Officers of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers present at the battle of Salamanca (from Cannon's *Records*):—Majors J. W. Beatty (commanding) and G. King; Captains J. Crowder, G. Prescott (killed), H. English, W. M. Hamerton (wounded); Lieutenants A. Baldwin, J. Anderson, G. Henry (wounded), P. Hannam (wounded), Johnson (wounded), T. Hartley (wounded), R. Nates (wounded), H. R. Wallace (wounded), J. Hutchison (wounded), D. Cameron, R. Knowles (wounded), E. W. Bell; Adjutant J. Hay (wounded); Surgeon J. Williamson; Assistant-Surgeons M. Mahoney and W. Williams. The officers' wounds were all reported as "severe."

(3) After the victory, the left wing had followed the retreating French as far as the fords. Next day (July 23), Wellington pressed the pursuit, and the rear of Marmont's army was overtaken by Bock's Hanoverian dragoons, who broke three squares of infantry, and took 1,000 prisoners. The pursuit was continued as far as Valladolid.

The Royal Fusiliers spent a week in Madrid, and, in common with their comrades, were fêted by the grateful citizens as the "deliverers of Spain." On the 18th August, they were sent to the Escorial, some twenty miles distant from the capital, where they occupied buildings adjacent to the royal palace. Here they remained until the 6th October, when they marched to Val de Moro and Campo.

In consequence of the failure of an attack on the Castle of Burgos,<sup>(1)</sup> and the approach of Marshal Soult from Andalusia and of General Clausel, with the troops that had been worsted at Salamanca, Wellington decided to retire to the Portuguese frontier. The Fusiliers were accordingly ordered to return to Madrid, where they arrived on the 31st October. That night the army bivouaced in rear of Madrid, and continued its march next morning before daylight. The troops received supplies of biscuit at Madrid, but no more was issued until they got to Alba de Tormes, by which time they were in a half-famished condition; indeed, during this retreat, all the regiments suffered incredible hardships, from hunger, want of rest, and the inclement weather. On arriving at the Agueda, the 4th Division moved to San Joa de Pesquiera, which it reached on the 3rd December. While at San Joa de Pesquiera, where they were quartered for the remainder of the year, the Fusiliers received new kits—which they sadly needed.

Though Wellington was forced to retire to the frontiers of Portugal, his advance into Spain was by no means a failure. The national hostility to the French was fanned into a flame; the *guerrilleros* were reanimated, and the patriotism of the Cortes revived. The French lost the Asturias, Estramadura, Andalusia, and Murcia; their arsenals and stores were destroyed; while their armies had received a check from which they never recovered. As a French writer observed, "the battle of the Arapiles (Salamanca) settled the question of the occupation of Spain."

1813. The winter of 1812-13 saw Lord Wellington on something like an equality, in point of numbers, with the French Legions. Over 200,000 of Napoleon's troops had perished among the snows of Russia, and Soult, with most of his best corps, had been called from the Peninsula to Germany, where the Emperor was struggling against the combined forces

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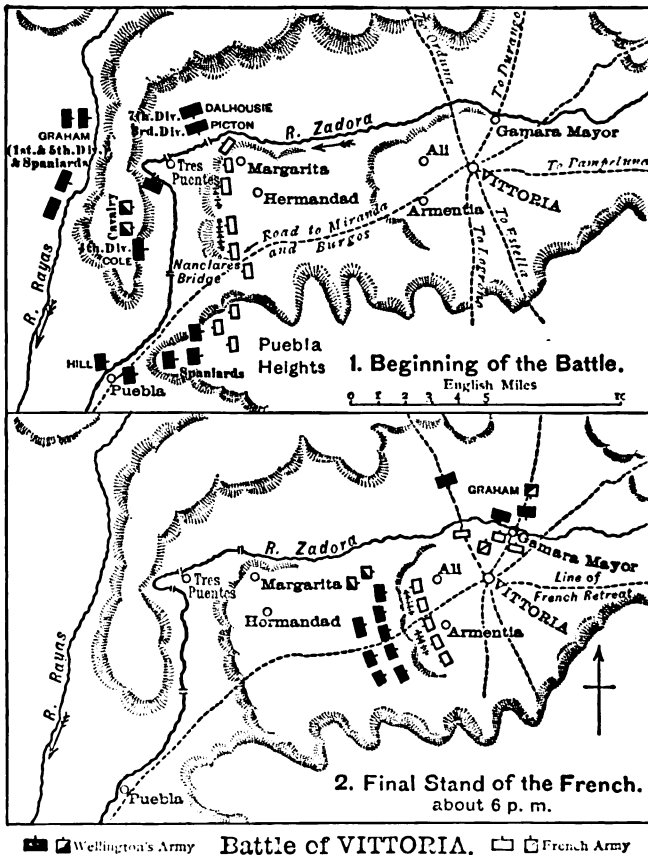
(1) Wellington laid siege to Burgos—where were all the stores and reserve artillery of Marmont's army—on the 19th September. Owing to the great distance from Lisbon, his heavy guns could not be brought up in time; so his siege-train was insignificant—consisting as it did of three 18-pounders and five 24-pounders. Four assaults were made without achieving any permanent success, and the time occupied in these vain attempts enabled the French to concentrate their forces, and compelled the Allies to retreat on their base of operations.

of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. Wellington, on the other hand, had received considerable reinforcements from England, and was provided with a well-equipped commissariat, and ample means of transport; moreover, he had at last obtained supreme command of the Spanish troops, who, under his system, were rapidly improving. Thus the campaign of 1813 opened under most favourable auspices for the Allied cause: the French, by abandoning Madrid and taking up the line of the Douro, openly acknowledged their intention to act on the defensive; the Allies, knowing that they were no longer to contend with overwhelming superior forces, felt confident that their chief would lead them to victory.

While quartered at San Joa de Pesquiera the Royal Fusiliers were reinforced by a draft from home, consisting of 16 sergeants and 311 rank-and-file, which brought up the Battalion to some 1,200 strong. Early in January, the Fusiliers moved to Arvidiza, where the 20th Foot joined the Brigade; which in February marched to Castle Melhor, on the right bank of the Coa. On the 18th May, Wellington broke up his cantonments and took the field; and two days later, the 4th Division passed the Douro to assemble at the points of rendezvous—Braganza and Miranda de Douro. Having collected his forces, Lord Wellington pushed forward to Salamanca, which he reached on the 25th May. As the Allies entered the city, the French retired, and were followed by Wellington until the 19th June, when he came upon the enemy's rear-guard in a strong position on the left of the Bayas; its right covered by Subijana, its left by the heights in front of Pobes. The Light Division was sent to turn the enemy's left, while the 4th Division attacked his front. The Fusilier Brigade and the 20th Foot were at once ordered forward; the Royal Fusiliers to attack the village of Montevite. The country was rough and broken, and well wooded. Screened by the foliage, the Fusiliers crept up to the position and completely surprised the French infantry; who, after a few shots, decamped, leaving their cooking utensils and dinners on the fires. The Fusiliers and the 20th followed in pursuit, and, after some skirmishing, drove the enemy across the river Zadora. In this affair, the Battalion had three men wounded. Next day the Fusiliers halted in the position on the river Bayas to allow the army—which, owing to the length of its march, was somewhat straggled—to concentrate.

From the banks of the Bayas, the Allied army advanced on the morning of the 21st June, to attack Joseph Bonaparte, who was in position in front of Vittoria; a town in the Basque provinces, 190 miles

N.N.E. of Madrid, and 70 west of the frontier fortress of Pampeluna. On an extensive plain before the town—which stands on a gentle elevation—Joseph Bonaparte had assembled all the troops at his disposal, with his baggage, stores and artillery parks, in order to cover his communications in one direction with Madrid, and in the other with France. His 70,000 troops were spread over a line of nearly eight miles; along the royal road, from Durana on the extreme right to the heights of Puebla on the extreme left. Fifty guns were massed in front to command the bridges by which the Allies must cross to attack the position; but none of the bridges were broken, nor were they covered by field-works.



Wellington ordered the 2nd Division to attack the French left; the 3rd, 4th and 5th Divisions—under his personal command—their centre; and General Graham their right. The first operation was to be on the flanks; when they were turned, the centre was to be assailed.

As the attack developed, the centre divisions formed line, and moved down into the valley of the Zadora. The Royal Fusiliers, led by Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney, advanced in line under fire, through fields of corn more than breast-high, and took up a position opposite the bridge of Nanclores; where the Division was well covered by rugged ground and woods. To meet the dashing assault of the 2nd (Hill's) Division, Joseph weakened his centre, which was immediately attacked by Picton; whose eager soldiers pushed through the French with a vigour that they could not withstand. With his flanks both turned, and his centre furiously assailed, it only remained for Joseph to beat as orderly a retreat as possible.

He made his final stand in the hills between the villages of Ali and Armentia, where a terrible artillery and musketry fire checked the 3rd Division, which still led the attack. The battle became stationary, and the French generals were commencing to withdraw their infantry in succession from the right wing, when the 4th Division, rushing forward, carried the hill on the enemy's left; whereupon the heights were at once abandoned. This blow decided the battle and the fate of Spain. The French beat an ignominious retreat, abandoning their guns, baggage, and an immense quantity of treasure.

"From the commencement of the retreat," writes Colonel Waller, "the Fusiliers took up the pursuit. For its steady deportment on the actual battle-field, across which, for a distance of four miles, the Battalion had advanced in line, dressed and preserved with all the regularity of a parade movement, it won loud praise; but the stern discipline of the Regiment won greater praise when it carried the Fusiliers through the heaps of treasure with which the wreck of the plunder of Spain had strewn their path, without a single man leaving the ranks, and carried them on in restless pursuit of the rapidly dissolving army they had so completely defeated. But when the halt was sounded a wild indulgence ensued. Speaking of the scene, Lieutenant Cameron says, 'Our men had been half-starved for weeks, and had eaten nothing this day, for the action lasted until 9 p.m. They now found themselves in the midst of cattle and sheep, wine and biscuit, which the French army had left. They sat up cooking, eating and drinking the whole night.'"<sup>(1)</sup>

Though warmly engaged in this decisive action, the Battalion's losses were quite insignificant; its casualties being only two men killed, and two wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney received a gold clasp, and

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(1) Colonel Waller's *Records*, p.p. 125-126.

the honour *Vittoria* inscribed on the Regimental Colours commemorates the part played by the 1st Battalion in the "crowning victory of the Peninsula War." "The campaigns of Marlborough," says Alison, "present no example of so remarkable a triumph; the campaigns of Cressy and Agincourt were fruitless in comparison." At one blow the French were swept from the Peninsula, and the usurper Joseph's crown dropped from his head. On receiving tidings of the battle of Vittoria, Napoleon at once superseded his brother, and sent Soult to assume supreme command of the French forces in the Peninsula, under the title of "Lieutenant of the Emperor."

The Royal Fusiliers followed the French army in the direction of Pampeluna, and when the shattered enemy effected his escape through the Pyrenean mountains, they were employed in the blockade of the frontier fortress; until the 25th June, when they formed part of a force detached to Logrono to intercept Clausel who was there with a French division, which had not joined in the battle of Vittoria. After a forced march of six days, the Battalion halted; news having been received that Clausel had made good his retreat through the pass of Jaca. On the 5th July, the Battalion returned to Pampeluna, where it remained some days in the village of Burlada, within cannon-shot of the fortress. Subsequently the Fusiliers marched with the 4th Division to the Pyrenees. The Division was posted at Viscayret in the valley of Urroz, to support the troops in the pass of Roncesvalles; the Battalion being at Espinal, two miles in advance. On the 24th, one wing of the Battalion was ordered on picket on the top of the mountain Mendeschari, westward of Roncesvalles, to secure the pass; the other wing joining it on the following night.

Marshal Soult having reorganised the French forces, pushed his divisions boldly forward to drive the Allies from the Pyrenees, and on the morning of the 25th, he attacked Major-General Byng's post at Roncesvalles, when some sharp skirmishing took place. The 4th Division moved up to Byng's support, and the fighting became closer and more severe. The Fusilier Brigade, under Ross, was opposed to Reille's advanced guard, on the summit of the Lindouz, and was severely engaged all the afternoon. The fighting took place chiefly on a narrow ledge, which would not admit of a larger front than that required for two companies skirmishing. In these struggles, in which the Brigade—especially the 20th Foot—was greatly distinguished, the Battalion had Lieutenant Knowles<sup>(1)</sup> and 6 men killed; 1 sergeant and 23 men wounded.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



The post was maintained during the day, but General Cole, finding himself in an exposed position and opposed to vastly superior numbers, decided to retire on the main body of the army at night-fall. His post had not been forced, and his hardy soldiers still held the chain of mountains; but he stood in danger of having his flanks turned, so his decision to retreat was, undoubtedly, a wise one. Ross's Brigade was left to cover the retreat, which is thus described by Sergeant Cooper:—

"The order to retire came along the chain of skirmishers in a whisper. While making this movement we came to an open space in a wood, where a number of our badly wounded were lying, in their blankets. They heard the rustle of our feet, and one of them asked, 'What regiment is that?' 'The Seventh,' we answered, and passed on, for the retreat was so suddenly and quietly ordered that we were obliged to leave them on the ground. . . . This night's march was horrible, for our path lay among rocks and bushes, and was so narrow that only one man could pass at a time; consequently, our progress was exceedingly tedious, stopping, as we did, five or ten minutes every two or three yards. This was made much worse by the pitchy darkness. . . . We were worn out with fatigue, and ravenous with hunger. . . . I called the roll of the company when we halted, and was surprised to find every man present. About noon next day we were favoured with some biscuit, and were preparing to cook when the enemy debouched from a wood in front and began to drive in our pickets. Of course, the cooking was stopped, and we retired to a new position."

Thus fighting and retiring, Cole joined Picton, and the two divisions took up a position in the neighbourhood of Zubiri, to cover Pampeluna. On the 27th July, Wellington arrived from San Sebastian and joined his troops near Sauroren. Early next morning, the 6th (Pack's) Division came up, and the heights on the left of the valley of the Lanz were immediately occupied; Pack forming his division across the valley in rear of Cole's left—his own left resting on the heights, his right upon Oricain. Hardly had this movement been carried out, when Soult attacked the British position.

The 4th Division was posted on a hill near to Zabaldica, commanding the road to Huarte; the Royal Fusiliers occupying the heights in front of the village of Villalba at a ruined chapel near the highway from Ostez. Towards noon, Clausel, in the valley of the Lanz, attacked Cole's left, but was repulsed after some heavy fighting; his second division then rushed forward, and joined in the fray. A French column darting out

of the village of Sauroren worked up to the chapel under a tempest of bullets. The 7th Caçadores gave way, and that part of the position was won. Soon, however, they rallied upon Ross's Brigade, and the whole charged the enemy and drove them down the hill. Reforming their broken ranks, the gallant Frenchmen again ascended the height, and again they were repulsed. But other French columns now coming up, drove in the 10th Portuguese Foot, on Ross's right, crowned the heights, and, wheeling against Ross's exposed flank, forced him to also fall back. Ross's ground was instantly occupied by the troops with whom he had been engaged in front, and the fighting on the crest of the position raged close and desperate. The failure of the 10th Portuguese to resist the French attack, caused serious loss to the Fusiliers; who, as long as they kept their assailants in their front, had sustained comparatively few casualties. But now, with their flank exposed, their position became very critical. "Four times," writes Colonel Waller, "the Royal Fusiliers rushed on the raging host of assailants with the bayonet. . . . Everywhere the fighting was hand to hand, and of the most desperate nature. The ground was covered with old stone walls and rocks, so that there could be no regularity in the charges or movements on either side. The two halves of the battalion were separated from each other by a narrow ravine; one half being commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney, the other by Major Crowder. In passing from one to the other, Captain Tarleton was captured. . . . 'Some of them,' says Sergeant Cooper, 'seized the captain of the 9th Company, and endeavoured to pull off his epaulettes; this he resented with a blow of his left fist; however, he was led off a prisoner.'" In one of the encounters, Lieutenant the *Hon.* F. Russell felled two French grenadiers with the pole of the Colour he carried; and it was in recognition of the gallantry with which these combats were maintained that Wellington wrote in his despatch:—"In the course of this contest the gallant 4th Division, which has so frequently been distinguished in this army, surpassed their former good conduct. Every regiment charged with the bayonet; and the 40th, the 7th, 20th, and 23rd four different times. Their officers set them the example, and Major-General Ross had two horses shot under him. . . . Upon the whole, I never saw the troops behave so well. It is impossible to describe the enthusiastic bravery of the 4th Division."

In the affair of Sauroren, as this deperate fight has been termed, the Royal Fusiliers suffered very heavy losses; not a single company was brought out of action by its captain. Major Despard, Captains Fernie

and Wemyss, Lieutenant Fraser,<sup>(1)</sup> 3 sergeants and 40 rank-and-file were killed; Brevet-Major Crowder, Captains Orr and Hamerton, Lieutenants Loggan, Nunn, King, and Garrett,<sup>(2)</sup> 11 sergeants, and 148 rank-and-file were wounded; and Captain Tarleton taken prisoner.<sup>(3)</sup>

There was no fighting on the 29th, both sides being occupied in bringing in the wounded and burying the dead. The Battalion remained in Villalba during the day. On the morning of the 2nd August, the 4th, 7th, and Light Divisions advanced to drive the French from the Puerto de Echallar. The 4th Division marched from Yanzi to attack the enemy's front; but the 7th Division arrived on the scene before the others, and bore the brunt of the fighting. In this service, which left "no enemy in the field within this part of the Spanish frontier," the Fusiliers suffered no loss. "In that matter," says Colonel Waller, "fortune for once protected them, for they were already more than sufficiently shattered, as well by the bullet as by the hardships of war. For nine days the Division had been occupied in almost constant marching and fighting, and was much cut up and exhausted in consequence; it alone lost 104 officers killed and wounded."

The part taken by the 1st Battalion during this nine days' fighting is commemorated by the word *Pyrenees* on the Regimental Colours. After the affair at Echellar, there was a respite for the weary soldiers of the 4th Division, who soon recovered their health and efficiency.

Wellington's next operation was the reduction of San Sebastian, which had already been unsuccessfully assaulted by Graham. On the 30th August, the 4th Division marched to the Crown Mountain to support the Spanish troops posted on the San Martino heights. Next day the enemy crossed the Bidassoa at Andarra, and attacked the Spaniards on San Martino, but were repulsed after a sharp fight. On the 31st, General Graham assaulted San Sebastian, which Soult was doing his utmost to relieve. Volunteers for the storming party—for which the 4th Division furnished 200 men, under Major Rose of the 20th—being called for, numbers of the Royal Fusiliers at once offered their services, and of these the following were selected<sup>(4)</sup> :—Lieutenant Joseph Hutchison; Sergeant

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers. Major Despard, Captain Wemyss, and Lieutenant Fraser died of the wounds after the action.

(2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(4) "In a few minutes ten sergeants and old Styles volunteered as stormers. We assembled at the Colours and drew lots. The first sergeant who drew got the prize. Old Styles also drew a prize; he marched with the stormers next morning and fell severely wounded, by a musket-ball through the knee joint, in the breach. The old veteran was taken to hospital and told that his leg must be amputated next morning. But when the doctors came, Jack said that he and his leg should not be parted. The medical men left him, and his leg mended in a contracted state; and when strong he joined us in France. He was a cripple, but did his duty as before, and was present afterwards at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse."—Sergeant Cooper's *Campaigns*.

James Levers, No. 2 Company; Corporal John Styles, No. 9 Company; Privates Benjamin Walker and Phenis Walker of No. 1; William Woodward and Abraham Ainsworth of No. 2; Isaac Davis and James Morris of No. 3; Oliver Brown, No. 4; John Briggs, No. 5; Patrick Donovan, No. 6; John Gilchrist and William Goldesborough of No. 7; Thomas Dutton, No. 8; William Neale and John Maloney, No. 9; James Thompson and Richard Bramley of No. 10.<sup>(1)</sup> Lieutenant Hutchison claimed the command by right of seniority.<sup>(2)</sup>

"When let loose the Volunteers went like a whirlwind into the breach," says Colonel Waller, "but their task was serious, and the effort demanded of them, the fiercest that courage could supply. The French stood manfully to their posts. The most desperate fighting ensued, and it was not until after great loss that the place was won."

The Royal Fusiliers went into camp near Lesaca early in September; moving, a week later, to Yanzi. On the 7th October, they were engaged in the operations connected with the passage of the Bidassoa; when the Light and 4th Divisions made a successful attack on the enemy's posts of Vera and Liran. In these operations, the Fusiliers did not lose any men.

After the passage of the Bidassoa, the Battalion was encamped about a month near the bridge of Lesaca and heights of Liran. While here, it was joined by a strong draft from the 2nd Battalion.

On the 10th November, the battle of Nivelle was fought; the Battalion taking part, with the 4th Division, in the carrying of the village of Sarre; also in supporting the 3rd and 7th Divisions in their attack on St. Pee. Captain T. d'A. Cotton, acting brigade-major, was mortally wounded during the day, and that was the only loss the Battalion suffered.<sup>(3)</sup> Next morning, it took up its quarters in a deserted *château* near Ascain.

On the 8th December, the 4th Division assisted in forcing the passage of the Nive, and, on the 10th, it was advanced in support of the Light Division in repelling a successful attack made by the enemy on the Portuguese. This affair was a bloody one, but the Light Division proved equal to the task, and the 4th Division was halted on an open heather-clad ridge, a mile in rear of the church of Arcangues. From this

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(1) Corporal Styles, Privates Ben. Walker, Davis, Morris, and Gilchrist were all severely wounded; Thompson slightly wounded.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

point Sir Lowry Cole sent Ross's Brigade to cover Arbonne; he being ready to march with the remaining brigades should the enemy attempt any further movement in force. The fighting was, however, over for that day, so the Fusiliers were not actually engaged.

The series of combats known as the battle of the Nive terminated the campaign of 1813.<sup>(1)</sup> The 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, now under command of Major J. W. Beatty,<sup>(2)</sup> quietly kept the field with the 4th Division until the end of the year, when it was quartered at Arcangues. During the year 1813, Major-General the *Honourable* E. M. Pakenham, senior Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, was appointed Colonel of the 6th West India Regiment.

The results of the passage of the Nive and the actions before 1814. Bayonne, were that Marshal Soult was confined within his entrenched camp, his communications with St. Jean Pied de Port were cut, and his navigation of the Adour was menaced; he could now only obtain precarious supplies by night. The Allies, on the other hand, had a fertile district to forage in, and could draw ample supplies from the rich fields of Bearn and the harbour of St. Jean de Luz. The severity of the winter weather reduced both armies to comparative inaction, and operations in the south of France were not resumed until the middle of February.

The Allied forces advanced from their position on the Nive on the 13th February, and crossed the Gaves; the 4th and 7th Divisions occupying the Bastide de Clerence on the right of the Joyeuse. After some sharp fighting, the investment of Bayonne was completed on the 26th, and Soult, driven from the shelter of its guns, took up a strong position on the heights of Orthes, behind the Gave du Pau. The marshal had only some 40,000 men; for the Bayonne garrison had been drawn from his ranks, and 10,000 men had been sent to reinforce Napoleon after his retreat from Leipsic.

On the 27th February, Wellington advanced against the French position, at the head of 37,000 Anglo-Portuguese veterans. The 4th and 7th Divisions, under command of Beresford, were posted on the ridge of St. Boes. At the commencement of the action, Ross's Fusiliers and the

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(1) Colonel Waller relates how, during these operations, "Lieutenant Nantes, his arm in a sling from the compound fracture it received at Salamanca, carried the Regimental Colour; while the King's Colour was borne by Lieutenant Healey, in the only hand that remained to him after the terrible night that gave Badajos to the British."

(2) Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney had returned to England on well-earned leave.

20th Foot, supported by a Portuguese corps, attacked the village of St. Boes; the Fusiliers being thrown forward as light troops to cover the columns of attack. St. Boes was gallantly defended by a strong force of French troops, and for three hours the assault continued with wavering fortune; until at length the Portuguese broke, leaving Ross's right flank exposed, and he was compelled to retire. For a moment it appeared as if the French would win the day; Ross was wounded, his battalions had been roughly handled; but the 52nd, advancing at a run, charged the enemy's flank, and opened the way for the 4th Division to carry St. Boes. Cole then advanced to attack the enemy's right wing, but in debouching from the village, he received a check, and had to confine himself to holding St. Boes. Finally Soult was forced to retire with severe loss, and the Allies remained masters of the field.

At Orthes—which was added to the “battle honours” on the Regimental Colours—the Battalion had 1 sergeant and 5 men killed; Lieutenants John Patrick Burke, Nantes, Lorentz, and D. Cameron,<sup>(1)</sup> 4 sergeants, and 52 men wounded. Cameron, who carried one of the Colours, received a ball in the leg, while the Battalion was standing on the high road on the ridges of St. Boes. After the action a number of French partisans got in rear of the Allies, and captured Burke and some other wounded Fusiliers at a village where they had been carried.

The Battalion formed part of a force detached, on the 8th March, under Beresford, to occupy Bordeaux. The city was entered on the 12th, and the British troops were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants, who had “mounted the white cockade,” and declared for the Bourbons. The 4th Division subsequently rejoined the army, in time to share in the final battle of the Peninsula War.

The battle of Toulouse was fought on the 10th April, and ended in the defeat of the French. Though present at this action the Battalion was not seriously engaged, and only lost one man killed and three wounded. “The 4th Division,” says Wellington in his despatch, “although exposed on their march to a galling fire, were not so much exposed as the 6th, and did not suffer so much, but they conducted themselves with their usual gallantry.” Major S. B. Auchmuty, of the Royal Fusiliers, who commanded the Light Companies of the Brigade, received the gold medal, and a brevet-lieutenant-colonelcy,<sup>(2)</sup> and the Regiment bears *Toulouse* on its Colours.

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(1) All these officers were severely wounded. *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

Both armies remained on the field during the following day, but Soult, finding that Wellington was taking measures to cut off his retreat, decamped in the night, leaving 1,600 wounded to his enemy's humanity. On the 12th, Wellington entered Toulouse, and was rapturously received by the citizens, who were now ardent Bourbonists. That same afternoon, he received intelligence of the capture of Paris by the Allies, the abdication of Napoleon, and the proclamation of Louis XVIII.; and on the 18th, a convention was entered into between the Duke<sup>(1)</sup> and Soult, for the conclusion of hostilities, and the evacuation of the fortresses still held by the French in Spain.<sup>(2)</sup> Thus ended this long and sanguinary war, in which the British troops and their Allies gave independence to Portugal and Spain, and had fought and won nineteen pitched battles against "foemen who were truly worthy of their steel." The Royal Fusiliers took their full share in this glorious work, and now, at the "termination of their labours, they were placed in quarters of refreshment among the French peasantry, and received the blessings of the people whom they had helped to deliver from usurpation and tyranny."<sup>(3)</sup>

At the end of May, the Battalion marched to Bordeaux, and encamped near that city until the 14th June, when it was conveyed down the Garonne for embarkation on board H.M.S. *Clarence* 74, lying in Verdun roads. In this ship, the Fusiliers sailed for home, and—after an absence of seven years—landed at Plymouth on the 28th June. "They were greeted," writes Colonel Waller, "with the acclamations of their admiring countrymen. . . . Indeed, so great was the enthusiasm that, if we may literally accept the statement of an eye-witness, scraps of the Colours 'were craved for with out-stretched hands, to be honoured with a place in the fair bosoms of the ladies of Devonshire.'"

From Plymouth the 1st Battalion marched to Totness, and was there stationed until July, when it was moved to Portsmouth; where the 2nd Battalion was then in garrison. The 1st Battalion did not remain

(1) Field-Marshal Lord Wellington was created a duke in May, 1814.

(2) Before this convention was finally arranged, the garrison of Bayonne made a desperate sally, which, though repulsed, cost the Allies over 800 casualties; including General Hay killed, and Sir John Hope taken prisoner.

(3) Cannon's *Records of the 7th, or Royal Fusiliers*. "Amongst the numerous instances in which a very excellent spirit had been displayed by individuals during this arduous struggle," continues Mr. Cannon, "the RECORD Book of the Royal Fusiliers bears remarkable testimony of the most laudable and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant and Adjutant James Hay, who, making the duties of his appointment the business of his life, aided with praiseworthy zeal his commanding officer in maintaining the efficiency, discipline, and reputation of his corps, in which he took a lively interest. He was never absent from his regiment during the whole of the Peninsula campaigns, excepting from wounds, and he thus earned an imperishable fame in the annals of the Royal Fusiliers."

long at Portsmouth. Great Britain was at war with the United States,<sup>(1)</sup> and, in October, the 1st Battalion—its establishment having been completed to 1,000 rank-and-file—embarked at Plymouth for active service in America, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Blakeney. After a six weeks' voyage, land was sighted between the islands of Martinique and Dominica; the transports then steered northwards, and made the coast of Louisiana on the last day of the year.<sup>(2)</sup>

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1811-15

RECORDS OF THE 2ND BATTALION, JULY, 1811, TO 24TH DECEMBER, 1815 :  
—We have seen how, after the heavy losses of the Royal Fusiliers at the battle of Albuera, the men of the 2nd Battation were distributed amongst the companies of the 1st Battalion, while the officers and staff were ordered home to recruit.<sup>(3)</sup> The staff, under command of Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John Mervin Nooth, returned to England in July, 1811, and found that large numbers of recruits from the Militia were assembled with the *Depôt* at Maidstone. The Battalion was now reformed, its establishment being placed on a war footing, and in November it was sent to Jersey; Lieutenant-Colonel Nooth being in command. Henceforth it acted as a "feeder" to the 1st Battalion, large drafts of non-commissioned officers and men being sent out to the Peninsula from time to time to replace the casualties in the 1st Battalion. In January, 1812, Lieutenant-Colonel Nooth was promoted to the lieutenant-coloneley.

In April, 1814, H.R.H. the Duc de Berri, who had been staying in Jersey, was accompanied thence to France by a guard of honour of 200 men, selected from the Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Nooth. "It is highly flattering," says a contemporary, "to that excellent Regiment that General Don should have paid it the compliment of assigning this memorable duty to a detachment of it."

From Jersey, the 2nd Battalion was sent to Portsmouth, and was in garrison there when the 1st Battalion returned from the Peninsula War.

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(1) War with the United States had been declared on the 18th June, 1812.

(2) During the years 1813-14, the following non-commissioned officers of the Royal Fusiliers were rewarded with commissions:—Sergeant Joseph Wood, ensign 13th Veteran Battalion, formed at Lisbon; Sergeant John Henry, ensign and adjutant 91st Foot; Q.M. Sergeant William Greenwood, quarter-master Royal Fusiliers (*vide* Appendix III.); Sergeant John Day, ensign 60th Foot.

(3) *Vide supra*, p. 126.



The "crowning victory" of Waterloo, and the exile of Napoleon Bonaparte, giving prospects of a lasting peace, Great Britain determined to reduce her military establishment; in consequence of this reduction, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers was ordered to be disbanded. The officers were to be retained on full pay for absorption, and the best men transferred to the 1st Battalion. The transfer was carried out on the 2nd December, 1815, and, on the 24th, the Battalion was disbanded at Dover.<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) By a G.O. dated 6th July, 1812, the rank of Colour-Sergeant was introduced, whose distinguishing badge was a "Regimental Colour" and crossed swords above the chevron.



## CHAPTER XXIII.—1815.

## SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS TO THE END OF THE YEAR 1815:

Keane's Expedition against New Orleans—Sir Edward Pakenham assumes command—The Battalion arrives at the mouth of the Mississippi—Joins Pakenham before New Orleans—The disastrous Attack on the American Position—Death of Pakenham—Casualties of the Fusiliers on the 8th January—Retreat of the British Troops—Capture of Fort Bowyer—Termination of the War with the United States—The Battalion sails for England—Return of Napoleon to France—The Battalion sent to Belgium—Final overthrow of Napoleon—The Battalion joins Wellington at St. Denis—Quartered in Paris—Changes in Dress, Equipment, &c., since the commencement of the Napoleonic Wars.

1815. **T**HE 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers formed part of a force, under Major-General Lambert, sent out from England to reinforce the British troops engaged in operations against New Orleans.

Early in December, 1814, a descent had been made on the American coast by Major-General Keane, with the object of reducing New Orleans, situated on the low-lying, marshy ground on the left bank of the Mississippi. This expedition was supposed to have been kept a secret, but the Americans got wind of it, and Sir John Keane met with considerable opposition. He, however, succeeded in fighting his way to within a few miles of New Orleans, though not without loss. On Christmas Day, 1814, Major-General the *Honourable* Sir E. M. Pakenham—the former lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers—arrived at Keane's camp, and assumed command of the troops; who had all been disembarked, and numbered some 5,000 men. The Americans were now thoroughly on the alert, and their general, Jackson—"Old Hickory," as he was popularly called—had taken up a strong position some five miles below New Orleans. Pakenham attacked this position on the 28th December, and again on the 1st January, 1815, but on both occasions was repulsed with loss.

Such was the state of affairs when, on New Year's Day, 1815, the transports conveying the Fusiliers and the 43rd Light Infantry, anchored off Cat Island at the mouth of the Mississippi, 80 miles below New

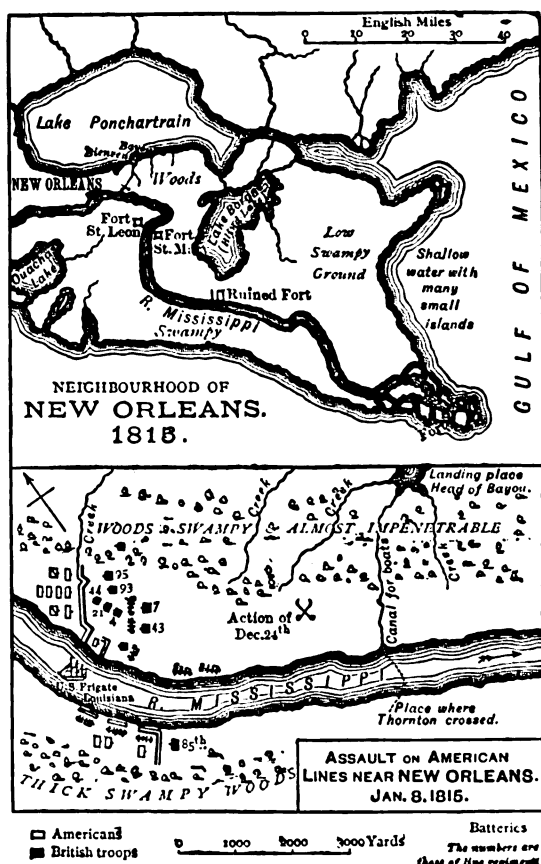
Orleans. On the following morning, Lambert's troops were transferred to row-boats for conveyance up the river. On the 4th January, one of the boats was swamped, and a sergeant and 16 men of the Battalion were drowned. With this exception, the Battalion reached the point of disembarkation without any noticeable incident, and landing on the left bank of the Mississippi on the 5th and 6th, it joined Pakenham's force. Both the Fusiliers and 43rd were in splendid order, and together they mustered upwards of 1,700 bayonets—a welcome addition to Pakenham's little army.

Pakenham was making preparations for a grand attack on the enemy's lines, and for the last six days his troops, with the British sailors and marines, had undergone great fatigue in getting up guns, stores, &c.; they were, too, much harassed, and their work impeded, by the American batteries. "Wherever a group of four or five men showed themselves," writes Major Latour, of the United States Army, in his *War in Louisiana*, "they were instantly dispersed by our ball and shell. We annoyed the enemy to such a degree that he could not work on any fortification by day, and was deprived of all repose at night." The Fusiliers were not long exposed to this annoyance, for, on the afternoon of the 7th, Pakenham issued orders for a general attack next morning.

On the 8th January, the Americans were strongly posted on both banks of the Mississippi. On the left bank, General Jackson, with his main force, held a position nearly a mile in extent: his right resting on the river embankment—alongside of which ran the high road to New Orleans—while his extreme left was a little thrown back in a swampy forest; between which and the river lay an open plain. Jackson's line was well supplied with artillery, and protected by a breastwork and ditch. The approach to this entrenchment was entirely enfiladed by a formidable redoubt on the New Orleans road; also by the batteries on the right bank of the river—where a force under General Morgan was posted—which had already worked such mischief to Pakenham's working parties.

So long as Morgan held the batteries on the right bank, it was obvious that any attack on Jackson's position could not be made, except at a great disadvantage; so General Pakenham decided to pass a body of troops across the Mississippi, and then make a simultaneous assault on both banks, supported by the co-operation of armed boats from the fleet. The disposition for the attack was as follows:—Colonel Thornton, with the 85th, the 5th West Indians, and 600 sailors and marines, was

to cross the river on the night of the 7th, and attack Morgan's position at daybreak. Major-General Gibbs, with the 4th, 21st, 44th, and six companies of the 95th Rifles, was to assault Jackson's left centre; while the Light Companies of the Royal Fusiliers and 93rd Highlanders, and one Company of the 43rd were to storm the enemy's principal work near the river, which was known as the "Crescent Battery." The battalion companies of the Fusiliers and the remainder of the 43rd were to form the reserve, and be employed according to circumstances; while



the Grenadiers and battalion companies of the 93rd were to take post near the road, with instructions to regulate their movements by the progress of Thornton's column on the opposite bank of the river. Two negro corps were to be kept a short distance in rear, and small batteries were posted all along the line. The whole force was to take up position before daybreak on the 8th, in readiness to advance immediately the signal rockets were thrown up. The success of the attack largely

depended on the *ensemble* of the movements of the assaulting columns, but, unhappily, Pakenham's orders were not properly carried out; delay occurred in transporting Thornton's force across the river, and although his attack on Morgan's batteries was successful, his success did not save the other columns from the disaster which, as we shall see, befel them.

On the morning of the 8th January, the signal rockets were sent up, and the troops prepared to move forward to the attack; but now it was discovered that Pakenham's orders had either been misunderstood or neglected, for not a single scaling-ladder or fascine had been brought to the front at the proper time. There was no time to repair the mischief, for the Americans were already pouring a destructive fire on the troops as they stood waiting for orders; so the word was given to advance.

Issuing from a redoubt opposite to the Crescent Battery, the Light Companies of the Royal Fusiliers and 93rd Highlanders, and their comrades of the 43rd, rushed to the attack; but without means of passing the ditch or scaling the parapet, their assault was greatly weakened. "Yet they pressed on, and at last entered the place through an embrasure, the moment the gun had been fired. Such progress, additionally impeded by the deadly rifles of scores of Kentucky riflemen, was costly and precious. Yet the assailants carried the battery, but could not hold it, for they were without support, and out of the three companies of 240 men nearly 180 were down, killed or wounded.<sup>(1)</sup> The only three officers who escaped from this assault were Lieutenant Hutchison of the Royal Fusiliers, who had three bullets through his cap; Lieutenant Lorentz of the same regiment, who was slightly wounded and had the back of his shoulder-belt cut in two by a musket-ball; and Lieutenant Steele of the 43rd, who was the only one who escaped without a scar or mark of any kind."<sup>(2)</sup>

The early capture of the Crescent Battery had prevented its enfilading fire from being brought to bear on the columns attacking the left centre of the American position, and for the moment the advantage appeared to be with the British; but these columns were also without scaling ladders, and being exposed to a murderous fire, to which they were not able to reply, they fell into confusion, and finally beat a retreat. Their loss in killed and wounded was very heavy, and amongst those who fell

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(1) In the attack on the Crescent Battery, the three companies had 8 officers and 180 men killed and wounded.

(2) Colonel Waller's *Records*, p. 146.

were the gallant Sir Edward Pakenham and Generals Sir John Keane and Gibbs—the two former mortally and the latter severely wounded.

Perceiving the columns falling back in confusion, Major-General Lambert—who was now left in command of the British forces—advanced with the Royal Fusiliers and the 43rd Light Infantry, in *echelon*, to within 300 yards of the lines; but, finding that he could not restore order, he placed the Fusiliers and 43rd in position to cover the retreat of the demoralised battalions, and gave instructions that the ground occupied should be held at all costs. About this time, the Americans had slackened their fire, and had these two splendid battalions been allowed to attack, the fortunes of the day might have been changed. "But it was too late, and the moment of probable victory eluded our grasp," writes Sir Richard Levinge. "The 7th and seven companies of the 43rd were still formed at within six hundred yards of the enemy's lines, full of enthusiasm, and waiting impatiently for an order to force the passage; but there they were kept, idle spectators of the defeat, after having been brought so many thousand miles to join in the combat and anticipated triumph."<sup>(1)</sup>

General Lambert and Admiral Cochrane, having consulted together, decided that, under the circumstances, it would not "be prudent to renew the attack that day." By 8.30 a.m., the musketry fire had entirely ceased, though the artillery kept up a cannonade until after noon. About 10 a.m., Lambert received news of the complete success of Colonel Thornton's column on the right bank of the Mississippi; whereupon he sent the artillery commanding officer to examine the captured batteries and report whether the position was tenable. The artilleryman, however, did not consider that the batteries could be held by less than 2,000 men; "consequently," says Lambert in his despatch, "I ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (Colonel Thornton being wounded) to retire. The army," adds the General, "remained in position all night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18-pounder battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack."

A flag of truce was sent to the American general asking leave to bury the dead; a request readily granted, on condition that no more troops should be sent across the river during the time so occupied.

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(1) *Historical Records of the 43rd Regiment, Monmouthshire Light Infantry*, by Sir G. R. A. Levinge, *Bart.*

Thus the British troops were badly defeated before New Orleans, and their defeat was all the more galling when it became known that peace between England and the United States had been signed at Ghent on the 24th December, 1814—just a fortnight before the attack!

In this sadly mismanaged attempt to pierce the American lines, numbers of gallant officers and men—many of them Peninsula veterans—perished, and many more were reported wounded and missing. The Royal Fusiliers lost Major George King, Captain George Henry,<sup>(1)</sup> 1 sergeant and 23 men killed; Captain William Page, Lieutenants T. T. A. Mullins, Matthew Higgins, and Lorentz,<sup>(2)</sup> 6 sergeants and 62 men wounded. They had also to mourn the death of their former commanding officer, Sir Edward Pakenham, “and to add to the depth of their mourning, they had lost him, not in victory, but in disaster.”

After this repulse, Lambert determined to retire his force, and his retreat was unmolested by the Americans; whose experience had taught them that—even when in superior numbers—they were no match for veteran troops in the open field. By the 19th January, the British were finally withdrawn from the Mississippi, and having re-embarked were conveyed to Isle Dauphin, north of Mobile Bay, West Florida. Here they landed on the 9th February, and Fort Bowyer, commanding the entrance to the bay, was captured and garrisoned by two companies of the Fusiliers; preliminary to an attack on Mobile. Further operations were, however, put an end to by the news of the Treaty of Peace having been signed. The evacuation of American territory commenced on the 20th February, when two companies of the Royal Fusiliers, under command of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Beatty, embarked for England on H.M.S. *Norge*. On the 8th April, the remainder of the Battalion embarked; headquarters and four companies on board H.M.S. *Diomede*, and the rest, under Captain Mullins, in the transport *Ceylon*.

The *Norge* shaped her course direct for England; but the *Diomede* and *Ceylon*, with the rest of the fleet, sailed for the Havanna, to complete their provisions before crossing the Atlantic. On arriving off the Havanna, the *Ceylon* could not make the harbour, and had to bear up and proceed through the Gulf of Florida, and eventually to Halifax, Nova Scotia, which she reached in safety; but with her people suffering much from scurvy, owing to want of fresh supplies. The *Diomede* continued her voyage, and when off Land's End fell in with a vessel

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

from which news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, and return to France was obtained. Early in June, the *Diomedé* dropped anchor off Deal, and disembarked the head-quarter companies of the Battalion. A fortnight later, they embarked at Ramsgate to join Wellington's army in Belgium; landing at Ostend on the very day Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo.

From Ostend, these four companies were conveyed up the canal to Ghent, where they remained until the 24th; when they started, in charge of treasure, to join the army, then on the march to Paris. They came up with the army at St. Denis on the 6th July, and on the 27th were joined by the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 7th Companies from the *Ceylon*. The two companies from the *Norge* did not reach head-quarters until the 27th September.

On the 30th November, a general order was issued detailing the troops for the "Army of Occupation," when the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the 1st Battalion 43rd Light Infantry were brigaded under Major-General Sir James Kempt,<sup>(1)</sup> and ordered to Paris. The Battalion was quartered in the *Abattoir du Route*, which had been fitted up as a barrack. On the reduction of the 2nd Battalion, a recruiting company was added to the establishment of the Regiment.

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Before proceeding with the records of the Royal Fusiliers, we must introduce some brief notes on the changes in their dress, equipment, &c., from the beginning of the 19th century to the end of the Napoleonic wars. *Head-dress*:—The bearskin-cap, with scarlet bag, introduced at the close of the 18th century,<sup>(2)</sup> did not last long, and was replaced by a somewhat smaller cap, with a twisted cord round the upper part, terminating in two tassels on the right side; *gold* for officers, *white* worsted for non-commissioned officers and men; a handsome *white* feather on the left side,<sup>(3)</sup> and a *brass* plate in front. *Coats*:—The skirts of the men's coats were curtailed, until the coat was reduced to little more than a jacket; but the loops of regimental lace were retained, and also the wings. Officers continued to wear the "swallow-tailed" coat in full dress, but on service, a jacket, similar to the men's, was worn. Epaulettes were replaced by "wings" prior to 1807. *Breeches, &c.*:

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(1) The 7th Infantry Brigade.

(2) *Vide supra*, p. 101.

(3) The Light Company wore a *green* feather.



**PLATE VIII.**

PLATE VIII.—1812-1816.

(SERVICE DRESS.)

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FIELD-OFFICER :—From plate in *History of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers*, and sketches of Infantry Officers of period by Messrs. Caton Woodville, Harry Payne, R. Simkin, and others. Also description of service dress in G.O., 24th December, 1810 (*vide* p. 161).

COLOUR-SERGEANT :—*Vide supra*, and p. 153.

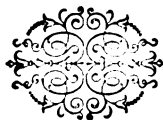
PRIVATE :—From sketch of Marching Order of period by Mr. R. Simkin in *The Illustrated Naval and Military Magazine* (*vide supra*).

—White breeches and black gaiters—or hessian boots for officers—continued to be worn on home service, until some few years after Waterloo; but, during the Peninsula War, overalls—of *grey* or *greyish-blue* cloth—were introduced. These at first were “overalls” proper, worn over the breeches and gaiters, but, about 1810, they became simply trowsers. The following particulars regarding the dress of the Fusiliers are extracted from a General Order, dated 24th December, 1811 :—

“Officers to wear a regimental coat similar to the private men’s, but with lappels to button over the breast and body. A *grey* cloth great coat, with a stand-up collar and a cape to protect the shoulders, with regimental buttons. In cases of regiments employed on Foreign Service, the officers are to wear *grey* pantaloons or overalls, with short boots, or with shoes and gaiters such as the private men’s. When at Court, the officers are to appear in long coats.<sup>(1)</sup> The wings of all regimental officers are in future to be of the same description, without any other distinction than what is prescribed, by the G.O. of the 19th February, 1810, in the case of field officers, *viz.* : The epaulettes of a colonel to have a *crown* and a *star* on the strap; a lieutenant-colonel’s a *crown*; and a major’s a *star*. Field officers of Fusilier corps—as likewise captains who have the brevet rank of field officers—are to wear wings in addition to their epaulettes. By command of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, (signed) Harry Calvert, Adjutant-General.”

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(1) *White* kerseymere breeches and silk stockings were worn at Court and balls.



## CHAPTER XXIV.—1816-1836.

Service with the "Army of Occupation" in France—Recruiting Company reduced, and ten Junior Subalterns placed on half-pay—The Regiment returns to England—Embarks for Ireland—Is moved to Scotland—Stationed in the North of England—Moves to Chatham and Sheerness—On duty at Windsor and the Royal Pavilion, Brighton—Embarks for the Ionian Islands—Malta—Presentation of New Colours by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence—Sir Edward Blakeney appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers on the decease of Sir Alured Clarke—The Regiment returns to England—On duty at Windsor Castle—H.M. William IV. presents a piece of plate to the Officers' Mess—Notes on Change in Dress, &c., since 1815.



1816-18.  ON the 16th January, 1816, the Royal Fusiliers quitted Paris, with Kempt's Brigade, and, marching to the Pas de Calais, were cantoned in villages in the vicinity of Bapaume; head-quarters being at Amblains-Ville.<sup>(1)</sup> In September, the Regiment went into camp at Bournon, near Cambrai; here, early in October, it was joined by a draft from England under Lieutenant Creser. On the 22nd October, the British, Saxon, and Danish contingents of the Army of Occupation were reviewed by the Duke of Wellington, in the presence of T.R.H. the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge; who expressed their warm approval of the appearance and discipline of the troops. After this review, the Royal Fusiliers returned to their former cantonments.

Early in January, 1817, a Horse Guards' Order directed that the recruiting company should be discontinued; and, about the same time, the ten junior subalterns of the Regiment were placed on half-pay. In April, the Fusiliers, with the 23rd and 43rd, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade (57th and 91st) were sent into garrison at Valenciennes; where they passed the winter. In June, 1818, the Regiment furnished the guard of honour for the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, on his reviewing

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(1) On the 25th August, 1816—the anniversary of St. Louis—the Bands of the Royal Fusiliers, the 23rd and 43rd, and three Danish battalions, were invited by the municipal authorities of Arras to compete for a gold medal. The prize was won by the Royal Fusiliers, and formally presented to the Bandmaster, Mr. Ledsam.

the British, Saxon, and Danish contingents near Valenciennes. During the year 1818, the Army of Occupation was ordered to withdraw from France, and the Regiment, embarking at Calais, landed at Dover on the 2nd November; where it was joined by the dépôt. After occupying the Castle barracks for a few days, the Regiment marched to Deal and embarked for Ireland.

The Fusiliers were quartered in Ireland until November, 1820, when 1819-26. they were sent to Edinburgh. While at Edinburgh, the Regiment received a complete set of new arms from the ordnance stores at the Castle. At the end of June, 1821, the Fusiliers were moved to the north of England; head-quarters and five companies to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and detachments to Carlisle, Tynemouth, and Sunderland. During the spring of the following year, they marched south to Chatham and Sheerness; and, at the end of July, the whole Regiment assembled at Brighton, "where it had the honour of performing the King's duty during the residence of George IV. at the Royal Pavilion." The Regiment continued on home service during the next two years, occupying quarters, or being billeted in various parts of England.<sup>(1)</sup>

In the summer of 1825, while the Fusiliers were at Winchester, Colonel Sir Edward Blakeney—who had so long commanded them—was promoted to the rank of major-general, and severed his immediate connection with the Regiment, to the great regret of all ranks. The command temporarily devolved on Major J. H. Mair. The Regiment was now divided into six Service and four Dépôt Companies. Marching to Gosport, under command of Major Mair, the Service Companies embarked, on the 14th and 15th June, for the Ionian Islands, in the transports *Princess Royal* (head-quarters), *Borodino*, and *Diadem*. The Dépôt Companies remained at Winchester, under command of Major Brabazon Disney.

The Fusiliers landed at Corfu on the 22nd July, and took up quarters in the Citadel Barracks; a detachment being sent to Vido.

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(1) In 1824, in consequence of the Act for raising six additional regiments of Infantry, application was made to Sir Edward Blakeney for non-commissioned officers and privates to be transferred to, and promoted in, the new corps; the following were recommended:—*To 94th Foot*—Colour-Sergt. John Vagg as Q.-M.-Sergeant; Sergeants Joseph Rodgers and John Stroude, and Corporal George Cliffe as Sergeants. *To 96th Foot*—Colour-Sergt. Molloy as Sergeant-Major. *To 97th Foot*—Lance-Sergt. Richard M'Graith and Lance-Corporal John Thomas as Sergeants. *To 98th Foot*—Sergt. Thomas Rorke as Colour-Sergeant; Corporal John Henderson and Private Edward Jones as Sergeants. *To 99th Foot*—Colour-Sergt. Thomas Barry as Sergeant-Major; Sergt. Edward Lamb as Colour-Sergeant; Corporal William Leigh and Privates Hugh Crozier, William Sexton, Thomas Kidman, and John Groom as Sergeants.

On the 3rd May, 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence<sup>(1)</sup> joined from England, and Major Mair in handing over command stated in orders that "it is a source of no slight gratification and pride at this moment to be enabled to state that it has not been necessary since in this command to hold a single regimental court-martial, or inflict corporal punishment on a soldier of the Fusiliers."<sup>(2)</sup>

During the year 1826, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzclarence instituted the Sergeants' Mess and Library.

1827-35. The Royal Fusiliers were stationed at Corfu and the neighbouring islands until the 21st December, 1827, when the head-quarters and four companies, under command of Major Edward Wells Bell,<sup>(3)</sup> embarked on board the *Onyx* for the island of Santa Maura. Previous to the embarkation, the following Garrison Order was issued :—"The soldier-like conduct which the Regiment has maintained, the excellent example it has shewn at the head of this garrison, entitles it in every respect to the Major-General's notice and marked approbation; and he feels confident that the same good spirit, regularity, and discipline, which has characterised the officers and soldiers in all their respective duties here, will equally distinguish the several detachments now that the public service requires the temporary separation of the corps. The Major-General desires that Major Bell will accept his acknowledgments for the steady and effective manner in which the detail and the duties of the Regiment have been conducted."

The head-quarter companies of the Regiment landed at Santa Maura on the 23rd December, and were there stationed until the 10th April, 1828; when they embarked, on H.M.S. *Revenge*, for Malta. On arrival at Malta, they received orders to return at once to the Ionian Islands. Sailing again on the 23rd April, they disembarked at Cephalonia on the 30th; and were joined that same day by the detachments from Cerigo and Ithaca. On the 22nd September, the Regiment embarked on H.M.S. *Wellesley* for Malta, and landed at Fort Manoel on the 26th.

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(1) Afterwards Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) In March, 1826, Quarter-Master Simpson was appointed Ensign and Adjutant of the 95th Foot, then stationed at Malta; Q.-M.-Sergt. John Ledsam succeeded him as Quarter-Master (*Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers). About the same time, the following Fusilier non-commissioned officers were promoted into the 95th :—Colour-Sergt. Anthony Ellis to Sergeant-Major; Sergt. Edward Keith to Quarter-Master-Sergeant; Corporal Timothy Kilfoyle to Sergeant.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



PLATE IX.—1819-1829.

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OFFICER, 1819 :—From a water-colour, one of a series painted for reproduction in Colonel Waller's *Records*. The bearskin cap, with cap-lines, was, we think, adopted about August, 1815, when the bell-topped cap, or shako, was introduced in the Infantry (G.O., 22/8/16). A G.O., dated 20th December, 1816, directed "all Mounted Officers of Infantry to wear the white buff leather shoulder-belt with slings, and not the waist-belt. Officers of all Infantry Regiments to button the lapels of their jackets close across the breast, without showing any part whatever of their facings." (A repetition of the G.O., 24/12/11. *Vide* p.p. 161 and 166).

OFFICER (COURT DRESS), 1822 :—From a water-colour in Colonel Waller's series, and plate in Colonel Mainwaring's *History of the 23rd R.W. Fusiliers* (*vide* p. 161, note 1). The sash and shoulder-belt were not worn at Court by Infantry Officers at this period. It will be observed that the collar of the coat is trimmed with narrow gold braid, not with loops of gold lace. The gorget was worn at Court until abolished in 1830 (*vide* p.p. 166-7).

OFFICER, 1829 :—From a plate in Colonel Mainwaring's *History of the 23rd R.W. Fusiliers*. The lapels were abolished altogether, by Horse Guards' Circular, dated 10th February, 1829; at the same time Oxford mixture trousers were substituted for so-called "blue-grey" (*vide* p. 167).\*

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\* NOTE.—The G.O. directing "overalls," or trousers, to be worn on service, stated that the colour was to be *grey* or *bluish grey*, at the option of the Colonel. The 7th and 23rd appear to have adopted the darker colour.



On the 9th April, 1829, the Royal Fusiliers were presented with new Colours by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence,<sup>(1)</sup> on the Floriana Parade, in the presence of H.E. Major-General the *Honourable* F. C. Ponsonby. The retired Colours were those under which the 1st Battalion had fought in the Peninsula; they were deposited in the hall of the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.<sup>(2)</sup>

In September, 1832, the veteran Colonel of the Regiment, Field-Marshal Sir Alured Clarke—who had commanded the Fusiliers through the American War of Independence—died, and was succeeded, “to the great delight of every individual in the Regiment,” by Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney.

The Regiment was stationed in Malta until the spring of 1836, 1836. when it embarked for England, and landed at Gosport on the 28th April. In June, the Fusiliers marched to Winchester, where they remained until the end of July, when they moved to Windsor. On the 8th August, His Majesty King William IV. inspected the Regiment in complete heavy marching order, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle, and expressed his entire approbation at its appearance and discipline. Next day, the Fusiliers furnished a guard of honour to attend their Majesties at a review in the Home Park; after which they marched up to the Castle, where the King received the Colours, which were handed by the bearers to the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general to be lodged in St. George's Hall. During a dinner given on this occasion to the officers of the Life Guards, 7th Hussars, and Royal Fusiliers, the Colours were guarded by sergeants of the Regiment. While on duty at Windsor, the Regiment was frequently inspected by the King, who presented a handsome silver vase to the officers' mess.<sup>(3)</sup> During the stay of the Royal Fusiliers at Windsor, they received the marked attention of His Majesty, “who

(1) Wife of Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards *Lord*) Frederick Fitzclarence, and daughter of George, *Earl of Glasgow*.

(2) The Colours carried by the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers during the Peninsula War, hang, we believe, over the monument erected to the memory of Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Myers, in St. Paul's Cathedral. (*Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.)

(3) The vase bears the following inscription:—

“The gracious gift of King William the Fourth, July, 1836.

“His Majesty remembers with satisfaction that he became a member of the Mess of the Royal Fusiliers at Plymouth in the year 1786, and he has directed his son, Colonel *Lord* Frederick Fitzclarence, who had the advantage of commanding the Regiment for some years, to present this piece of plate as a mark of His Majesty's approbation, and of his high sense of the gallant and admirable services, and of the exemplary discipline and gentlemanly conduct which have uniformly distinguished the Royal Fusiliers.”

took much more than an ordinary interest in it. The Band was frequently called to the Castle, and their Majesties expressed themselves highly pleased with its performances."

The Regiment left Windsor at the end of August for the north of England, where trouble was expected from the disturbed state of the country, and the sufferings endured by the poor. Previous to its departure from the Royal Borough, Sir Edward Blakeney addressed it, "pointing out at once both the merit and reward of order and discipline," and hoping "the Royal Fusiliers will ever remember that it is principally by being in this most efficient state that such magnificent and flattering attention has been paid them by their most gracious and beloved Sovereign."<sup>(1)</sup>

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#### NOTES ON CHANGES IN DRESS, &C., 1816-36.

1816:—G.O., 20TH DEC.; "All mounted officers of Infantry to wear the white buff leather shoulder-belt with slings, and not the waist-belt."

1820:—All ranks were ordered to discontinue the wearing of the short coat.

1823:—G.O., 18TH JUNE; "His Majesty was pleased to approve of the discontinuance of breeches, leggings, and shoes, as part of the clothing of the infantry soldier; and of *blue grey* cloth trowsers being substituted."

1827:—A plain single-breasted *blue* frock coat with 8 regimental buttons down the front and 2 smaller ones on the cuffs, and a plain Prussian collar, was this year authorised as undress for officers. With this the "rifle-sash," with cords and tassels, was worn round the waist; the sword was suspended from a *black* patent leather waist-belt, with a sliding frog (slings for mounted officers) and snake clasp. A bell-topped cap (or chako) covered with oil-skin was, we believe, permitted to be worn by Fusilier officers in undress.<sup>(1)</sup>

1829:—CIRCULAR, HORSE GUARDS, 10TH FEB.; "In future, all officers of Infantry are to wear a coatee *without lappels*, the buttons to be placed in rows of twos, or at equal distances, as now placed on the respective uniforms of regiments. . . . A forage cap, *blue* with a band the colour of the regimental facings (*red* for Corps with *blue* facings),

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(1) *Vide Waller's Records*, p. 164.

(2) On service and in certain foreign stations, Grenadiers and Fusiliers wore the ordinary infantry chako, instead of the Bearskin Cap.

to be worn at all times by officers when off parade. . . . The *blue-grey* trowsers to be discontinued, and trowsers of the Oxford mixture to be adopted in place of them for officers and men. . . . Epaulettes are not to be worn over wings ;<sup>(1)</sup> field-officers of Fusiliers, as a distinction, to wear epaulettes only."

Infantry Officers serving in the East Indies, Mauritius, Mediterranean, Ceylon, West Indies, Cape of Good Hope, and Gibraltar were permitted to wear a plain *scarlet* shell jacket with the regimental facing and button.<sup>(2)</sup>

1830 :—During this year the Gorget was abolished ; and the Band was ordered to be clothed in *white* faced with *blue*.

1831 :—The following description of the Fusilier Officers' uniform at this period is taken from the *Dress Regulations*, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, 18th May, 1831 :—CAP—bearskin, 14 inches deep, with regimental plate in front, and badge, on *scarlet* cloth ground, behind ; *gold* bullion tassels on the right side ; black patent leather peak ; *white* hackle feather, 8 inches long, with gilt screw socket ; the cap to be fastened under the chin by a leather strap. COAT—*scarlet*, with two rows of uniform buttons, 10 in each row, in pairs ; *blue* Prussian collar, with 2 gold-lace loops, and small uniform buttons, at each end ; plain *blue* round cuff ; *scarlet* slashed flap on sleeve with 4 gold-laced loops and large buttons ; slashed flap on skirt, with 4 gold-lace loops and large buttons ; 2 large buttons and 4 short twist loops at waist ; *white* kerseymere turnbacks and skirt linings ; *silver grenade* skirt ornaments. EPAULETTES (for Field Officers)—plain gold-lace strap ; solid crescent ; embroidered badge of the King's Cypher. WINGS (for Captains and Subalterns)—*gold*, the straps having three rows of chain, and a gilt centre-plate bearing a *silver grenade* ; a row of bullion 1½ inch deep at the centre, diminishing gradually towards the points. Subalterns were distinguished from Captains by smaller sized bullion. TROUSERS—from 15th October to 30th April, Oxford mixture cloth, made perfectly plain ;

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(1) *Vide supra*, p. 161.

(2) On the 7th July, 1829, a Horse Guards' Circular was issued, by order of General Lord Hill, giving a "schedule of each article of the clothing, &c., required by a regimental officer on his first appointment, together with the cost, and the names of different tradesmen who are prepared to furnish these supplies at *ready-money prices*." Some half-a-dozen Military Tailors and Outfitters sent in estimates, and the average quoted for Fusilier Corps is as follows :—*Coatee and Wings*, £12 ; *Bearskin Cap and Feather*, £13 13s. ; *Sword and Knot*, £4 1s. ; *Shoulder-belt and Plate*, £3 4s. ; *Sash*, £1 16s. ; *Gorget and Rosettes*, 10s. 6d. ; *Trowsers, Oxford Mixture*, £1 17s. 6d. ; *Trowsers, white linen (6 pairs)*, £6 1s. 6d. ; *Great Coat (Blue frock-coat ?)*, £5 3s. ; *Forage Cap*, 18s. ; *Cloak (optional)*, £5 2s. ; *Shell Jacket*, £4 2s. TOTAL, £58 8s. 6d.

from 1st May to 14th October, *white* linen. No alteration was made in the undress blue frock coat, or the shell-jacket.<sup>(1)</sup>

1832:—By a Horse Guards' Circular, dated 30th April, Field Officers were ordered to substitute a buffalo-leather waist-belt for the shoulder-belt with slings, and a *brass* scabbard for the black leather one. Adjutant to wear a steel scabbard, but to retain the shoulder-belt with slings.

In January, 1833, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, were ordered to wear *scarlet* stripes (or welts) down the outer seams of their cloth trowsers.

1834:—By a G.O. of the 4th June, shoulder straps of *blue* cloth, laced round with regimental pattern gold lace, with gilt metal crescents were ordered to be worn with the undress blue frock-coat.

1835:—New pattern *blueish-grey* trowsers, with *scarlet* stripes down outer seams, took the place of the Oxford mixture trowsers.

1836:—By G.O. 525, Horse Guards, 20th September, sergeants were directed to wear double-breasted coats without lace across the breast; the rank-and-file to continue the single-breasted coat, laced with plain *white* braid instead of that of the regimental pattern (*vide supra*, p. 66).

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(1) *Horse Furniture for Mounted Officers*:—SADDLE CLOTH—*Blue* cloth, with gold lace  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch wide, and *scarlet* edging. BRIDLE—*Black* leather; bent branch bit with *gilt* bosses; front and rosettes, *blue*; head-collar, *white*. HOLSTERS—covered with *black* bearskin; except in tropical climates, when they were covered with *black* leather.



## CHAPTER XXV.—1837-1853.

Accession of H.M. Queen Victoria—The Fusiliers embark for Ireland—Embark for Gibraltar—Construct the Roads on Windmill Hill—Complimentary Garrison Order—Inspected by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte—Death of Lieutenant and Adjutant Dobbie—The Regiment embarks for the West Indies—Service in the West Indies—Is moved to Halifax, Nova Scotia—Returns to England—Presentation of New Colours at Portsmouth—The Regiment represented at the Duke of Wellington's Funeral—Death of a Corporal and two Privates on Dartmoor—The Camp at Chobham—Changes in Dress, &c.—Movements, &c., of the Four-Company, 1825-50.

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THE year 1837 was marked by the death of King William IV., and 1837-49, the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The Royal Fusiliers were at that time stationed in various parts of Lancashire, with headquarters at Bolton. Towards the end of October, the head-quarters, and detachments from Wigan and Haydock Lodge, marched to Liverpool, where they embarked for Dublin; here they remained until April, 1839, when they moved to Kilkenny, sending detachments to Carlow, Carrick-on-Suir, Castle Comer, New Ross, Newton-Barry, and Callen. The Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant-General Sir E. Blakeney, was at this time commanding the forces in Ireland. On the 6th November, 1839, the Service Companies embarked on H.M.S. *Apollo*, at the Cove of Cork, for Gibraltar, where they landed on the 22nd. While quartered in the barracks at Windmill Hill, the Fusiliers levelled the surface of, and constructed roads on Windmill Hill, and, on their changing their quarters, the following Garrison Order was issued:—

“Head-quarters, Gibraltar, 13th March, 1843.

“Garrison Orders.—The 7th Fusiliers being about to quit their barracks at Windmill Hill, the Governor authorises Lieut.-Colonel Farquharson,⁽¹⁾ with a view of commemorating the voluntary, exemplary, and beneficial labours of his corps during their occupation, to put up, at a suitable spot on the Esplanade, a tablet with the following inscription:—

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

A.D. 1842.

**THE ROADS WERE MADE AND SURFACE LEVELLED
OF THIS HERETOFORE RUGGED HILL, BY THE VOLUNTARY LABOURS OF
HER MAJESTY'S SEVENTH ROYAL FUSILIERS.**

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sic fuit, | Thus has been, |
| Sic semper erit, | Thus ever will be, |
| Miles Britannicus, | The British Soldier, |
| Bello fortis, | In war brave, |
| Pace, bonus et utilis. | In peace, orderly and useful." |

On the 21st April, the Regiment paraded in review order, by command of His Excellency the Governor, for the inspection of Prince Napoleon Bonaparte,⁽¹⁾ son of Jerome Bonaparte, late King of Westphalia. "Little did the Regiment then think," observes Colonel Waller, "that at the instigation of that Prince it would next take the field against a European army in alliance with the legions over whom it had obtained all its victories."

On the 20th June, 1844, Lieutenant and Adjutant David Dobbie⁽²⁾ died after a severe and lingering illness. His death was felt by the whole Regiment, for "his mild, conciliating, and amiable conduct had gained him the love and respect of the soldiers, and the highest esteem of his brother-officers."

The Fusiliers remained on the Rock until the end of 1844, when they embarked for the West Indies; landing at Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, in January, 1845. After three years' service in the Barbadoes and St. Vincent—with detachments in British Guiana and St. Lucia—they were ordered to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they arrived in April, 1848. During its West Indian service, the Regiment was most fortunate in the matter of health, having lost little more than fifty men during the whole time.⁽³⁾

1850. The Regiment was stationed in Nova Scotia until the 29th May, 1850, when it embarked on board the *Bombay* for England. Landing at Portsmouth on the 25th July, the Regiment proceeded to Winchester, where it joined its four-company Dépôt. On the 9th August, 1850, Lieutenant-Colonel Farquharson retired, and was succeeded by Major Lacy Walter Yea.⁽⁴⁾

(1) The late Emperor, Napoleon III.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) Considering that the Regiment furnished detachments to three most unhealthy stations—Berbice, Demerara, and St. Lucia—its immunity from serious sickness is almost a record one.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

PLATE X.

PLATE X.—1836-1845.

COLOURS, 1845 :—From a plate in Cannon's *Records of the 7th Royal Fusiliers*, 1685-1846. Probably a representation of the stand retired in September, 1851' (*vide* p. 171).

OFFICER, 1836 :—From a water-colour in Colonel Waller's series. The sash is in accordance with the *Dress Regulations* of the 18th May, 1831. A plate in Cannon's *Records*, of Officers in 1846, shows the sash as being worn at that time, but we believe this is an error, and that the "rifle-sash" (as it was usually termed), with cords and tassels, was re-introduced about 1837.

SHOULDER-BELT PLATE, SLIDE, AND TIP :—From a full-sized sketch in Colonel Waller's series; the battle-honours were inscribed on the laurel-leaves on the slide. This handsome Belt-plate, &c., was introduced, we believe, about 1830-2, and was worn by Officers and Staff-Sergeants of the Royal Fusiliers until the introduction of the tunic.

PIONEER, 1845 :—From a plate in Colonel Mainwaring's *History of the 23rd R.W. Fusiliers*, and from a partial description given by Colonel Adrian Bennett, who was in the 7th about that time.

In January, 1851, the Fusiliers were moved to Portsmouth. On the 29th September, a new stand of Colours were presented by Lady Augusta Fitzclarence; the retired Colours—which had also been presented to the Regiment by Lady Augusta⁽¹⁾—being deposited in the Portsmouth Garrison Chapel. From Portsmouth, the Regiment moved to Plymouth, in August, 1852; thence, during the following October, to Devonport. On the 13th November, Lieutenant-Colonel Yea, Captain the *Honourable* C. L. Hare, Lieutenant C. E. Watson,⁽²⁾ and one sergeant, one corporal, and six privates went up to London to attend the funeral of the Duke of Wellington.

On the 12th February, 1853, a corporal and three privates of the Royal Fusiliers, while proceeding on duty to Dartmoor Prison, perished in a snowstorm on the open moor. A marble tablet was placed in the Parish Church of Prince Town, bearing the following inscription:—

“Sacred to the Memory of Corporal Joseph Penton, Privates Patrick Carlin and George Driver, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who lost their lives in a snowstorm on the neighbouring moor, on the 12th February, 1853, when in the execution of their duty. This tablet is erected in token of his admiration of their ardour as soldiers (in braving the danger in preference to disobeying orders) by their commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy Yea, of the 7th Royal Fusiliers.”

The comrades, too, of these poor fellows put up—at their own expense—a slate tablet, fixed in the wall near their graves, on which was inscribed:—

“In Memory of three valiant soldiers of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, who died at Dartmoor in a snowdrift, on the 12th February, 1853: Corporal Joseph Penton, aged 20; Patrick Carlin, aged 23; George Driver, aged 27.”

In May, the Fusiliers returned to Plymouth from Devonport. On the 15th July, they entrained for Windsor, whence they marched into the camp at Chobham. At Chobham, the 7th was brigaded with the 35th and 88th, under command of Major-General Sir Richard England; the Brigade being posted to the 1st (Lord Seaton's) Division. After a month's hard work at Chobham Camp, the Regiment proceeded to Manchester, and went into quarters in the Salford Barracks.

(1) *Vide supra*, p. 165, and Appendix III. under *Fitzclarence*, LORD F.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

Several changes were made in dress and equipment between the years 1837 and 1853. The bullion tassels and leather peak were removed from the Fusilier bearskin cap, and the gilt front-plate was replaced by a gilt grenade; the *white* plume was also removed. These changes were made shortly after Her Majesty's accession. In, or about, the year 1846, the bearskin cap was abolished altogether (except in the Guards), and a chako taken into wear by Fusiliers. The *Dress Regulations* of the 1st April, 1846, give the following description of the Fusilier chako:—“Black beaver, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches deep, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less in diameter at top than at bottom; patent leather-top, turned over at the edge to the breadth of $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch, and stitched round; a band of the same, double-stitched, encircles the bottom of the cap; a peak of patent leather, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches deep in front, and another, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep behind.” Fusiliers (and grenadiers) were distinguished by a *Grenade* on the front of the chako,⁽¹⁾ and a *white* “ball-tuft.” The changes made in the coatees, &c., were slight, but the new Regulations ordered the trowsers to be “from 15th October to 30th April, Oxford mixture cloth, with *scarlet* welt down outer seam; from 1st May to 14th October, *grey* tweed, in the United Kingdom and cold climates; *white* linen in hot climates.

In the autumn of 1850, a waist-belt and frog for the bayonet took the place of the old shoulder-belt; the cross-belt for the cartouche-box being retained.

MOVEMENTS, &C., OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS' FOUR-COMPANY DEPÔT, 1825-50.

Shortly after the departure of the Service Companies of the Royal Fusiliers for the Ionian Islands, in June, 1825,⁽²⁾ the four-company Depôt, under Major Brabazon Disney,⁽³⁾ marched from Winchester to Portsmouth. Dover was the next station of the Depôt; then Chester, with a detachment at Liverpool. From Chester it was moved to Sunderland, where it was stationed until the end of October, 1828, when it marched to Hull. During the summer of 1831, cholera broke out at Hull, to which several men fell victims. In September of '31, the Depôt was sent to Manchester, and in November to Portsmouth.

(1) According to the 1846 Regulations a *gilt* star-plate, with regimental badge and honorary distinctions, was worn on the Fusilier officers' and staff-sergeants' chakos; the *Grenade* on those of other ranks.

(2) *Vide supra*, p. 163.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

On the night of the 28th December, an order arrived for the Depôt Companies to proceed at once to Bristol, where serious riots had broken out. The bugles quickly roused the men from their sleep, and in an hour from the order reaching barracks, they embarked on a steamship for Southampton; whence they marched to Bristol. The Fusiliers reached Bristol on New Year's Day, 1832, and found the Bishop's Palace, the Mansion House, the County Prison, and other public and private buildings in flames; but the riots had been quelled, and the Fusiliers were spared the most unpleasant and thankless duty that can fall to the lot of soldiers—the dispersal, by force of arms, of a riotous, drink-maddened mob. The Depôt remained at Bristol, to assist in preserving order, until the 9th July, when it returned to Portsmouth. Shortly after its return, cholera again broke out among the men; and the Depôt lost from this awful disease, at Portsmouth, and at Hull the previous year, no less than 86 men.

From Portsmouth the Depôt went to Ireland, where it arrived in January, 1834. In March, 1835, it moved to Gosport, where it was joined by the Service Companies on their return from the Mediterranean in April '36.⁽¹⁾

After the Service Companies embarked for Gibraltar in November '39, the Depôt appears to have remained in Ireland, until March, 1850, when it embarked at Cork for Portsmouth, whence it proceeded to Winchester, and was there joined by the Service Companies on their return from foreign service in July, 1850.⁽²⁾

(1) *Vide supra*, p. 165.

(2) *Vide supra*, p. 170.



CHAPTER XXVI.—1854.

War declared by England and France against Russia—The Regiment ordered on Service—Lands at Scutari—Proceeds with the Light Division to Varna—Embarks for the Crimea—The Royal Fusiliers the first British Regiment to land in the Crimea—Battle of the Alma—Losses of the Regiment.

1854. **N**EARLY forty years had passed since the Royal Fusiliers saw active service, when Russia, seeking in her ambition to overwhelm Turkey, was arrested in her aggression by the united action of England and France. The two Powers declared war against the Czar on the 27th March, 1854, and a British force was sent to south-eastern Europe, under command of Lord Raglan—who as Lord Fitzroy Somerset had earned distinction under Wellington.

The Royal Fusiliers were amongst the first regiments ordered to be brought up to war-strength. They were then quartered at Manchester, and the North of England was their recruiting ground. During the early spring, the Regiment was raised to its full establishment, and “drilled into one of the smartest and most solid battalions in the service.”⁽¹⁾

On Tuesday, the 4th April, 1854, the Royal Fusiliers—head-quarters and 8 companies; consisting of 3 field officers, 8 captains, 14 lieutenants, 5 staff, 46 sergeants, 15 drummers, 850 rank-and-file, and 25 women—under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy Yea, entrained at Manchester for Southampton, where they embarked the same evening on board the transport *Orinoco*. After touching at Gibraltar and Malta, the transport disembarked her troops at Scutari, on the 22nd. Here the Regiment was brigaded with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and the 33rd Foot, under Brigadier-General Richard Airey.⁽²⁾ Airey's Brigade—with the 19th, 77th, 88th, and the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade—formed the Light Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown. On the 25th

(1) *Vide Waller's Records*, p. 172.

(2) *Vide Appendix I.—List of Colonels.*

PLATE XI.

PLATE XI.—1850.

OFFICER :—From water-colour drawing in Colonel Waller's series, and other authentic sources ; including information supplied by Officers who were serving in the Royal Fusiliers at that period (*vide* p. 172).

SERGEANT-MAJOR :—From sketches of Staff-Sergeants of period.

SERGEANT :—From sketches of Sergeants of period. The Sergeant's single-breasted coatee, barred with white braid, was replaced by a plain double-breasted coatee in 1836.

May, Minié rifles were issued to the Regiment, and the old smooth-bore "Tower" musket—"Brown Bess"—discarded. Three days later, the Light Division left Scutari for Varna, the Royal Fusiliers embarking on H.M.S. *Megara*.

On the 1st June, the Regiment landed at Varna, and encamped "on a plain covered with scrub and sweet briar," about half-a-mile from the town. While at Varna, Captain Albany French Wallace was fatally injured by a fall from his horse.⁽¹⁾ On the 5th June, the Light Division moved to the camp at Aladyn, where the Fusiliers were instructed in the use of their new weapons. On the 19th, the French general, Canrobert, inspected the Division, and expressed his admiration at the steady marching and soldier-like appearance of the Royal Fusiliers. From Aladyn, the Division moved to Devna, about three leagues distant. Towards the end of July, cholera broke out amongst the troops, and, in hopes of shaking off this terrible visitor, the Division marched to Monastir, where, on the 26th July, Quarter-Master John Hogan⁽²⁾ was seized with the dread malady, and died the same night. The Fusiliers did not, however, suffer as much as other corps.

The British troops were kept in these unhealthy neighbourhoods until the Allied generals—Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud—received instructions from their respective governments to attack Sebastopol; the famous Crimean fortress and sea-port, which, from its position and military strength, commanded the navigation of the Euxine, and was a permanent menace to Constantinople. On the 26th August, the Royal Fusiliers left Monastir for Varna, where the Allied forces were to embark for the Crimea. "The change," writes Colonel Waller, "immediately raised the spirits of the men, 'who sang songs much of the way;' but, though it might separate them from the fatal spot where so many of their comrades were slumbering, it could not so soon restore to them their lost strength. The distance was only twenty-six miles, yet they were three days in performing it, even when divested of their packs, which were carried for them by mules and horses. Many of the privates died on the way, and one officer, Lieutenant Molesworth,⁽³⁾ was invalided. Their departure from the fatal spot was saddened by the memory of its fatality. 'Through the Valley of Devna—"the Valley of Death"—the men marched in mournful silence, for it was the place where they had left so many of their comrades, and where they had suffered so much.'"

(1, 2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

The troops embarked at Varna on the 29th and 30th August, and the vast fleet of steamers and transports which conveyed them sailed from Varna Bay a week later. The Regiment was on board the steamships *Victoria* and *Empire*, with two companies on H.M.S. *Fury*. On the 13th September, the fleet anchored off a point on the Crimean coast known as Starve Akropshorri—or “The Old Fort”—in Kalamita Bay, some eighteen miles south of Eupatoria. The invading force consisted of 26,000 British, 30,000 French, and 7,000 Turkish troops, in all 63,000 of all arms, with 128 guns. “These forces,” says Mr. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War, “partly by means of the draught animals at their command, and partly by the aid of the soldier himself, could carry by land the ammunition necessary for perhaps two battles, and the means of subsistence for three days. Their provisions beyond these limits were to be replenished from the ships.”

The disembarkation commenced on the morning of the 14th September, the Light Division being the first to land. “It fell to the good fortune of the Royal Fusiliers to be the first of the English to take possession; No. 1 Company, under Captain R. W. Aldworth,⁽¹⁾ first touched the enemy’s soil. They were immediately followed by some riflemen, and thus irregularly the Rifles and Fusiliers scrambled ashore.”⁽²⁾ Sir George Brown and General Airey (who having been appointed Quarter-Master-General had handed over command of the Brigade to Major-General Codrington) were among the first ashore, and perceiving some *arabas*⁽³⁾ in the distance, they despatched a party of Fusiliers in pursuit. “After marching some distant, this party got within range of the *arabas*, and fired a few shots at the Cossack escort, who were endeavouring to save them. The Cossacks at once galloped off, leaving fourteen *arabas* full of firewood and fruit, with their drivers and bullocks. This was the commencement of the ‘land-transport’ of the army.”⁽⁴⁾

As soon as all its regiments were landed, the Light Division marched to a position some six miles from the point of debarkation; here it

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Colonel Mainwaring in his *Records of the 23rd* states “The soldiers of No. 1 Company 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, under Major D. Lysons, were the first British troops that landed in the Crimea.” As the 23rd was also on board the *Victoria*, it is probable the two Fusilier corps landed practically together.

(3) *Arabas*—country carts.

(4) *Historical Record of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers*, by Colonel Broughton-Mainwaring.

remained until the whole of the Allied forces, with their guns and stores, had disembarked, and preparations for the advance to Sebastopol were completed. The disembarkation occupied four days.

At 7 a.m. on the 19th September, the march to Sebastopol commenced. Following the line of the coast the Allies advanced in contiguous columns of divisions: the British on the left; the French on the right, with their right resting on the sea. The left of the Army was covered by the 8th Hussars, the 17th Lancers, and the Rifle Brigade; the right was protected by the sea, and a powerful naval squadron—which followed the troops along the coast, with the double object of covering their advance and ensuring a constant supply of provisions and other necessaries. The day was fine, a cool breeze swept over the undulating *steppes*, and the troops marched off in the highest spirits; but soon the sufferings they had endured during their sojourn at Aladyn and Devna began to tell on them. Men sank to the ground; some overcome by exhaustion, others in the agonies of cholera; sickness had done its work, and though the gallant fellows struggled bravely onward, many of them were compelled to give in, and staggered aside utterly knocked up.

After crossing the river Bulganak, the British cavalry, which had pushed on to the front, came in view of a strong body of Russian horsemen with a few light guns. The 1st (Codrington's) Brigade of the Light Division was ordered to advance, and having deployed, the Royal Fusiliers, the 23rd and 33rd moved forward in support of the cavalry and horse-artillery. A smart artillery duel ensued, in which a few casualties occurred on both sides, but the enemy soon retired to some heights a short distance off. The Light Division then sent out pickets, and bivouaced where it had deployed. Groups of Russians were distinctly visible scattered along the banks of the river Alma, and the excitement and enthusiasm at this the first sight of the enemy were very great.

Early in the morning of the eventful 20th September, the Fusiliers and their comrades of the Light Division rose silently from their comfortless bivouac, and, without sound of bugle or beat of drum, got under arms. The march was resumed about 8 a.m., and, some three hours later, the Allies came in sight of the Russians, who were strongly entrenched on the heights above the far bank of the Alma, on either side of the road leading to Sebastopol.

The enemy's position was a very strong one. They held a ridge of rocks which, rising from the south bank of the Alma, terminates, at the

mouth of that river, in a precipitous cliff overhanging the Black Sea. Some two miles up this ridge the hills break away from the river with a broad sweep, returning again to the stream, but less abruptly; thus a sort of natural amphitheatre is formed, through the centre of which runs the main road to Sebastopol. This amphitheatre is crossed by a lower range of hills, and on these hills were posted powerful batteries. Further up the ridge there rises the Kourgané Hill, and half-way down this hill the enemy had thrown up a strong redoubt mounted with heavy guns and howitzers. Another smaller work was constructed some distance to the right rear of this great redoubt. The main body of the Russians was massed behind the ridge—which was strongly entrenched—but the vineyards, gardens, and plantations, which clothed the ground sloping up from the river, swarmed with their light troops. The Alma, which protected the Russian front, was fordable in most places; but the banks on the enemy's side were so precipitous that artillery could only be got across at certain points.

The British troops formed for the attack as follows:—The Light Division in double column of companies, supported by the 1st Division on the left; the 2nd Division in quarter-distance column at deploying intervals, supported by the 3rd Division on the right and connecting with the French. A line of skirmishers was thrown out along the front and round the left flank. The 4th Division was held in reserve.

The French were to turn the Russian left flank; the British to carry the batteries and drive off the main body of the enemy which held them.

“When the English attack opened,” writes Colonel Waller, “the Light Division was the centre division of the army. . . . The divisional distances for deployment had not been well kept, the Light Division had ‘failed to take ground enough to the left; and, when the deployment was complete, Sir George Brown had the grief of seeing his right regiment (the 7th Fusiliers) overlapped by the left—nay, even by the centre of Pennefather’s brigade. The fault was not retrieved; it was fruitful of confusion.’⁽¹⁾ When the Light Division advanced, the Royal Fusiliers had to march through the 95th Regiment, and, in the operation, carried the 95th from its proper brigade, and brought it into action with

(1) Kinglake. Vol. II., p. 255.

the Light Division;⁽¹⁾ but it cleared the front of the Fusiliers, and enabled Lieutenant-Colonel Yea to operate with his full strength. For a time the British were lying idle under the fire of the Russian guns, awaiting the success of the French attack; but as the shot began to carry casualties into the ranks, it is said that Lord Raglan became impatient and ordered the advance. Yea, 'a man of onward, fiery, robust nature, not likely to suffer his cherished regiment to stand helplessly under the muzzles pointed down on him and his people,' led the Regiment across the Alma, but his course, sadly impeded by the vineyards surrounded by loose stone walls, and the full-grown vines, for a moment was checked by the high bank on the Russian side of the river. At length, discovering a place of ascent, he pushed his horse to the top of the bank, shouting to the Regiment, 'Never mind forming! come on, men; come on anyhow!' Up the bank, immediately responsive to the call, rose the Colours of the Regiment, carried by Lieutenants Coney and H. M. Jones;⁽²⁾ indeed, it is said that Lieutenant Jones was actually the first man on the bank; scarcely a moment elapsed before they were both badly hit, for they were almost under the very muzzles of the Russian skirmishers. Smitten heavily by the tremendous showers of grape which swept the crest of the ridge, the Fusiliers followed the lead of their Colours, falling into such order as the desperate nature of their position would allow. Then the Russian skirmishers fell back, and the ground between the guns and the gathering Fusiliers was void of men. During the first period of the advance, one of the wounded officers carrying the Colours was unable to take post in the line, and the eager Fusiliers went forward to the attack with a Colour absent, but it was never lost; it was only missing for a moment before it was

(1) We have before us a M.S. copy of the official *Digest of Services of the 95th Derbyshire Regiment* in which the following account of this incident somewhat differs from that given by Colonel Waller:—"The 1st Brigade of the 2nd Division was in the first line, and on the right of the British Army. It advanced in contiguous quarter-columns at deploying distance; the 30th on the right, the 95th in the centre, and the 55th on the left. . . . On nearing the Russian position, the columns were deployed and continued to advance in the same order in line. The 95th in this order moved directly on the village of Bourliouk, to which the enemy set fire at all points. Sir De Lacey Evans, in consequence of the conflagration in front, gave orders that the 95th should take ground to the left. This order was obeyed, and the 95th took ground to its left by sections until its front was clear of the burning village, then reformed line and halted by order. . . . By the flank movement to the left, the 95th became the left regiment of the Brigade (the 55th having been unimpeded by any obstacles continued to advance) and overlapped the front of the 7th Fusiliers—the right regiment of the Light Division—which latter corps was not so far advanced owing to its movements being regulated by its left. . . . The 7th Fusiliers came up shortly, regulating their movements by the left, and passing through the 95th were halted a few paces in front of them. They had hardly passed through when an order was brought for the 95th to advance, which they did, passing through the Fusiliers."

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

brought to the front and borne forward with the Regiment.⁽¹⁾ The other regiments pressing forward as eagerly, in a few moments the Brigade was calling to be led on to the attack.

"The Russians now pushed forward columns of infantry to stop the rush on the batteries; 'and no sooner had the Royal Fusiliers found themselves ready to advance than their path was stopped by a column of the Kazan Regiment of Infantry, containing not less than 1,500 veteran soldiers, who, placing themselves between the Fusiliers and the battery, accepted such battle as the Englishmen were prepared to give. They were both Fusilier Regiments, and both were highly honoured in their country, for the English Regiment were the Royal Fusiliers, and the Russian the Regiment of the Grand Duke Michael. They both accepted their task with a stern devotion, and the fight they made for the mastery was one of the most terrible in the whole affair. At a distance of fifty yards from the ragged chain of men that Lacy Yea held command over—for in the confusion soldiers of other regiments had become mixed with the Fusiliers—the Kazan column halted and opened its fire. To this the Royal Fusiliers responded with cheerful alacrity, and as much regularity as their disjointed condition would allow, yet although the shots of individual soldiers and small knots of men had not, of course, the crushing power which would have been exerted by the fire of the 7th Fusiliers when formed and drawn up in line, still the well-handled rifles of our men soon began to carry havoc into the dark-grey oblong mass of living beings which served them for their easy target. And though seemingly the front rank of the compact mass yearned to move forward, there was always occurring in the interior some sudden death, or some trouble with a wounded man, which seemed not only to breed difficulty in the way of an advance, but also to make the column rock, and then to look spotted and faulty. The distance was such as to allow a good deal of shooting at particular men. Once Yea himself found that he was singled out to be killed, and was covered by a musket or rifle,

(1) "This statement," observes Colonel Waller, "is made in contradiction of a statement made by Dr. Russell in his letter to *The Times*, to the effect that a Colour was lost. Colonel Hibbert (Hugh Robert Hibbert, *vide* Appendix III.), the authority for the contradiction, remembers perfectly that, in the confusion of the first formation, both the wounded officers were not instantaneously relieved, but *both* Colours were in front by the time the Regiment was making its general advance." (Waller's *Records*. Foot-note, p. 177). Col. Broughton-Mainwaring, in his *Records of the 2nd*, states "During the action the Regimental Colour of the 7th Fusiliers was found lying on the ground by Capt. Pearson of that Regiment (R. L. O. Pearson, *vide* Appendix III.), aide-de-camp to Sir George Brown. He picked it up, and no officer of the 7th being near, General Codrington desired him to give it to Captain Bell, saying 'It cannot be in safer keeping than that of the Royal Welsh.' The Colour was accordingly placed between those of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and was carried by a sergeant of the 7th Fusiliers during the remainder of the action."

but the marksman was so fastidious about his aim that, before he touched the trigger, a quick-eyed English corporal found time to intervene and save his colonel's life, by shooting the careful Russian in the midst of his studies. "Thank you my man," said Lacy Yea, "if I live through this you shall be a sergeant to-night."⁽¹⁾ While this long fight went on, it sometimes happened that the fire or impatience of one or other of the Fusiliers would carry a man to close quarters with the column. Of those who were stirred by sudden impulses of this kind, Monck was one.⁽²⁾ He sprang forward, they say, from his place on the left of the Fusiliers, and saying "Come on, 8th Company!" rushed up to the enemy's massed battalion, ran his sword through a man in the front rank; and struck another with his fist. He was then shot dead by a musket fired from the second rank of the column. Personal experiences of this kind were incidents varying the tenor of the fight; but it was by musket or rifle ball, at a distance of some fifty yards, that the real strife between the two corps was waged."⁽³⁾

This close and desperate fight lasted a long time. "When Codrington's people were scarce beginning their rush towards the face of the Great Redoubt, the 7th Fusiliers—rudely and hastily gathered, but contriving to hold together—were beginning this battle of their own. When the storming battalions came down, the Regiment was fighting still. When the despondency of the French army was at its worst—when the head of Canrobert's Division was pushed back down the hill by the 'column of eight battalions'—when, along the whole line of the Allies, there was no other regiment fighting—Lacy Yea and his people were still at their work. When Evans, having crossed the river, was leading his three battalions to the site of the Causeway batteries, it was the 7th Fusiliers that stood fighting alone on his left; and nearly at the very time when disaster befel the centre of the brigade of Guards, Lacy Yea and his Fusiliers were gathering at last the reward of their soldierly virtue. For by this time death and wounds had injured the symmetry of the spruce Russian column. . . . The cohesion of the mass was not yet destroyed; but it was endangered, and had come to depend very

(1) "The incident of the corporal saving Colonel Yea's life is not in all its details literally correct," says Colonel Waller. "Colonel Aldworth states that the remark attributed to Colonel Yea was indeed made by him to Corporal Pye, not, however, for the reason stated, but assisting at the capture of a gun with Captain Bell of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers."

(2) Captain the Hon. W. Monck. *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) Kinglake's *Invasion*, Vol. II., p.p. 409-10. Quoted by Colonel Waller in his account of the battle of the Alma.

much upon the personal exertions of officers. . . . The issue of a long fight of the Fusiliers was growing to be a thing of so great moment or else the sight of it was become so heating, that Prince Gortschakoff now resolved to take part in it bodily. . . . He rode down to the column and strove to lead it on to a charge with the bayonet. But he could do nothing; for, because of the disorder already beginning, and the loss of great numbers of its officers, the heart was nearly out of the column. So, giving orders for the battalions to keep up their fire, he rode away to his right, and left the column still engaged with Yea and his Fusiliers.⁽¹⁾ Portions of the column became discomposed and unsettled. . . . The ranks which had been straight as arrows became bent and wavy. The Russian officers well understood these signs. With drawn swords, moving hither and thither, they seemed to become loud and vehement with their orders, their entreaties, their threats. . . . But in vain; for the column began to dissolve. . . . First some, then more, then all, turned round. Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back."⁽²⁾

Undoubtedly, the magnificent stand made by the Royal Fusiliers contributed, in no small measure, to the defeat of the Russians at the Alma. After the first struggle, when the broken British battalions had retired for re-formation, and before their supports could be brought into action, the battle-field would have been clear and in possession of the enemy, had not Colonel Yea and his devoted soldiers, by holding the Kazan column in check, formed a *point d'appui* upon which the 1st and 2nd Divisions could continue the attack which ultimately led to a glorious victory.

The Kazan Fusilier battalions having retired, it was necessary that their retreat should be pressed, but it was only right that it should be pressed by troops in a state of formation. Looking back, Colonel Lacy Yea saw that the Guards were now at hand, and he sent his major, Sir Thomas Troubridge,⁽³⁾ to suggest that the Grenadiers should follow up the advantage. "Troubridge," writes Kinglake, "went to the Grenadiers—saw one of their officers—told him of the defeat of the Russian column,

(1) "I first rode towards the Fusiliers (Kazan), who were standing firm under a very heavy fire, although losing a large amount of men. I first tried to lead them on *à la baïonnette*, but finding that they could not re-form immediately for a charge, and had lost nearly all their officers, I left them with orders to continue their *feu de bataillons*."—*Prince Gortschakoff's Report* (quoted by Kinglake, Vol. II., Note, p. 412).

(2) Kinglake's *Invasion of the Crimea*, Vol. II., p.p. 410-12.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

and of the condition of the 7th Fusiliers—and asked whether it would not be well that the Grenadier Guards should come up and clinch the defeat of the retiring column. Colonel Hood was referred to, and he at once consented to do as was proposed. Sir George Brown now chanced to ride to the part of the hill-side where Troubridge was passing. After telling him of the defeat of the Russian column and of the state of the 7th Fusiliers, Troubridge asked him whether the Fusiliers should go on, or allow the Guards to pass them. Sir George said, ‘Let the Guards go on. Collect your men, and afterwards resume the advance.’”(1)

At the “Victory of the Alma” the Royal Fusiliers suffered severely; as might be expected, considering their protracted and sanguinary combat with the greatly superior numbers of the Kazan column. They had Captain the *Hon.* W. Monck,⁽²⁾ Colour-Sergeant J. Pursell, Sergeant T. Everett, and 38 rank-and-file killed; Captains the *Hon.* G. L. Hare (died of his wounds), C. E. Watson (severely), W. H. D. Fitzgerald (severely), Lieutenants F. E. Appleyard, D. Persse (severely), Coney (severely), the *Hon.* A. C. H. Crofton, G. W. W. Carpenter, H. M. Jones (severely), H. R. Hibbert, and Lieutenant and Adjutant St. Clair Hobson,⁽³⁾ 14 sergeants and 151 rank-and-file wounded; 2 men missing.

After the battle, the British cavalry followed in pursuit of the retreating Russians, but not far. The Allies bivouaced on the ground they had gained. It is hardly necessary to say that *Alma* is one of the honours emblazoned on the Colours of the Royal Fusiliers.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Kinglake's *Invasion*, Vol. II., p. 415.

(2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(4) The Colonel of the Regiment, Sir E. Blakeney, sent the following congratulatory letter to Colonel Yea:—

“Monkstrevor, October 13th, 1854.

“My very dear and gallant Friend,

“I cannot find words to express how proud I am at the intrepid conduct of my gallant—and not to be surpassed—regiment. Pray assure all how my heart beat on reading the account of their very valiant conduct. You led them, my good friend, in true Fusilier style, and you may very well say, how well they maintained the character of former days. . . . Our regimental loss has been great indeed. . . . I hope the wounded are going on well?

“Believe me always to remain, my dear Yea,

“Your most sincere friend,


(Signed)

“E. BLAKENEY.”

CHAPTER XXVII.—1854.

The March on Sebastopol — Volunteer Sharpshooters — Commencement of the Bombardment of Sebastopol—Inkerman—Arrival of a Draft from England under Ensign G. H. Waller—Sufferings of the Regiment from Sickness—Dearth of Officers.



1854. N the morning of the 23rd September, the Allies resumed their advance; the Royal Fusiliers marching with the Light Division. The cavalry pushed forward to Duvanskoi, a village on the Belbec river, within sight of Sebastopol. Next day, the two armies gained the crest of the hills which intervene between the rivers Katcha and Belbec. An inspection of the fortifications on the northern side of Sebastopol convinced the Allied generals that an attack at that point would fail to be successful, so a flank movement was made on the little seaport of Balaclava, with the objects of securing a fresh base of operations, and investing the southern forces of Sebastopol.

On reaching Balaclava, the 1st Brigade of the Light Division occupied the heights, and—with the co-operation of the fleet—attacked the forts, which quickly surrendered. The port and town of Balaclava was now occupied by the British troops on the east side; the French securing the bays of Kamiesh and Kazatch on the west. On the 28th, the army moved up to the front and commenced operations against Sebastopol; the Light Division taking the extreme right of the position.

Shortly before the bombardment commenced, the regiments of the Light Division were called upon to furnish a certain number of good shots to act as sharpshooters—to keep down the fire from the Russian batteries by picking off the gunners. The following non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Fusiliers volunteered for this hazardous service:—Sergeant Charles Sutton, Corporal Charles Blacker, Privates Frederick Blacker, John Cronin, William Paynes, William White, William Allen, William Barrack, William Johnson, Andrew Styles, Jesse Hargreaves.

From the opening of the siege, the Regiment took its turn of duty, and on the 17th October—the day of the first bombardment—it had Corporal W. Linegar killed, and Corporal Charles Blacker wounded. “Thenceforward, in the terrible struggle that was commencing, the Regiment furnished men for duty every day.”⁽¹⁾

In the disposition of their forces the Allied commanders⁽²⁾ had to provide for the prosecution of the siege itself, and for protection against interrupting attacks, which the Russians—owing to their numbers and their ability to freely communicate with the open country to the north of Sebastopol⁽³⁾—had every facility of making. The British being on the right, on them devolved the duty of defending the position—its two weak points being Balaclava and Inkerman, at the two ends of the Sapouné Range, which bounds the Chersonese upland on the east—and ere long the enemy assumed the aggressive.

On the morning of the 25th October, heavy firing was heard in the direction of Balaclava, and it soon transpired that a large force of Russians, under General Liprandi, was attacking the Turkish redoubts: the battle of Balaclava was being fought, in which the Light Brigade made their famous charge, and the 93rd Highlanders earned the distinction of being the only infantry regiment which bears the honour *Balaclava* on its Colours. Next day, the enemy made a sortie in force on the Inkerman heights. Three companies of the Royal Fusiliers and one of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Major Sir T. Troubridge, were then on picket in a small battery separated from the enemy by a deep ravine; and these companies opened a sharp fire on the Russians, who were repulsed after some severe fighting. In this affair, which was called “Little Inkerman,” the Fusiliers had three men wounded.

The Light Division had at this time pickets at the “White House Ravine,” the “Middle Ravine,” the “Redoubt,” and the “Picket House;” it also furnished guards for the 21-gun and 5-gun batteries. The Fusiliers took their turn in these fatiguing duties, and their turn came very often. During the month of October, cases of cholera still occurred in the army, but on the whole the health of the men was good.

(1) *Vide Waller's Records*, p. 181.

(2) Canrobert was now in command of the French, Marshal St. Arnaud having died on board *La Berthollet* on the 29th September.

(3) The garrison of Sebastopol, and the Russian troops in its vicinity, equalled, if they did not out-number, the Allied forces. By allowing the enemy to occupy the heights on the north side of Sebastopol, the Allies had deprived themselves of the means of completing its investment.

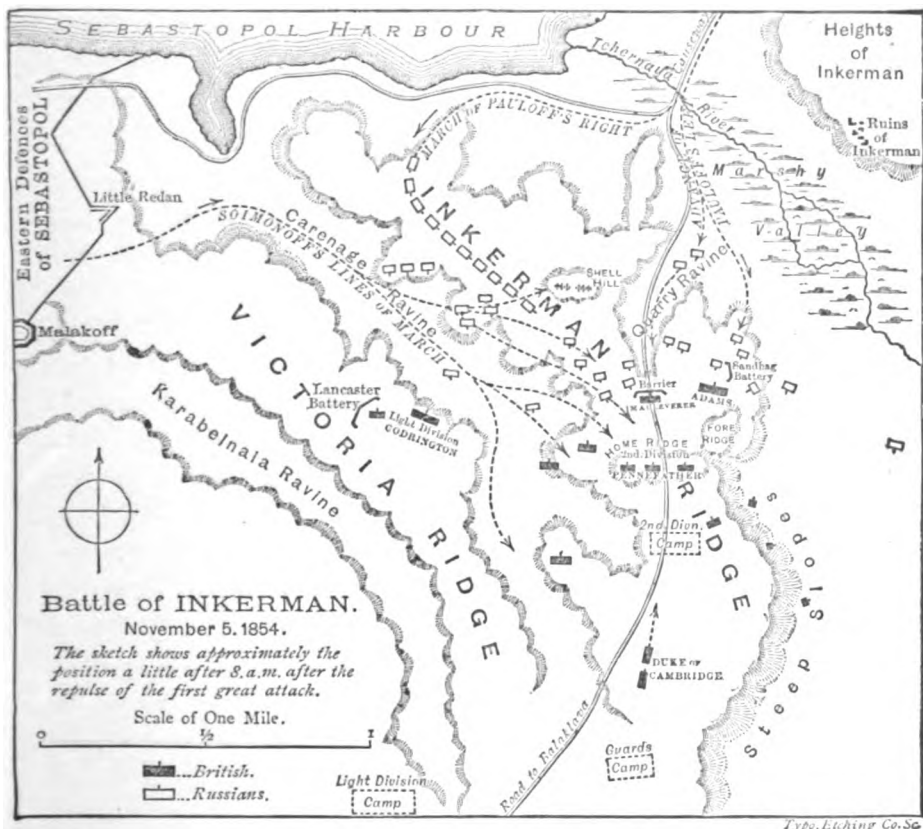
The affair of "Little Inkerman" was merely a prelude to a more desperate assault on the Allied position. At daybreak on Sunday, the 5th November, the bells of Sebastopol were heard ringing a tocsin, and soon the sound of heavy firing on the right, towards Inkerman, announced that the Russians were making a serious attack. Favoured by the mist, the enemy had surprised the pickets, who suddenly found themselves almost surrounded; but, resisting bravely, they effected their retreat to the Sandbag battery. The noise of the firing immediately roused the British camp, and the Guards, the 2nd and Light Divisions, and other troops hurried up to the scene of strife. The enemy, under Generals Soimonoff and Pauloff, numbered some 40,000 men, and few were the British soldiers who could be mustered to oppose them.

"On the first opening of the Battle of Inkerman, such portions of the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments as were not then in the trenches were engaged, under Brigadier Codrington, to cover the left of our 2nd Division, and to occupy the sloping ground towards Sebastopol. They opposed the centre column of the attacking force. The Royal Fusiliers, under Colonel Yea, acted in skirmishing order on the right flank of the enemy, and they and their comrades of the Light Division were 'as usual foremost in the fray.' The reserve, under Sir Thomas Troubridge, was posted in the 5-gun battery. A picket of the Regiment, numbering 40 of all ranks, under Lieutenant Butts, 77th Regiment—who was temporarily attached to the Royal Fusiliers—was on duty in the ravine at the "White House," and suffered severely, 27 being killed or wounded, and 7 being taken prisoners. Butts was himself captured, but after a very gallant encounter managed to make his escape before the close of the action. . . . In resisting the swarming hordes of Russians, the Fusiliers everywhere found themselves pressed with desperate vigour. In the field they could only gain ground by pushing back, at the point of the bayonet, the sturdy soldiers who assailed them with a vehemence that was even destroying them in victory. Nor was their fate in the 5-gun battery happier or easier; there Sir Thomas Troubridge was shot down with both his legs shattered above the ankles, and many men were lost."⁽¹⁾ Late in the afternoon, after a desperate struggle, in which the British soldiers covered themselves with glory, the Russians, gradually forced back, were compelled to retire, and Inkerman—the "Soldiers' Battle"—was won.

In this memorable action the Royal Fusiliers had 8 men—Corporal

(1) Waller's *Records*, p.p. 181-2.

R. Palmer, Privates J. Burnes, J. Broadman, G. Humphreys, J. King, W. Dyer, J. Roach, and H. Wood—killed; 5 officers—Major Sir T. Troubridge (severely), Captains R. Y. Shipley (severely) and E. H. Rose, Lieutenant H. W. P. Butler (severely), and Ensign L. J. F. Jones⁽¹⁾—2 sergeants (W. Richards and J. Sergeant), 1 drummer, and 46 rank-and-file wounded; 6 men missing. The Regiment received the Royal Authority to add *Inkerman* to the battle-honours on its Colours.



After the battle of Inkerman the siege continued to drag its slow length along; but the Allied forces—and more particularly the British troops—were soon to encounter worse foes than the Russian soldiers. From the 14th to the 16th November, a terrible storm raged, which effected immense damage to the Allied camps, and most deplorable destruction at sea—the *Prince* and other valuable store ships being lost in Balaklava Bay. Two of the Royal Fusiliers perished, while on duty, during this hurricane; and before it blew itself out, “the Regiment found

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

itself shelterless, and robbed by the pitiless blast of the stores and necessities that a tardy government was only then beginning to send to it."⁽¹⁾ The weather was very bad, and the troops suffered terribly from cold and disease. On the 21st November, a draft for the Fusiliers, under command of Ensign G. H. Waller,⁽²⁾ arrived from England. "Greatly astonished did they seem," wrote Dr. Russell⁽³⁾ to *The Times*, in a letter describing the arrival of this draft, "as they were invited to walk ankle deep in the mud, along the principal thoroughfare of Balaclava. Like young bears they had their troubles all before them, and the brilliancy of their uniforms, which has just renewed our notions as to what a red coat ought to be, was fading fast when they were last seen before the coating of liquid filth which the natives of Balaclava seem to consider as the normal paving of their thoroughfare."

The severity of the season, the heavy duties in the trenches told upon the troops; fever, dysentery, and other diseases were rampant, and, at the end of November, the Light Division alone had 350 men on the sick list. In December, the Fusiliers had so few officers fit for duty, that three subalterns from other corps—Lieutenants Clayton and Byron of the 34th and Ensign Butts of the 77th—were attached to them.

On the 29th December, an attack was made by the enemy on Gordon's Battery and the advanced works, which were occupied by eight companies of the Light Division,⁽⁴⁾ including two companies of the Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant Byron, 34th Foot. "Quietly and stealthily, in the dark and lowering morning, the Russians came on, taking by surprise the troops, who were aroused from sleep to find themselves pressed by the foe; they bayoneted the sentry, who had been badly posted, being too near the works to give sufficient alarm, and entered the trench, wounding five privates of the Fusiliers, and carrying off the officer, Lieutenant Byron, before they were ejected by the 34th Regiment."⁽⁵⁾

(1) Waller's *Records*, p. 183.

(2) Colonel Sir G. H. Waller, *Bart.* *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.—We believe that Sir George Waller was one of the first *Ensigns* appointed to the Royal Fusiliers. (*Vide supra*, p. 3.)

(3) Dr. (now Sir) William Howard Russell, the *doyen* of Special War Correspondents, to whom the survivors of the Crimean War—indeed the British Army and Nation at large—owe a deep debt of gratitude. Sir William's graphic letters to *The Times* drew attention to the deplorable state of affairs in the Crimea, and arousing the public indignation against the "red tapeism" of officialdom, compelled the War Office authorities of that day to make urgent efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the troops before Sebastopol, and provide them with proper clothing, shelter, food, and "medical comforts."

(4) Two companies from each of the following regiments—7th, 23rd, 33rd, and 34th.

(5) Waller's *Records*, p. 184.

CHAPTER XXVIII.—1855.

Four-Company Reserve Depôt at Malta—Sufferings of the Troops in January—Arrival of Supplies—Sortie of the 22nd March—The Fight in the Mortar Battery—Death of Captain Cavendish Browne—Distinguished Conduct Medals granted to N.C. Officers and Privates of the Regiment—Second Bombardment of Sebastopol—Assaults on the Right Parallel—Third Bombardment—Attack on the Quarries—Fourth Bombardment—The 18th of June—Death of Colonel Lacy Yea—Losses of the Royal Fusiliers—Dr. Russell's Tribute to Colonel Yea.

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IN January '55, the establishment of the Regiment was increased to sixteen companies; of which four formed the Depôt at Winchester, and four a reserve Depôt at Malta, whence drafts for the Service Companies could quickly be despatched to the front. The weather now grew rapidly worse; frost, snow, and sleet succeeded each other; sickness daily increased amongst the troops, and the Royal Fusiliers had barely 250 men fit for duty. As the number of effectives decreased, so the duties became more and more severe, and men frequently died in the trenches from sheer cold and exhaustion. To crown all, the transport service completely broke down, and fatigue parties had to trudge every day to Balaclava to bring up rations. Still the trenches were kept, and the British held the position with a handful of weak, weary, but indomitable soldiers. At length William Howard Russell's letters to *The Times* bore good fruit, and the Government was worked up to great exertions to ameliorate the condition of the British troops before Sebastopol. Late in January, ample supplies began to arrive, including wooden huts to replace the rotten bell-tents, and by the 2nd February—thanks to the persistent efforts of Colonel Yea—the Fusiliers had "five huts completed, independent of their hospital."<sup>(1)</sup>

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(1) "As soon as the stores began to arrive, Lacy Yea remembered his Fusiliers, and insisted upon having the supplies. His efforts bore the following fruit:—'There are a good many wooden huts now (Feb. 2) erected at the front. . . . Two regiments of the Light Division, the 7th Fusiliers and the 77th Regiment, have each got five huts completed, independent of their hospital. These two regiments are indebted, I believe, for their present efficient state to the rigid discipline that has been invariably maintained by their respective lieutenant-colonels. . . . They are, I firmly believe, at the present moment in a more efficient state than any other regiment who landed with the army in the Crimea in September last.'" Waller's *Records*, p. 135. Colonel Waller does not state from where he quotes.

During March the weather improved; provisions were issued with more regularity, and as the health of the men improved, the duties became less arduous. Siege operations were now carried on more actively; new approaches were made, the old batteries repaired and new ones constructed, whilst the guards in the trenches were increased. On the 22nd March, the enemy made a sortie to check the French advance towards the Mamelon. "The attack extended from the French to the English trenches. Having thus occupied the attention of this part of the front, another body of Russians advanced against the mortar battery on the left of the right attack, where detachments of the Royal Fusiliers and 34th were on duty. From the first the Russians pressed on with great vigour and determination, the attack becoming general along the line. 'The gallant old Fusiliers had to run the gauntlet of a large body of the enemy, whom they drove back *à la fourchette*.' Lieut.-Colonel Tylden, R.E., was then in the battery; he promptly ordered the detachments to 'stand to their arms, and led them against the enemy, who were speedily ejected from the works, and fairly pitched over the parapet with little or no firing on our part.'"<sup>(1)</sup> Captain Cavendish Browne,<sup>(2)</sup> who commanded the Fusilier detachment, was conspicuous for his gallantry, even amongst the gallant defenders of the mortar battery. Though severely wounded at the commencement of the attack, and well-nigh fainting from loss of blood, he continued to lead his Fusiliers with unflinching courage and resolution, until another shot laid him low. On his death, his subaltern, Lord R. H. Browne,<sup>(3)</sup> assumed command of the detachment, and under him the Russians were finally driven off.

In this affair, the Fusiliers had Captain Cavendish Browne killed; Lieutenant John MacHenry,<sup>(4)</sup> Corporal Matthew Hudson, and 7 men wounded.<sup>(5)</sup>

The Fusiliers in the advanced works had another sharp tussle with the enemy on the 5th April. "We hear that our working parties in the advanced trench," writes *The Times*' correspondent, 'happened to meet a working-party of the Russians, and that a regular hand-to-hand struggle with pickaxes, spades, bills, hatchets, and musket-stocks, took place betwixt

(1) Waller's *Records*, p. 185.

(2, 3, & 4) *Ide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(5) Colour-Sergeant Charles Fisher distinguished himself on this occasion, and was the subject of the following complimentary Regimental Order, dated 24th March, 1855:—"The officer in temporary command feels it a duty as well to the individual as to the Regiment, to notice the gallant, energetic, and zealous conduct of Col.-Sergt. Charles Fisher, on the night of the 22nd instant; noticed not only by those belonging to the 7th Fusiliers, but by officers and men of other regiments at the advanced works."



the two parties, in which the Russians had the best at one time, and we gained the ground at another time, till at last the island courage did its work, and our men drove the enemy up towards our own lines. The fight was renewed in front of the trenches. The covering parties came out on both sides to the aid of their comrades, and at last the Russians were repulsed after a severe struggle." The Royal Fusiliers had Private James Stokes killed; Lieutenant L. J. F. Jones, Corporals E. Finnegan, C. Marriot, J. Stanuand, and 5 men wounded.

By a Royal Warrant, dated 4th December, 1854, a "medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field"; carrying with it gratuities of £15 for sergeants, £10 for corporals, and £5 for privates;<sup>(1)</sup> was instituted, and during April '55, this medal was conferred—"for distinguished conduct at Alma and Inkerman"—on Colour-Sergeant Charles Fisher, Corporals James Batten, Joseph Horsnell, Matthew Hudson, and Henry Spence, and Privates William Allen, James McCabe, Thomas Taylor, Jesse Hargreaves, Thomas Burke, Hugh Sweeny, John Ryan, James Spilbury, and William Paterson, all of the Royal Fusiliers.

The second bombardment of Sebastopol was opened on the 9th April, and continued until the 18th. On the 9th May, the Russians made two serious assaults on the advanced parallel of the right attack, which were repulsed after a sharp fight. The Fusiliers had 5 men wounded, and Captain William West Turner<sup>(2)</sup> was mentioned in Lord Raglan's despatch.

The first serious assault by the Allies on the Russian permanent works took place on the night of the 7th June, when the French attacked the Mamelon, and the British the Quarries. About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 7th, 150 men of the Royal Fusiliers, under Major Frederick Mills,<sup>(3)</sup> with a similar party of the 88th Foot, were ordered to attack the Quarries from the right of the zigzag approach on the left of the advanced trench; the 47th and 49th starting from the left of this approach. "The first rush," writes Colonel Waller, who took part in the attack, "carried the works at an easy cost, when a large working party, including 200 Fusiliers, under Captain Appleyard,<sup>(4)</sup> entered the place and effected a lodgment. Meanwhile the Russians were preparing to re-capture the place. At dusk, the attempt was made. Then came the struggle, one of the most determined of the whole war. During the

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(1) This medal was limited to the army engaged in the Crimean War. The present "Distinguished Conduct Medal," *without* gratuity or annuity, was instituted by Royal Warrant of the 30th Sept., 1862.

(2, 3, & 4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

night, repeated attacks, six in all, were made upon the place; and each of these attacks was a fierce hand-to-hand fight. 'During one of these attacks, shortly before dusk, the ammunition on both sides having fallen short, and English and Russians both wishing to keep a few rounds in reserve in case of a sudden attempt being made by either party, the fight was kept up for a short time with stones, of which numbers were lying on the ground, until the pouches were replenished, when the strife was more sternly renewed, with continual success on our part. . . . The most murderous sortie of the enemy took place about three in the morning; then the whole ravine was lighted up with a blaze of fire, and a storm of shot was thrown in from the screened battery, and every other spot within range. With a larger body in reserve, it was not doubtful that our men could have been in the Redan in a twinkling. This was asserted freely both by officers and privates, and the latter expressed their opinion in no complimentary manner. They were near enough up to it to see that it was scarcely defended, and one officer lost his life almost within its limits.'"(1)

In the attack on the Quarries, the Royal Fusiliers lost Colour-Sergeant W. K. Dobbie, Corporal George Parker, Privates Thomas Latimer, Thomas Hargreaves, James Gilvey, William Cook, Benjamin Jagger, Thomas Wilson, William Thompson, James Ward, John Brown, and Joseph Horsnell, killed; Major F. Mills, Captain W. W. Turner, Lieutenants H. M. Jones, L. J. F. Jones, and G. H. Waller,<sup>(2)</sup> and Sergeants H. Martin, J. Stocks, and Jonathan Richmond, Corporal John Ross (died of his wounds), and 70 men wounded; 8 men missing. Lieutenant H. M. Jones<sup>(3)</sup> was mentioned in despatches for his gallantry on this occasion, and Major Mills and Captain Turner received brevets of lieutenant-colonel and major respectively. The French captured the Mamelon on the same day that the British took the Quarries.

On the 17th June, the fourth bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced, and orders were issued for an assault to be made on the Redan on the following morning—the fortieth anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The 34th was to furnish the storming party, while the main column of attack was composed of 300 of the Fusiliers, 200 of the 23rd, and 300 of the 33rd, under Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Lyons of the 23rd. Colonel Lacy Yea was in command of the Brigade. Soon after daylight on the 18th June, the signal for the attack to

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(1) Waller's *Records*, p.p. 188-9.

(2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

commence was given from the 8-gun battery, and the troops representing the Light Division moved out from the right demi-parallel in front of the right parallel. The moment they were viewed, a perfect tempest of grape burst from all parts of the Russian works; not a single gun of which appeared to have been silenced. "The moment they came out of the trench," writes Dr. Russell, "the enemy began to direct on the whole front a deliberate and well-aimed *mitraille*, which increased the want of order and unsteadiness caused by the mode of their advance. Poor Colonel Yea saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of his men, who were falling fast around him, he exclaimed, 'This will never do! Where's the bugler to call them back?' But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant officer, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns close at hand, and the gloom, frustrated his efforts; and as he rushed along the troubled mass of troops, endeavouring to put them into order for a rush at the batteries, a charge of their deadly missiles passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in the head and stomach by grape shot."

The attack had failed from the very outset, for the enemy's fire was so terrible that all order was lost before the column reached the abattis, and very few men remained unhurt. "In no case had the storming columns succeeded in reaching the works of the place. Nor was this want of success due to lack of bravery and determination. 'The admirable conduct of Captain Turner of the 7th Foot' was noticed by Codrington, and mentioned in Raglan's despatch; Lieutenant William Hope,<sup>(1)</sup> with four men, braved the whole fire of the place to rescue his comrade, Lieutenant Hobson, whom he found wounded to death in the old agricultural ditch running towards the Redan. The fact is, the assailants were simply decimated before they had time to form . . . the fire of the place had not been subdued, nor even damaged!"<sup>(2)</sup>

On this fatal day the Regiment had Colonel Yea, and Sergeants David Miller, Michael Bergin, and Frank Williamson, Corporal A. K. Bramham, and 15 men killed; Major Pack (severely), Captain F. Appleyard, Lieutenants L. J. F. Jones (severely), the *Hon.* E. Fitzclarence (leg amputated), C. Malan (severely), Lord R. H. Browne, G. H. Waller,

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) Waller's *Records*, p.p. 190-91.

W. L. L. G. Wright, N. D. Robinson, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Hobson (died of his wounds)<sup>(1)</sup> Sergeant-Major W. Bacon, Corporals Henry Oaks, William Buck, Matthew Hughes, Samuel Flack, Henry Edwards, and Andrew Nutley, and 50 men wounded.

The death of Colonel Lacy Yea was mourned not only by his Fusiliers, but the whole Light Division. "Under occasional brusqueness of manner," says Dr. Russell, referring to this brave officer's death, "he concealed a most kind heart, and a more thorough soldier, one more devoted to his men, to the service, and to his country, than Lacy Yea never fell in battle. I have reason to know that he felt his great services and his arduous exertions had not been rewarded as he had a right to expect. At the Alma he never went back a step, and there were tears in his eyes on that eventful afternoon, as he exclaimed to me, when the men had formed upon the slope of the hill after the retreat of the enemy, 'There, look there! That's all that remains of my poor Fusiliers! A colour's missing, but thank God no Russians have it.'<sup>(2)</sup> Throughout the winter his attention to his regiment was exemplary. His men were the first who had hospital huts. When other regiments were in need of every comfort, and almost of every necessity, the Fusiliers, by the care of their Colonel, had everything that could be procured by exertion and foresight. He never missed a turn of duty in the trenches, except for a short time, when his medical attendant had to use all his efforts to induce him to go on board ship to save his life." Dr. Russell further mentions how, while watching the wounded being carried in during the armistice, "I saw in one place two of our men, apart from the rest, with melancholy faces. 'What are you waiting here for?' said I. 'To go out for the Colonel, sir,' was the reply. 'What Colonel?' 'Why, Colonel Yea, to be sure, sir,' said the good fellow, who was evidently surprised that there could be any other colonel in the world. And, indeed, the Light Division felt his loss."

Colonel Yea's body was found near the abattis, on the right of the Redan. He was buried on the 20th, his funeral being attended by the whole of his Brigade.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Vide supra*, p. 180, Note 1.

## CHAPTER XXIX.—1855-1857.

**Death of Lord Raglan—Progress of the Siege—Affair at the Picket House—Sorties of the 1st and 3rd September—Fifth and Last Bombardment of Sebastopol—Second Assault of the Redan—Losses of the Regiment—Fall of Sebastopol—Explosion in the French Siege Park—Sir B. Samuel Auchmuty appointed Colonel—End of the Crimean War—The Regiment returns Home—Inspected at Aldershot by H.M. Queen Victoria—The Coatce abolished—Further Changes in Dress—The Regiment embarks on its first tour of Service in India.**



ON the 24th June, Lord Raglan, whose health had been failing for 1855. some time past, succumbed to an attack of cholera, and the command of the Crimean Army devolved on the chief of the staff, Lieutenant-General Simpson. Early in July, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Heyland, Lieutenants C. E. Hope, J. Gardiner, O. Colt, and W. P. Browne,<sup>(1)</sup> joined the Regiment, and a few days later a draft of 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 82 rank-and-file, under Lieutenants F. G. Beauchamp and H. Plummer,<sup>(2)</sup> arrived in camp.

During July, the old Russian trenches were reversed and converted into the fourth and fifth parallels. Throughout this month the weather continued very hot, and the duties were severe. Matters progressed with very little variation from the usual dull turn of trench duty, and its accompanying hardships and casualties, until the night of the 2nd August, when the pickets had a smart brush with the Russians at the Picket House on the Woronzoff Road. The enemy, whose design was to destroy our abattis, and so open the road, crept up in force. Firing a volley, they made a rush for the post, and commenced tearing away the obstacle. The reserve parties of the Royal Fusiliers and 77th Regiment in Gordon's Battery were sent instantly to the front, and by a spirited charge drove the Russians back to their own lines.

Another sortie was made by the enemy, early on the morning of the 1st September, on the advanced trenches of the right attack, in which

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

the Fusiliers had Sergeant Henry Martin and two men wounded. A more serious attack on the advanced works was made on the 3rd September, when the Russians were repulsed, with severe loss, after a fight which, "while it lasted, was one of the hottest affairs we have yet experienced." On this occasion the 77th lost heavily, but the Fusiliers had only Captain H. R. Hibbert—who greatly distinguished himself—and one man wounded.

On the 5th September, at early dawn, the fifth and last bombardment of Sebastopol was commenced, and it was kept up until the 7th, on which day the following short, but thrilling after-order was issued:—

"The Redan will be assaulted after the French have assaulted the Malakoff."

The order was hailed with delight by officers and men, for all ranks were burning to take the Redan, and wipe out the failure of the 8th June.

On the eventful morning of the 8th September '55, the troops moved down to the trenches to prepare for the attack. Before moving off from their parade ground, the Fusiliers were served out with ten additional rounds of ammunition; in accordance with Divisional Orders, the Regiment paraded "in coatees, black trowsers, and forage-caps, every man's water-bottle to be quite full."

The French having taken the Malakoff, ran up the Tricolour to announce their success; whereupon the flag of the Light Division—the signal for our troops to advance—was hoisted over the 8-gun battery of the British right attack, and the different parties proceeded to carry out the orders they had received. Crossing the space between the fifth parallel and the Redan—a distance of about 300 yards—the storming parties of the Light Division were swept by grape from the guns of the Barrack Battery, and by several pieces on the proper right of the Redan; but, in spite of this deadly fire, they held steadily on their course. The ditch was reached, the ladders were lowered, and the stormers rushing in carried the salient angle of the Redan, and even got as far as the third or fourth embrasure; but here they were stopped, for no further advance could be made against the tremendous fire of the enemy.

"At the first rush," writes Colonel Waller, "the stormers took possession of the Redan, and, the Russians flying before them, could have kept it had they been properly supported. But the opportune moment was lost. . . . Instead of hurling forward the supports, 'who crowded the trenches in the rear till the enemy had time to bring

up his overpowering reserves and clear the Redan of our men,' the rapidly wasting few who first gained possession were left to themselves; and bravely, but vainly, facing the gathering masses who surged down upon them, they were swept back into the open, to retreat or stand idle and impotent under fresh storms of grape from the guns they had once captured.

"In the midst of the confusion, arising in a great measure from the intricacy of the trenches, and the fatal want of space for the formation of the troops, orders were sent for the supports to go forward. In a moment the confusion increased, for misunderstanding was added to it. The orders were given to the wrong regiments. The 2nd Brigade of the Light Division, which had been told off on the proper reserve, was sent forward. Three of the officers and some of the men had already been wounded in the trenches, but no sooner were they in the open, than the pitiless storm burst upon them with a fury that staggered them. 'Evident, however, as was the blunder, the gallant "Fighting 7th," led by Major Turner, and the 23rd, under Colonel Lysons, advanced to the renewed attack. The other regiments, who should have preceded, followed in a state of beautiful pell-mell, and, under a fire of grape and canister, before which the bravest columns of veterans would have staggered, our young levies were led on to regain the ground which had been lost through mismanagement before.' It was not, however, in human nature to make headway against such an iron storm; the men turned and sought cover under the parapet. Two young lieutenants of the Fusiliers, Wright and Colt, were killed; Major Turner received a ball through his scalp—one of the narrowest escapes of the day—and Lieutenant H. M. Jones was knocked down by the fragments of a shell."<sup>(1)</sup>

Many deeds of heroism were performed that day, but the attack on the Redan, for the second time, failed, and the losses in killed and wounded were very heavy.

The following is a list of the casualties in the Royal Fusiliers: *Killed*—Lieutenants William L. L. G. Wright and Oliver Colt,<sup>(2)</sup> Sergeant A. Seddon, Corporal W. Hargrave, and 11 men; *Wounded*—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Heyland, Brevet-Major W. W. Turner, Captains J. F. Hickie and H. R. Hibbert, Lieutenant H. M. Jones (dangerously),<sup>(3)</sup> Sergeant-Major W. Bacon, Sergeants J. McCann, G. Whittle, W. H.

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(1) Waller's *Records*, p.p. 104-5.

(2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

Farrow, J. S. Wood, F. Holmes, J. Graham, W. Jowitt, T. Going, R. Holmes, and J. Monro, Corporals G. W. Henty, T. Settle, J. Gumby, and T. Brooker, and 56 men; *Missing*—Sergeants W. Fraser and John Stocks, and 7 men.

After the failure of the second assault on the Redan, the Highland Brigade was brought up to occupy the advanced trenches of the right attack, and it was intended that the Highlanders should make another attack next morning; but towards midnight loud explosions were heard and huge fires seen in the town, and it presently became known that the Russians had evacuated the Redan, and were retiring from the south side. Sebastopol had fallen, and the war was practically at an end.

The opposing armies now lay inactive, facing each other beside the ruins for which they had so long contended. On the 9th September, a strong draft, under Lieutenant J. E. Elwes,<sup>(1)</sup> joined head-quarters. On the 15th, Captain C. E. Watson<sup>(2)</sup> arrived from the Dépôt, and assumed command of the Regiment, until relieved by Colonel W. H. C. Wellesley<sup>(3)</sup> on the 6th November.

On the 15th November, a terrible explosion occurred in the French Siege Park, which was only a few hundred yards in rear of the Royal Fusiliers' camp. By this explosion, the Light Division lost 10 men killed, and 69 injured; of these, 1 killed and 12 wounded were Fusiliers. At no great distance from the wrecked Siege Park, stood an old windmill, in which was stored a quantity of gunpowder. The windmill was roofed with wooden shingles, some of which caught fire—for the roof was completely shattered by the explosion—and there was great danger of the powder igniting, in which case further loss of life must have inevitably occurred. At this critical moment, General Van Stranbenzee—commanding the right Brigade, Light Division—rode up, and called for volunteers to place wet blankets on the top of the mill, to avert, if possible, the threatened disaster. Lieutenant W. Hope,<sup>(4)</sup> with 25 men of the Regiment, instantly undertook this perilous service, and succeeded in successfully accomplishing it. The intrepid conduct of Hope and his Fusiliers was thus noticed in the *Gazette*:—"At the great explosion of the French siege train, November 15th, 1855, Lieutenant Hope was conspicuous for his coolness and activity when in charge of a fatigue party, to cover the mill with wet blankets. The roof had been blown off, and 160 tons of gunpowder were exposed to the fire, burning rockets, &c.

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(1, 2, 3, & 4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



He mounted the mill, and by his courage and example saved the magazine, which was momentarily expected to explode, and preserved the lives of probably hundreds of the Light Division. His conduct received the marked encomiums of the authorities. Colonel Sir J. St. George, commanding the Siege Train, also wished his thanks to be expressed to this officer for his zealous assistance in the performance of an important service at a critical time."

During the year 1855, Lieutenant-General Sir Benjamin Samuel Auchmuty was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, in the place of Sir Edward Blakeney, gazetted Colonel of the 1st Royals.<sup>(1)</sup>

The hardships of the Crimean Army were now past; supplies were plentiful, the duties light, and the men regained their health. Hostilities had practically ceased; it had been intended to operate against Simpheropol and other places, but the setting in of winter caused all further proceedings to be deferred until the spring. Meanwhile, Austria induced Russia to accept terms of peace, and, after lengthy negotiations, the Treaty was signed at Paris on the 30th March, 1856—"amid the thunder of cannon and the rejoicings of all." Another three months, however, were to elapse before the Royal Fusiliers quitted the shores of the Crimea.

On the 24th May, the "Queen's Birthday Parade" was held on the Balaclava plain, and the opportunity was taken to present the Medals given "for valour and discipline" by Napoleon III. to the non-commissioned officers and men of the British Army. Five non-commissioned officers and one private received the French War Medal on this occasion.<sup>(2)</sup> The medals awarded to the Light Division were presented by Lord William Paulet.

The Regiment remained in the Crimea, performing duty in Sebastopol, until the arrangements for the evacuation were completed, when it embarked for England on the s.s. *Imperatrice*, and landed at Portsmouth on the 27th June, whence it entrained for the newly-formed camp at Aldershot.<sup>(3)</sup> On the 14th July, the Royal Fusiliers were inspected by

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2) *Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, French War Medal, Sardinian Medal, and Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

(3) The strength of the Regiment on embarkation for the East (April '54) was 30 officers and 911 non-commissioned officers and men; during the war it was reinforced, at various times, by 43 officers and 969 non-commissioned officers and men:—Total, 73 officers, 1,880 non-commissioned officers and men. Of these numbers, 14 officers and 540 non-commissioned officers and men died in the East (including those killed in action); 23 officers and 378 non-commissioned officers and men were invalided home; 25 non-commissioned officers and men were taken prisoners-of-war, and 8 men deserted. In addition to those already mentioned in the text, the following officers died of their wounds or disease:—Lieut.-Colonel F. Mills, Lieutenants J. Molesworth and F. G. Beauchamp, and Assistant-Surgeon Langham (*Vide* Appendix III.).

Queen Victoria, and by Her Majesty's command the band was in attendance at the Royal Pavilion. While at Aldershot, the Regiment was joined by the Depot Companies from Malta, under Captain Aldworth, and those from Pembroke Dock, under Captain Coney.<sup>(1)</sup>

A great change in the dress and equipment took place in 1856. The coatee, with its handsome "wings," was replaced by a double-breasted tunic; the shoulder-belt by a waist-belt and slings; the "rifle-sash," with its cords and tassels, by a broad sash worn over the left shoulder; and the shape of the chako was altered. Rank-badges were now worn on the collar;<sup>(2)</sup> field-officers being further distinguished by extra lace on the collar, cuffs, and skirts, and round the top of the chako.

1857. In March '57, Major R. W. Aldworth was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers *vice* Colonel Wellesley retired. Towards the end of '56, the double-breasted tunic was replaced by a single-breasted one, and some other changes were made, which were duly notified in the Dress Regulations of April 1st, 1857. The shape of the chako was slightly altered, and a *white* horsehair plume, "drooping from stem five inches high, with gilt grenade socket," was substituted for the *white* worsted ball tuft. The new chako was made of black felt, with leather sunk top, and a peak behind; but it was subsequently replaced by a much lighter chako of *blue* cloth, with a straight peak in front, and none behind.

Early in June, the Royal Fusiliers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for their first tour of service in India. The establishment was raised to 1,100 bayonets, formed into ten Service Companies and one Depot Company. The Regiment—which was at that time broken up into detachments, quartered at Portsmouth, Gosport, and Brown-down—then moved into the Anglesea Barracks, to await embarkation orders.

The Fusiliers had been barely a year at home when the outbreak of the India Mutiny rendered their services in "the great Empire of the East" imperative, and on the 14th July, Captain Marten's and Brevet Major Appleyard's<sup>(3)</sup> Companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Shipley, embarked in the *Sir George Seymour* for Kurrachee. A week

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Colonels*—Crown and Star; *Lieut.-Colonels*—Crown; *Majors*—Star; *Captains*—Crown and Star; *Lieutenants*—Crown; *Ensigns*—Star. In undress, field-officers only wore these badges.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

## 0-4 Nov - 17 April

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PLATE XII.

1002 of A. J. 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631

$$f_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{f_1} + \frac{1}{f_2} \right) \quad (1)$$

1. 1992年1月1日起，凡在境内销售货物或提供应税劳务的纳税人，均应按销售额的一定比例缴纳增值税。

PLATE XII.—1854-1866.

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PRIVATE, 1854 :—From plate in Colonel Waller's series, and sketches of Infantry of period. The shoulder-belt for bayonet was replaced by waist-belt and sliding "frog" in 1850 (*vide* p. 172).

PRIVATE, 1856 :—*Vide* p. 200.

FIELD-OFFICER, 1866 :—*Vide* p. 200. From photographs and description in *Dress Regulations*, 1st April, 1856.

later, the remainder of the Regiment embarked in three detachments; the head-quarters, under Lieutenant-Colonel Aldworth, being on board the *Owen Glendower*.<sup>(1)</sup> By the 18th December, the whole Regiment had arrived at Kurrachee, and, there being a great demand for troops in the Punjab, it was sent to the front with all possible despatch; the women and children, with the heavy baggage, being left at Kurrachee, in charge of No. 10 Company.

In September, 1857, Lieutenant-Colonel Poulett G. H. Somerset, C.B., late of the Coldstream Guards, was authorised to raise a 2nd Battalion for the Royal Fusiliers.

(1) Before embarking for India, the officers of the Regiment erected a monument in the South Transept of Winchester Cathedral to the memory of those who were killed or died during the war. This monument (representing an angel in an attitude of grief, seated beneath the Colours of the Regiment) bears the following inscription:—

ALMA.

INKERMAN.

SEBASTOPOL.

Sacred to the Memory of

Colonel Lacy W. Yea; Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Mills;

Captain *Hon.* W. Monck, Captain *Hon.* J. C. Hare, Captain A. Wallace,

Captain *Hon.* C. Browne;

Lieutenant J. Molesworth, Lieutenant and Adjutant J. St. Clair Hobson,

Lieutenant *Hon.* E. Fitzclarence, Lieutenant O. Colt; Lieutenant W. L. L. G. Wright,

Lieutenant F. C. Beauchamp;

Quarter-Master J. Hogan; Assistant-Surgeon J. P. Langham;

and 559 Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Soldiers of the

7th Royal Fusiliers,

Who fell in action or died of wounds or disease during the Campaign in the Crimea,

A.D. 1854 and 1855.

“Not once or twice in our rough Island story

The path of duty was the path of Glory.

This monument was erected by their brother-officers and soldiers.



## CHAPTER XXX.—1858-1869.

**SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS IN INDIA:** Stationed at Meean Meer—Death of Captain Coney—Right Wing sent to Dera Ishmael Khan—The Battalion at Jhelum—The Left Wing moved to Rawul Pindi—Movements of the Battalion, 1861-62—Campaign on the North-West Frontier—Affair at Umbeyla—Movements of the Battalion, 1864-68—Sir Richard Airey appointed Colonel of the Regiment—Losses from Cholera at Saugor—Head-quarters and Seven Companies embark for Aden.

**SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1858-69:** The Battalion embodied at Preston—Embarks for Gibraltar—Presentation of Colours—Moved to Malta—Embarks for Canada—The Fenian Raid—The Battalion returns to England—Employed in aid of the Civil Power—Changes in Uniform—The Battalion joins the 1st Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

1858-60.



ON the 27th January, '58,<sup>(1)</sup> the right wing of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Aldworth, reached Moulton, and was at once sent on to Meean Meer in bullock carts. The left wing, having been joined by No. 10 Company from Kurrachee, followed a few days later. While the Battalion was stationed at Meean Meer, Captain P. G. Coney—who had carried one of the Colours at the Alma—died of fever (30th April), deeply regretted by his brother-officers by whom a monument was erected to his memory.

On the 20th September, the right wing, under Major Watson, with a squadron of the 7th Dragoon Guards, and a troop of Horse Artillery—the whole commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Blount, C.B.—left Meean Meer for Dera Ishmael Khan, arriving there in October. While on the march, eight Fusiliers died of cholera.

In April, 1859, the Battalion was united at Jhelum, on the right bank of the river Jhelum; with the exception of Captain G. H. Waller's

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(1) About this time orders were issued that the Flank Companies should no longer bear the designations "Grenadier" and "Light," but should be numbered with the Battalion Companies. This order (which was, we believe, dated 26th January, 1858) created much dissatisfaction in the Infantry; for the "Flankers" had always been regarded as the *compagnies d'élite* of a battalion, and highly prized their distinctive titles and badges.

Company which remained in the fort at Dera Ishmael Khan. There being no barracks at Jhelum—which hitherto had been a station for native troops only—the Fusiliers were quartered in two hospital buildings, a gun-shed, temporarily converted into a barrack, and private bungalows; but the accommodation being still insufficient, the left wing was sent to Rawul Pindi. The Mutiny had by this time been practically stamped out, and the British *raj* re-established.

From Jhelum and Rawul Pindi, the Battalion moved to Peshawur, where it remained throughout the year 1860.

In February, '61, a detachment, under Major Watson, was ordered 1861-62. to Fort Attock, and during April, the head-quarters were moved to Nowshera; but in consequence of the sickness prevalent at Nowshera, they returned to Peshawur in October. Early in '62, the Battalion moved to Ferozepore, with a three company detachment at Meean Meer. During August and September, the Fusiliers suffered from cholera, losing 16 men and 3 women. While at Ferozepore, the Battalion was inspected by Major-General Cunnyngnam, commanding the Lahore Division, who stated that "during the eight years he had performed the duties of a major-general, he had seen no regiment in such good order as the Royal Fusiliers."<sup>(1)</sup>

The Battalion remained at Ferozepore and Meean Meer, until November, 1863. 1863, when it marched for the Peshawur frontier to join a force ordered for service against the tribes in the North West Frontier. Arriving at the Umbeyla Pass on the 5th December, the Royal Fusiliers were posted to the 1st Brigade of Major-General Garvoek's (Euzofzai) field force.

An old Fusilier officer, Colonel W. W. Turner,<sup>(2)</sup> was Brigadier of the 1st Brigade, which consisted of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the 5th Goorkhas, and the 3rd, 23rd, and 32nd Punjaub Native Infantry, with the Hazara Mountain Battery.

On the 14th December, General Garvoek marched against the rebellious tribes, who held a strong position on the "Conical Hill." On the 15th, the 1st Brigade advanced by the right of the advanced pickets; the 2nd Brigade on the left. Having gained the crest of a hill facing the enemy's position, the Fusiliers deployed into line, and the two Brigades advanced and carried the "Conical Hill." Turner's Brigade pursued the enemy for some distance, and having captured and burnt the village of Lalloo, bivouaced for

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(1) Waller's *Records*, p. 211.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

the night. On the following day, the 1st Brigade, after a tedious march, reached the Umbeyla Valley. The enemy had retreated to the hills, abandoning the village of Umbeyla, which was destroyed. The 23rd and 32nd Punjaubis then advanced against the enemy's position at the foot of the hills, supported by four companies of the Royal Fusiliers—the other four companies forming the rear-guard of the Brigade. The tribesmen threatening the left, two Fusilier companies were sent to protect it. As the Native Infantry approached the foot of the hills they were received by a heavy fire, while at the same time, a body of fanatics, tulwars in hand, charged down upon them. The frantic attack of these wild tribesmen caused a momentary confusion in the Punjaubis' ranks, but seeing they were supported by the Fusiliers, the Sepoys recovered themselves, and, boldly advancing, drove the fanatics back with great loss. The Hazara battery now opened fire on the tribesmen, who quickly sought refuge on the summit of the hills. The day being too far advanced for any further attack, the British troops took up a position for the night, during which the tribesmen surrendered unconditionally. Mutkahl, the stronghold of the fanatics, having been burnt by the Corps of Guides, the Euzofzai Field Force was broken up, and the Fusiliers returned to Ferozepore. For this service Colonel Shipley was appointed a C.B.<sup>(1)</sup>

1864-68.

The Battalion remained at Ferozepore during the year '64. In 1865, Colonel Shipley exchanged to half-pay, and Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Hibbert obtained command of the Battalion. The Fusiliers left Ferozepore on the 1st November, '65, *en route* for Saugor, where head-quarters arrived, after a march of 662 miles, on the 11th January, 1866; three companies under Captain R. C. Clifford,<sup>(2)</sup> being sent on detachment to Nowgong, where they were stationed until February, '68, when they rejoined head-quarters at Saugor.

On the 30th April, 1868, the veteran Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, Sir Samuel Benjamin Auchmuty, who had served with them in the Peninsula, died, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, G.C.B.<sup>(3)</sup> During this year, the Battalion was reinforced by drafts from home.

1869.

Sickness was prevalent in the Battalion in '69. On the 20th April, Ensign A. H. Morgan<sup>(4)</sup> died at Saugor of small-pox; in May cholera made its appearance, and, continuing until September, carried off 27 men,

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



6 women, and 8 children. The hot season was unusually unhealthy, the troops suffering severely from fever and ague, and during the year the Fusiliers lost 1 officer, 71 men, 6 women, and 21 children. Before leaving Saugor, the Battalion erected a monument, bearing the inscription :

“Sacred to the memory of one hundred and thirty-four non-commissioned officers and privates, eight women, and thirty-three children, who died whilst the Regiment was stationed at Saugor from January, 1866, to December, 1869.”

On the 2nd December, the head-quarters and seven companies of the Battalion left Saugor for Bombay, where they were to embark for Aden; three companies remaining at Saugor, under command of Major G. F. Herbert.<sup>(1)</sup>

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#### RECORDS OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1857-69.

The recruits for the 2nd Battalion ordered to be raised for the 1857-65. Royal Fusiliers in the autumn of 1857, were obtained chiefly in the counties of Surrey, Somerset, Gloucester, Lancashire, and Durham. Recruiting was briskly carried on, and on the 27th October, 1857, the Battalion was embodied at Preston.

In February, '58, the Battalion moved from Preston to Aldershot and early in April it was placed under orders for foreign service. On the 22nd May, the left wing embarked at Portsmouth for Gibraltar on board H.M.S. *Urgent*; head-quarters and right wing following five days later in H.M.S. *Vulcan*. The left wing landed on the Rock on the 29th May; head-quarters and the right wing on the 5th June. On the 21st June, the Battalion was inspected—for the first time—by Major-General Rumley.

In the spring of 1859, Mrs. Poulett Somerset, wife of the commanding officer, presented the 2nd Battalion with its first pair of Colours. The Battalion was formed in square on the Alameda, and the Colours—after consecration by the Bishop of Gibraltar—were received by Ensigns Grayden Smith and E. W. Griffith.<sup>(2)</sup>

The Battalion remained in garrison at Gibraltar until the autumn of 1863, when it embarked in H.M. troopship *Orcutes* for Malta, where it landed on the 14th September. On the 29th April, 1865, the Battalion sailed from Malta for Canada, in H.M. troopship *Himalaya*; disembarking at Quebec on the 15th May.

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

1866-67. In consequence of the Fenian raid into Canada, the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers was ordered on field service. Leaving Quebec on the 3rd June, '66, the Fusiliers joined the field force, commanded by Colonel Elrington of the Rifle Brigade, at St. Armand; detaching three companies on outpost to Pigeon Hill. The Fenians made no stand to speak of, and "the contemptible efforts of a band of brigands being promptly subdued," the Battalion returned to Quebec, arriving there on the 19th June. From Quebec, the Fusiliers were sent to Brantford, Canada West, in October, '66, and were there stationed until the 23rd July, 1867, when they proceeded to Quebec, and embarked on the hired transport *Belgian* for England. The *Belgian* anchored at Spithead on the 8th August, and on the 9th, the Battalion disembarked and went into quarters in the Gosport Forts. Towards the end of October, the Battalion moved from Gosport to Liverpool, and on the 10th December, head-quarters and the right wing were sent to Bury.

1868-69. About this time further alterations were made in the dress of the infantry of the Line, and the chako, with the *white* horse-plume, worn by the Fusiliers was replaced by a seal-skin cap. The new head-dress was issued to the Battalion at Bury on the 14th June, '68; the lambskin caps the men had worn in Canada being returned to store. During the year 1868, Captains Fitzmaurice Beauchamp's and R. W. Sparks's<sup>(1)</sup> companies were employed in aid of the civil power; the former at Warrington, the latter at St. Helens.

In April, 1869, the Battalion moved from Bury and Liverpool to Aldershot, where it was posted to the 1st Infantry Brigade, under Major-General Lysons.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



## CHAPTER XXXI.—1870-1881.

RECORDS OF THE 1ST BATTALION, ROYAL FUSILIERS: Embarks for Aden—The Battalion returns to England—Snider Rifles and the Valise Equipment issued—Colonel Hibbert retires on half-pay—Brigade Depôt formed—Officers volunteer for Ashanti—Pair of old Colours restored to the Regiment—Snider Rifle replaced by the Martini-Henry—Summer Drills in the vicinity of Aldershot—Colchester—The Battalion moved to Dublin—Mobilisation of the Reserves—Presentations to the Officers' Mess—Brigade Depôt transferred from Woolwich to Hounslow—Challenge Shield for best shooting company presented by Captain Tottenham—Retirement of Colonel G. H. Waller—The Battalion moved to Pembroke Dock—The Regimental Number abolished, and the Regiment styled "The Royal Fusiliers" (City of London Regiment)—The Battalion stationed at the Tower of London—General Sir Richard Wilbraham appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers.

THE head-quarters of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers left Bombay 1870. in the *Euphrates* and *Earl Canning* on the 5th January, 1870; disembarking at Aden on the 15th. The detachment which had remained at Saugor, under Major Herbert, was sent to Poonah for the hot season. On the 21st November, this detachment embarked at Bombay, on board the *Euphrates*, and reached Aden on the 30th, when the head-quarters of the Battalion—being relieved at Aden by the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade—embarked for home. The *Euphrates* reached Suez, and the Battalion having proceeded to Alexandria by rail, sailed for England in the *Serapis*, and landing at Portsmouth on the 28th December, went into quarters at the Anglesea Barracks.

On the 4th January, 1871, the Depôt Companies, which had been 1871-72, attached to the 2nd Battalion, joined head-quarters. In February Snider rifles were issued to the 1st Battalion, the old knapsacks were replaced by the valise equipment, and racoon-skin caps were supplied to the men. On the 6th February, Captain Edmond Waller died, deeply regretted by his brother-officers, who erected a monument to his memory in Tachbroke Church.<sup>(1)</sup> In March, medals for the North West Frontier Campaign of

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

1863, with clasp for Umbeyla, were issued to those officers and men who served with the Euzofzai Field Force. On the 28th October, Colonel Hibbert retired on temporary half-pay; Major G. H. Waller succeeding him in command of the Battalion.<sup>(1)</sup>

The Battalion took part in the Autumn Manœuvres of '72, on Salisbury Plain, and when they terminated in September, it marched to Aldershot, and was brigaded with the 88th, 90th, and 95th Regiments, under Major-General Parke. In October of this year, Quarter-Master-Sergeant Ames was promoted quarter-master.<sup>(2)</sup>

In 1873, a scheme—which was subsequently developed into the present “Territorial System”—was introduced by which regiments of the Line were associated with the Auxiliary Forces. The country was divided into “Sub-Districts,” at the head-quarters of which, “Brigade Depôts” were to be located; each “Brigade” consisting of two or more Line battalions and the Militia and Volunteer infantry of the district. Under this system the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Royal Fusiliers were placed in the 49th Sub-District, and associated with the 1st and 2nd Royal Tower Hamlets Militia, and seven Rifle Volunteer Corps.<sup>(3)</sup> The Brigade thus formed was placed under command of Colonel R. Y. Shipley, late of the Royal Fusiliers, and two companies of the 1st and two of the 2nd Battalion were, on the 31st May, sent to Woolwich, the head-quarters of the 49th Sub-District, to form the Regimental Depôt, under Major Herbert.

In June, the Battalion was present at the grand review held in Windsor Great Park in honour of the Shah of Persia, then on a visit to England. In August, the Battalion was moved from Aldershot to Dover, where it was quartered in the South Front and subsequently in the Citadel barracks.

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(1) In February, '71, Miss Yea, the late Colonel Lacy Yea's sister, presented the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion with two handsome silver epergnes, bearing the following inscription:—

“Presented to the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers

By Miss Yea,

In memory of her Brother,

COLONEL LACY WALTER YEA,

Who was killed when in command of the storming party in the attack on the Redan (Crimea)

On the 18th June, 1855.”

A fine portrait of the late Colonel was also presented to the Mess by his sister, Mrs. Cholmeley Dering.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) 26th (4th attached), Kent, 40th, 46th, and 49th Middlesex, 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets, and 1st and 6th Tower Hamlets.

Several officers of the Battalion volunteered for service with Sir Garnet Wolseley's expedition against the Ashantis. Three officers—Lieutenant and Adjutant G. Barton, Lieutenant F. W. Douglass and Surgeon C. A. Atkins<sup>(1)</sup>—were selected, and embarked for the Gold Coast during the autumn. During the year '73, a pair of retired Colours which had been carried by the Regiment about the commencement of the 19th Century, and had passed into the possession of Colonel Robert Walker,<sup>(2)</sup> were restored to the 1st Battalion by the surviving relatives, through Mr. L. W. Adamson, of Whitley House, Northumberland. The old Colours were handed over, at a full parade of the Battalion, at the Citadel, Dover, on the 15th November; Mr. Adamson making a very effective speech when restoring them.

In the spring of '74, Lieutenants Barton and Douglass and Surgeon Atkins returned from Ashanti; these officers each received the Ashanti Medal, with clasp for Commassie, and Barton and Douglass were promoted to half-pay companies. In October, the Snider rifle was replaced by the Martini-Henry. The Battalion proceeded from Dover to Aldershot for the summer drills in June, '75; forming with the 3rd Battalion Grenadier and 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards, the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Army Corps. After the manœuvres, the Battalion went to Colchester where it was brigaded with the 18th and 96th Regiments. 1874-76.

On the 30th September, '76, General Sir Richard Airey, Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, inspected the 1st Battalion on the Abbey Field, Colchester, and complimented the officers and men on its smart appearance, excellent drill, and good conduct in quarters. Shortly after this inspection, Sir Richard Airey was raised to the peerage as *Baron Airey* of Killingworth, in the County of Northumberland.<sup>(3)</sup>

On the 25th November, the Battalion left Colchester for Tilbury, where it embarked for Ireland on board H.M. troopship *Assistance*. The *Assistance* arrived at Kingstown on the 30th, and the Battalion landed and marched to the Richmond Barracks, Dublin. At Dublin it was brigaded with the 1st Battalion 23rd, the 93rd Highlanders, the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a wing of the 1st Royal Scots. During the year 1876, 19 non-commissioned officers and 28 privates were awarded the "Medal for Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity of £5; one corporal and one private the Medal, without gratuity.

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

1877-78. On the 24th May, '77, Her Majesty Queen Victoria presented a portrait of her father, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent,<sup>(1)</sup> to the Officers' Mess of the 1st Battalion. The picture was handed over to Colonel Waller and his officers at the Richmond Barracks by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

In April, '78, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, the Reserves were called out, and, with some 300 men of the Militia Reserve, were attached to the Battalion until the end of July, when they were demobilised. During 1878, the Officers Mess received three valuable presents :—

1st.—A pair of Colours embroidered by Queen Charlotte for the Royal Fusiliers, when her son, H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, commanded the Regiment. These Colours, after being retired, passed into possession of Sir Alured Clarke,<sup>(2)</sup> and at his death were handed over to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence. The Colour poles are encircled by silver plates, bearing the following inscription :—

“These Colours, which were presented by Her Majesty  
QUEEN CHARLOTTE  
To His Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of Kent,  
when in command of the Royal Fusiliers,  
and which were worked for the Regiment by THE QUEEN, are now presented by  
Captain Theodore Williams, late 10th Royal Hussars,  
in the name of the late  
Lady Augusta Fitzclarence,  
widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H.,  
Who commanded the Regiment for seven years, to  
Colonel G. H. Waller and the Officers of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.  
July 28th, 1877.”

2nd.—An Album, bound in blue velvet, containing exact copies of the uniform of officers and men of the Regiment towards the close of the 18th century, the originals of which were drawn for H.R.H. the Duke of Kent; with a portrait of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and a painting of the above-mentioned Colours. On the opening page is inscribed :—

“Presented to Colonel G. H. Waller and Officers of the  
1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers by  
Lady Augusta Fitzclarence,<sup>(3)</sup>  
widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, G.C.H.,  
who commanded the Regiment for seven years.  
July, 1876.”

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(3) Lady Augusta Fitzclarence died at Worthing on the 28th July, 1876.

3rd.—A portrait of John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, Colonel of the Regiment in 1689 ;

“Presented to Col. Waller and the Officers of the Royal Fusiliers by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1878.”

During 1878, the Battalion was moved from the Dublin to the Cork command, with head-quarters at Templemore, and the 49th Brigade Depot was transferred from Woolwich to Hounslow.

In March, 1879, a draft of 2 sergeants, 4 corporals and 286 privates, 1879-80. under command of Captain W. Connolly,<sup>(1)</sup> was sent out to the 2nd Battalion ; the 1st Battalion being thus deprived of nearly all its duty men. Shortly after the departure of this large draft, the Battalion moved from Templemore to Cork. On the 12th April, '80, at a full parade of the Battalion, a “Challenge Shield” was presented by Captain F. St. L. Tottenham (late I. of M.) to be held annually by the best shooting company ; the first recipients being “II,” or Captain J. R. Beckett's<sup>(2)</sup> Company, whose figure of Merit for 1879 was 93·13.

A Royal Warrant, dated 21st April, 1880, ordering the retirement on half-pay from the 21st June, of all lieutenant-colonels appointed to the command of Battalions previous to the 1st November, 1871, Colonel G. H. Waller took leave of the Battalion on the 24th May ; issuing the following farewell order on the eve of his departure :—

“After nearly 26 years' service in the Royal Fusiliers, I take leave of the Battalion, in which I commenced and concluded my regimental service, with great regret.

“All my old comrades, both officers, non-commissioned officers and men, by whose side I had fought and amongst whom I had formed such friendships as are only made and cemented under trials and privations equally and cheerfully endured by all, have left the Regiment. Even the Battalion that I had more recently the honour of succeeding to the command of, has in a great measure disappeared, and changes have taken place with a rapidity that was not thought of formerly ; but the grand old traditions of the Regiment have not been lost sight of, and the feeling that all have in keeping up its old name and reputation is, I am glad to say, still existing ; and that and the good understanding that there is between officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, have made the Battalion one that we all feel proud to belong to.

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

"During the eight-and-a-half years that I have had the honour of commanding this Battalion I have been deeply indebted to all ranks for the unvarying, cheerful, and unstinted support that I have without intermission received, and for which I thank them most sincerely, and can assure them that, although I now cease to be present with the Regiment, nothing can sever my connection with it, and I shall always watch the career of both Battalions composing it with the greatest interest, and with my warmest and heartiest wishes for their continued success.

"(Signed) G. H. WALLER, Colonel, Royal Fusiliers."

On the 3rd July, the Battalion embarked, under command of Major R. W. Sparks,<sup>(1)</sup> at Queenstown in H.M.S. *Assistance* for Pembroke Dock, where it disembarked on the 5th, and went into quarters in the Hut Encampment. On Colonel Waller being placed on half-pay on the 20th June, Major Henry Kerr<sup>(2)</sup> succeeded to the command of the Battalion.

1881. The year 1881 was marked by the introduction of the "Territorial Regimental System." A Royal Warrant, dated 1st July, was issued by which the Infantry of the Line ceased to be designated by numbers, and were allotted Territorial Titles. The 7th Royal Fusiliers now became known as the 1st and 2nd Battalions Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment); while the Royal Westminster, Royal London, and Royal South Middlesex Militia Regiments were respectively designated the 3rd, 4th, and 5th (Militia) Battalions Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), with the 5th and 9th, 22nd and 23rd Middlesex Rifles as Volunteer Battalions. Regimental Districts were substituted for Sub-Districts; the head-quarters of the Royal Fusiliers at Hounslow, being now known as "Regimental District No. 7."

On the 17th November, the Battalion moved from Pembroke Dock to the Tower of London, where it went into quarters. General Lord Airey died during this year, and General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B.,<sup>(3)</sup> was appointed Colonel of the Regiment. On the 11th December, Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kerr, commanding the 1st Battalion, who had long been suffering from a painful illness, died at Ascot to the great regret of his brother-officers. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzmaurice Beauchamp.<sup>(4)</sup>

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



## CHAPTER XXXII.—1870-1881.

SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS: Embarks for Ireland—Two Companies join the 49th Brigade Depôt at Woolwich—Retirement of Colonel J. H. Cooper—Embarks for India—Arrest of the Guicowar of Baroda—Furnishes Guard of Honour for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—Moves from Poonah to Belgaum—Martini-Henry Rifles issued—Murder of Sir Louis Cavagnari at Cabul—The Battalion sent on Active Service in Afghanistan—Joins the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division at Candahar—Ayoob Khan invests Candahar—Sortie of Deh-Khoja—Losses of the Battalion—Relief of Candahar—Death of Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney—V.C. and Distinguished Service Medals awarded to non-commissioned officers and men—Monument erected to officers and men who were killed or died during the Campaign of 1880—The Battalion returns to India.

EARLY in March, 1870, the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers left 1870-72. Aldershot for Weymouth and Portland, where it was stationed until the 30th December, '71; when head-quarters and 8 companies embarked for Ireland in H.M.S. *Simoon*, and landing at Kingstown on New Year's Day, 1872, proceeded by rail to the Curragh. The two companies left at Weymouth joined head-quarters on the 4th January, and on the 18th, the Battalion was moved to Fermoy. In August the Battalion went to Cork; furnishing detachments at Youghal, Spike Island, and Carlisle Fort, Cork Harbour.

In June, 1873, two companies left Cork for Woolwich to join the 1873-74. 49th Brigade Depôt.<sup>(1)</sup> In August, the Battalion was placed under orders for India, and Colonel J. H. Cooper<sup>(2)</sup> went on leave of absence pending retirement. On bidding adieu to the Battalion, Colonel Cooper issued the following order:—

"In saying 'Good Bye' to the 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, which I have had the honour to command for so many years, I wish to express my thanks to the officers, non-commissioned

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(1) *Vide* p. 208.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

officers and men, for the manner in which they have always supported me. On every occasion I have found a willing obedience and high sense of duty among all ranks; and the good order the Battalion is in, expressed in the reports of every General in whose command it has served, is due to this sense of duty.

"It is with deep regret that I leave a Regiment where so many happy days have been passed, and where I have such valued friends. Although we must now part my heart will always be with the old Corps whose career I shall continue to watch with as much interest as if I was still one of them.

"(Signed), JOSHUA COOPER, Colonel."

Colonel Cooper was succeeded in command of the Battalion by Major G. F. Herbert. On the 30th September, the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers embarked at Queenstown for India on board the Indian troopship *Serapis*, and disembarking at Bombay on the 1st November, proceeded by rail to Poonah, where it occupied the Ghorpuri Lines. Early in December, the Battalion joined the Camp of Exercise at Chinchwad, returning to Poonah on the 24th.

1875. On the 8th January, a strong detachment of the Battalion, under Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert, was ordered on special service—the nature of which was not notified—to Baroda. This detachment, with a battery of Artillery, arrived at Baroda on the 13th, and encamped on the Maidan, in front of the Residency. On the following day the Guicowar of Baroda was arrested, by order of the Viceroy, on the charge of attempting to poison the late Resident, Colonel Phayre. The Guicowar was kept a prisoner at Baroda until the middle of April; an officer and 50 men of the Fusiliers mounting guard on the bungalow in which he was confined. The Guicowar having been sent to Madras, the Fusilier detachment was reduced to two companies, which remained at Baroda until November. Sir Lewis Pelly, special commissioner administering the Baroda State, expressed his indebtedness to Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert and the Fusiliers "for the careful and efficient manner in which they performed their tedious and trying duty."

On the 30th October, the Battalion furnished a guard of honour, with the Queen's Colour and band, under Captain W. Daly,<sup>(1)</sup> to receive H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his first landing in India; and this guard was in constant attendance on the Prince during his stay at

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

Bombay. The Colour and band returned to Poonah on the 13th November—the detachment following by a later train—and joined another guard of honour, commanded by Captain R. H. Maude,<sup>(1)</sup> drawn up at the Poonah Railway Station to receive His Royal Highness.

The Battalion suffered severely from sickness during the year '75; chiefly from fever, due, it was said, to the climate and the unhealthy state of the Ghorpuri Lines; consequently it was ordered to move to Belgaum during the next relief season.

The Battalion left Poonah on the 3rd January, 1876, and marched 1876-77. into Belgaum on the 25th. On the 1st January, 1877, H.M. the Queen assumed the title of Empress of India, and Sergeant-Major Thomas Rickard of the 2nd Battalion, was one of the recipients of the "Empress Medal," granted on that memorable occasion. In December, Martini-Henry rifles were issued to the Battalion. During the year '77, 22 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, and 22 privates received medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuities of £5.

During the spring of 1878, 120 men were sent home for transfer to 1878-79. the 1st Class Army Reserve, and 46 non-commissioned officers and men were invalided. In June, Quarter-Master M. Slaterry retired on half-pay, and Quarter-Master-Sergeant Henry Clowes was promoted to quarter-master.<sup>(2)</sup> On the 25th September, Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Daubeney succeeded to the command of the 2nd Battalion, *vice* Brevet-Colonel Herbert placed on half-pay.<sup>(3)</sup>

Early in December, the head-quarters and four companies of the Battalion marched to Vignorla, and embarked for Bombay, where they arrived on the 21st December. On the 29th the two remaining companies of the right-half battalion joined head-quarters; the left-half battalion remaining at Belgaum.

In April, '79, the heavy draft sent out, under Captain Connolly, by the 1st Battalion in March<sup>(4)</sup> arrived at Bombay in H.M.S. *Jumna*, and later on 103 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Battalion were sent home on completion of service, and 36 men were invalided.

In May, England concluded a treaty with Yakoob Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, by which he agreed to receive a British Resident at Cabul, and to make certain cessions of territory which would secure the Indian

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(1, 2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(4) *Vide* p. 211.

Government a "scientific frontier." Sir Louis Cavagnari went to Cabul as Resident, but scarcely had the despatches announcing his peaceful reception reached home, when the Afghans rose and murdered him and all the members of his staff and guard. A punitive force, under Sir Donald Stewart, was at once sent against the Afghans, and, after hard fighting, entered Cabul; but though Yakoob Khan surrendered himself, and Cabul and Candahar were occupied by British troops, the campaign was by no means ended, and the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers received orders to be in readiness for active service in Afghanistan.

1880. The Battalion had then its head-quarters at Bombay, and a half-battalion, under Major Henry Kerr, at Ahmednagar. This half-battalion joined head-quarters on the 29th January, 1880, and on the 6th February the Battalion embarked in H.M.S. *Crocodile* for Kurrachee; a *dépôt*, consisting of 68 non-commissioned officers and men, under Lieutenant Dive, with the women, children, and baggage, being left at Ahmednagar.

On the 9th February, the Fusiliers disembarked at Kurrachee, and on the 16th they arrived at Sibi in Afghanistan, where they halted, awaiting transport animals, until the 4th March. While the Battalion was at Sibi, Major H. Kerr was invalided, and Captain Chard and 2nd Lieutenant Forbes joined.<sup>(1)</sup> The Battalion was again detained for want of transport at Nari Base. Here Captain Connolly, 2nd Lieutenant Moss<sup>(2)</sup> and 100 non-commissioned officers and men were detached as escort to C Battery, 2nd Brigade R.A., and Lieutenant Porter<sup>(3)</sup> and 100 men (including a draft of the 66th Foot) as escort to E Battery. On the 22nd marched to Quetta, and on the 26th April it reached Candahar and was posted to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, under Brigadier-General Brooke.

On the 30th May a strong draft, under Major Vandeleur, joined head-quarters. Captains Keyser and E. W. Adderley,<sup>(4)</sup> accompanied the draft, and Lieutenant Dive<sup>(5)</sup> left India with it, but was unfortunately drowned in the Bolan on the 1st May. On the 27th July, news of the disaster to Burrows' Brigade at Maiwand was received at Candahar, and a column, under Brigadier-General Brooke, was at once despatched to cover its retreat, and bring in the survivors. Seventy of the Fusiliers, commanded by Lieutenant Rodiek, with 2nd Lieutenant De Trafford and Marsh,<sup>(6)</sup> formed part of the column, and Captain Keyser acted as the Brigadier's orderly-officer. All these officers were favourably mentioned by the Brigadier.

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(1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

On the 11th August, Ayooob Khan arrived before Candahar, at the head of some 10,000 men, with 37 guns. He at once laid siege to the city, which by the middle of the month was completely surrounded and isolated from the rest of the world; the telegraph wires having been cut in every direction. Candahar was held by a force, under Lieutenant-General Primrose, consisting of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, the Poonah Horse, and the 19th and the 29th Bengal Native Infantry; which, with the survivors of Burrow's ill-fated brigade, numbered some 4,500 of all arms. His moveable artillery consisted of a battery of 40-pounders, one field battery, and four horse-artillery guns.

Ayooob Khan at once opened fire with six 12-pounder Armstrong guns, apparently to discover the exact range; this, and the erection of earthworks, showed that he contemplated a siege, rather than an assault. Shot after shot was sent into the city, and on the 15th August—there being no appearance of any relief coming—General Primrose had an inner defence, of sacks of sand and flour, constructed round part of the city. By this time, nearly 400 of the garrison were in hospital, sick or wounded, and there had been several deaths; the Fusiliers had lost one man killed, 2nd Lieutenant De Trafford and 4 men wounded.

At the instance of Major-General Brooke—an old Crimean officer—Primrose, on the 15th August, decided to make a sortie. For several days the garrison had been annoyed by an incessant rifle fire from some villages about half-a-league from the city wall; more particularly from the village of Deh Khoja, lying within range of the citadel and on its eastern face. Major Vandeleur specially requested that he might serve in this sortie, as he was well acquainted with the locality. The force was to consist of 300 picked troopers from the Native Cavalry, under Colonel Nuttall, and 900 infantry, formed into three columns of 300 bayonets each. The 1st column was composed of 13 officers and 300 men of the Royal Fusiliers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny.

The troops for the sortie fell in two hours before daylight on the 16th August, in front of the Cabul Gate, and as day dawned the field guns opened fire upon Deh Khoja, which was strongly garrisoned and reinforced from the adjacent villages. General Brooke now deployed half of his infantry, extending them in skirmishing order, with 100 troopers on each flank. In this order, he advanced steadily across the open plain; his men taking advantage of whatever cover they could find in the gardens and orchards through which they had to thread their way, firing the while at the loop-holed wall of the village—"which now

seemed studded with flashes." Some 200 yards in front of the Cabul Gate is a deep ravine, beyond which rises a mass of rock, forming a natural ditch and rampart. Here the British met with their first serious obstacle, for Ayooob Khan had manned it with 500 sharp-shooters, whose rapid fire inflicted serious loss on the sortie. Major Cruickshank, R.E., with 50 men at once took ground to the left to enfilade these sharp-shooters on one flank, while a party of the Sind Horse charged them vigorously on the other; but now one of our guns got stuck in the nullah, and had, for a time, to be abandoned. The Ghazis made a rush to carry it off, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, until, after several repulses, a company of the Royal Fusiliers with one final rush drove back the fanatical Ghazis at the point of the bayonet. The enemy were not beaten off without loss on our side, and some delay was now caused by the removal of the wounded to the rear; for, had they been left, the poor fellows would have certainly been massacred and mutilated by the hordes of villagers who were gathering in the distance.

It was now seven o'clock, and our troops had only fought their way to within some hundred yards of the village. The enemy's fire was remarkably steady, and for a time all Brooke's efforts proved unsuccessful. More than one furious rush was made by Ayooob's swordsmen on Brooke's flanks, but the rapid fire of our mountain guns mowed down the fanatics and threw them in disorder.

Brooke—who, with Colonel Newport, Major French, and other officers, was severely wounded—now ordered a general advance; which he led in person, regardless of his wounds. At this juncture an order came from General Primrose for the force to retire, if possible, on the city, but the leading companies were already at the village walls, and it was evident they must be cut off to a man if not vigorously supported; so the gallant Brooke, ignoring his chief's order, led on a squadron of the Sind Horse, and carried the main street of the village. Cruickshank and his sappers having effected a lodgment in a ruined building, surrounded by a large garden, held at bay the enemy—whose force was increasing, as men came pouring in from the adjacent villages—until he was brought down by a match-lock ball, and a dozen swordsmen rushed forward to hew him to pieces. General Brooke saw the gallant officer's plight, and strove to save him by assisting him with his stirrup; but in the *mêlée* that ensued both Brooke and Cruickshank were borne away in the rush and instantly killed. Colonel Newport, who was riding with Malcolmson of the Sind Horse, was ordered to retire at once, and until this movement was effected the street was held by a company of the Royal



seemed studded with flashes." Some 200 yards in front of the Cabul Gate is a deep ravine, beyond which rises a mass of rock, forming a natural ditch and rampart. Here the British met with their first serious obstacle, for Ayooob Khan had manned it with 500 sharp-shooters, whose rapid fire inflicted serious loss on the sortie. Major Cruickshank, R.E., with 50 men at once took ground to the left to enfilade these sharp-shooters on one flank, while a party of the Sind Horse charged them vigorously on the other; but now one of our guns got stuck in the nullah, and had, for a time, to be abandoned. The Ghazis made a rush to carry it off, and a desperate hand to hand fight ensued, until, after several repulses, a company of the Royal Fusiliers with one final rush drove back the fanatical Ghazis at the point of the bayonet. The enemy were not beaten off without loss on our side, and some delay was now caused by the removal of the wounded to the rear; for, had they been left the poor fellows would have certainly been massacred and mutilated by the hordes of villagers who were gathering in the distance.

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Brooke, who with Colonel Newport, Major French, and other officers, was severely wounded—now ordered a general advance; which he led in person, regardless of his wounds. At this juncture an order came from General Buller for the force to retire, if possible, on the city, but the British were now closely at the village walls, and it was evident that a retreat would be a rout if not vigorously supported; so the order was not obeyed. Brooke's column led on a squadron of the Sind Horse, and entered the main street of the village. Cruickshank and his company followed a judgment in a ruined building, surrounded by a high garden, but as they the enemy—whose force was increasing, were coming in from the adjacent villages—until he was brought down by a musket ball, and a dozen swordsmen rushed forward to seize his body. General Brooke saw the gallant officer's plight and, without hesitating, leaped from his stirrup; but in the confusion he and Cruickshank were borne away by the enemy. General Newport, who was riding in the rear, was ordered to retire at once, and the street was held by a







Fusiliers and the sappers. Thanks to Malcolmson and his horsemen, and the Fusiliers and sappers, the retreat did not degenerate into an actual flight, and at length the columns reached the city; but with a loss out of all comparison with the number of troops engaged, for some 200 officers and men—including General Brooke, Colonel Newport, and Major Cruickshank—were left dead on the field.

The Fusiliers had 2nd Lieutenants Wood and Marsh, and 22 men killed; Major Vandeleur (mortally), Captain Connolly and 27 men wounded. On the next day, Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney published the following regimental order:—

“Candahar, 17th August, 1880.—The lieutenant-colonel wishes to express his deep regret at the heavy loss the Battalion sustained yesterday, in which he knows all ranks will join him; but at the same time admiration will be felt for the gallant conduct of those who fell, and the names of Lieutenants Wood and Marsh, Colour-Sergeant Strong, Private Devine, and others, will long be remembered in the Battalion. Nor must the survivors be forgotten; for had it not been for their courage and discipline, the Battalion could never have forced its way through the village, and by its orderly retirement saved the lives of many a straggler. . . . Yesterday, whenever charged, the enemy invariably gave way.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney, Major Beauchamp, and Captain Keyser were all mentioned in General Primrose's despatches.

Ten days passed, and still there was no sign of relief being at hand. One of the general's chief anxieties was the water supply, but it happily proved to be abundant, as well as food and ammunition. On the 26th August, Major Vandeleur died of his wounds. That same day it was discovered that Ayooob Khan had moved his army from the immediate vicinity of the beleaguered city, and that the inhabitants of Deh Khoja had fled *en masse*. General Primrose took advantage of their absence to send out a party to collect the bodies of those who fell on the 16th; only five could be identified, amongst them General Brooke.

Three columns of British troops were now moving on three lines through Afghanistan: Stewart from Cabul to Jellalabad; Phayre from Quetta to relieve Candahar, and Roberts with the same object. On the 31st August, General Roberts was close to the city, and on the 1st September he fought the battle of Baba Wali, or Candahar, which ended

in the complete overthrow of Ayoob Khan's forces. The duty assigned to the Candahar garrison, under General Primrose, in this action was to watch the Murcha Pass, and to attack the Baba Wali with the 40-pounders; making also a feigned attack, while the real one was delivered by the 1st and 2nd Brigades on the left.<sup>(1)</sup> The Battalion took part in Primrose's operations—the head-quarters, under Major Beauchamp, escorting the 40-pounders, and 100 men, under Captain Chard and Lieutenant Porter, E Battery, B Brigade, R.H. Artillery—but suffered no casualties.

On the 9th September, the Battalion accompanied a force, some 2,000 strong, under Brigadier Daubeney, to bury our dead there and along the line of retreat to Candahar. On the 29th September, it returned to Candahar, and was encamped outside the city until the 23rd October, when it re-occupied its former quarters in the citadel. On the 21st November, Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeney died of small-pox, and Major R. Fowler Butler<sup>(2)</sup>—who had come out on promotion from the 1st Battalion—succeeded to the temporary command.

The Regiment received the Royal Authority to bear the honours *Kandahar 1880*, and *Afghanistan 1879-1880*, on their Colours, "in commemoration of the gallant behaviour of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers during the recent campaign in Afghanistan."<sup>(3)</sup> Captain E. W. Adderley received a brevet-majority for his services during the campaign;<sup>(4)</sup> No. 1317 Private Thomas Ashford was awarded the V.C., "for conspicuous gallantry at the sortie on Del Khoja";<sup>(5)</sup> and seven non-commissioned officers and privates received the medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.<sup>(6)</sup>

**1881.** The Battalion remained in garrison at Candahar until the 18th April, 1881; when the head-quarters and half the battalion, under Major Fowler Butler, went to Bellary, Madras Presidency, and the other half battalion, under Captain Connolly, to Madras. Before leaving Candahar a monument was erected in the garrison cemetery to the memory of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates who fell in action or died of wounds or disease during the campaign. The following names are inscribed on the monument:—

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(1) *Vide* Plan. General Primrose held the line from the canal at Haidar Khan to the Piquet Hill on the right, and the Karez Hill on the left.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) G.O. 1st June, 1881.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(5 & 6) *Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, &c.





*Killed in Action*:—2nd Lieutenants F. P. F. Wood and E. S. Marsh; Colour-Sergeant F. Strong; Sergeants J. Quinn and W. Shorter; Lance-Sergeant J. Fennell; Corporals P. Bishop and W. Cranston; Privates W. Gilmour, F. Fitzhugh, W. Steer, A. Howe, W. County, J. Halpin, J. McKevor, G. Trower, F. Huntley, G. Kent, J. Henniffer, J. Job, J. Pringle, J. Rushen, C. Kirby, F. New, P. Devine, and G. Nash.

*Died of Wounds*:—Major J. B. Vandeleur; Sergeant W. Stewart; Privates E. Orton, H. Strickland, T. Swan, A. Adams, W. Goddard, A. Stewart, G. Tripp, and E. Newberry.

*Died of Disease*:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Daubeny; Lieutenant H. J. H. Dive (drowned at Kohundelani);<sup>(1)</sup> Bandmaster T. Ford; Paymaster-Sergeant H. J. Parsons; Sergeants J. Haime, J. Newling, and C. Deas; Lance-Sergeant C. Fisher; Drummer D. Herridge; Privates T. Eyers, A. Grey, W. Powell, W. Lavery, C. Ebers, M. O'Sullivan, J. Woods, F. Hartnell, W. Nicholls, W. Marriott, H. Jackson, C. Baker, T. Mizen, T. White, T. Boyd, W. Grundy, D. Kavanagh, E. Patfield, G. Warren, G. Damon, G. Williams, F. Stokes, G. Woodcock, and H. Wale.


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(1) *Vide* p. 216.



## CHAPTER XXXIII.—1882-1899.

**SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS:** Mobilisation of Reserve—Services of Fusilier Officers in Egypt, 1882—The Battalion moves from the Tower to Colchester—Embarks for Gibraltar—Presentation of New Colours—The Battalion embarks for Egypt—Posted to the 2nd Brigade of the Army of Occupation at Cairo—The Battalion proceeds to Assouan—Returns to Cairo—Retirement of Colonel Fowler Butler—The Mounted Infantry Detachment rejoins Head-quarters—The Battalion embarks for Bombay—Posted to Major-General Flood's Brigade at Poonah—Inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught—Ancient Badge of the Regiment restored—Inspection of the Poonah Division by H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales—Retirement and Death of Colonel Chard—The Battalion joins the Camp of Exercise at Yerrowda—Moved to Quetta—Retirement of Colonel Meares—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued—Stationed at Kurrachee, with Detachment at Hyderabad—Colonel Geoffrey Barton retires—Mhow—Nasirabad—Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer retires.

1882-83.  N the 29th July, 1882, a portion of the 1st Class Army Reserve was called out in consequence of an expedition being sent to Egypt for the suppression of Arabi Pasha's revolt against the Khedive, and seventy Royal Fusilier Reservists rejoined the 1st Battalion at the Tower. Lieutenant-Colonel Keyser—who had been promoted into the 1st Battalion—formed and commanded a corps of Army Signallers, and Major G. Barton a corps of Military Foot Police, with which they served respectively throughout the campaign. For these services, Lieutenant-Colonel Keyser was gazetted a C.B., and received the Egyptian medal with clasp for Tel-el-Kebir, the Khedive's bronze star, and the 3rd Class Medjidie; Major Barton was promoted brevet-lieutenant-colonel, and received the medal and clasp, the Khedive's star, and the 4th Class Osmanieh. Lieutenant Mansel-Pleydell, who served the campaign with the Mounted Infantry, received the medal and clasp, and the Khedive's star.<sup>(1)</sup>

The 1st Battalion remained at the Tower until the 29th August, '82, when it moved to Colchester, and was brigaded with the 1st Norfolks.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



In February, 1883, the Reservists who joined in the previous July, were demobilised. On the 18th June, Lieutenant-Colonel Fowler Butler was appointed to command the Battalion.

On the 13th December, 1884, the Battalion left Colchester for 1884-85. Portsmouth, where it embarked for Gibraltar on H.M.S. *Crocodile*. On disembarking, on the 22nd December, head-quarters and five companies occupied the Buena Vista Barracks, and three companies went to Windmill Hill. The Battalion was brigaded with the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under Major-General R. Walker, V.C., C.B. Two days after disembarkation, the Battalion was inspected by H.E. the Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir John Adye, G.C.B., who expressed himself extremely pleased with its soldierlike, smart appearance.

Early in December, 1885, orders were received for the 1st Battalion to be held in readiness to embark for Egypt, to join the Army of Occupation. On the 9th December, Lady Adye presented new Colours to the Battalion on the Alameda parade-ground. The old Colours were trooped for the last time, and took post in the centre of the line. The new Colours were then consecrated by the Reverend Dr. Stanley, and Lady Adye handed them to Lieutenants Morrice and Dunning.<sup>(1)</sup> The old Colour-poles were attached to the new Colours, and the retired Colours sent to the Depôt at Hounslow, pending arrangements for their ultimate destination.

On the 14th December, the Battalion embarked on the s.s. *Poonah*, on board which was a strong draft of 1 sergeant, 1 drummer, and 202 rank-and-file from the Depôt, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chard, who joined on promotion in place of Lieutenant-Colonel Sweny retired.<sup>(2)</sup> Most gratifying remarks on the good conduct of the Battalion during its sojourn at Gibraltar, and good wishes for its future welfare, were made on its departure. The *Poonah* arrived at Alexandria on the 22nd, and the Battalion proceeded that same evening, by rail, to Cairo, where it went into quarters in the Citadel Barracks.

At Cairo, the Battalion was posted to the 2nd Brigade, under Major-General Davies, C.B.; the other battalions of the Brigade being the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, 2nd Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, and 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

1886. On the 1st October, 1886, the Battalion went into camp at Abbasseyeh for the annual course of musketry. While the Battalion was in camp, a sad accident occurred by which three men, Privates G. A. Bamford, F. Davies, and W. Batchelor lost their lives, and Corporal Rose had one arm blown off, from the accidental bursting of a shell found in the Desert. During October, the Mounted Infantry detachment, which had been formed at Cairo, under Lieutenant G. H. Kemmis, arrived at Assouan.

The Battalion quitted camp at Abbasseyeh at the end of October, and returned to Cairo. From Cairo, the Battalion proceeded up the Nile to Assouan, where it was brigaded with the 1st Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, under command of Colonel Leach, V.C., C.B.

1887. The country being in a more settled state, the withdrawal of British troops from Upper Egypt commenced early in 1887, and, on the 25th March, head-quarters and the right half-battalion of the 1st Royal Fusiliers left Assouan and proceeded down the Nile *en route* for Cairo. The first night, after leaving Assouan, Colour-Sergeant Ernest Sillifant fell overboard, while walking in his sleep, and was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered, and buried at Assouan. Head-quarters arrived at Cairo on the 1st April, and re-occupied the Citadel Barracks. On the 7th April, the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society was presented, in the presence of all the troops of the Citadel garrison, to No. 1304 Private G. Fidgett for his gallant conduct in saving the life of No. 2144 Corporal D. Firth from drowning, while on passage to Assouan.

Early in April, Colonel Fowler Butler having completed four years in command of the 1st Battalion, proceeded home on leave, pending retirement; bidding adieu to the Regiment after twenty-seven years' service in it. He was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Chard. At the end of April, the left half-battalion rejoined head-quarters from Assouan, losing No. 852 Private G. Bryan by drowning during the passage down the Nile.

On the 7th December, the Mounted Infantry, under Lieutenant Kemmis, rejoined head-quarters; a most flattering letter as to the smartness and general good conduct of the detachment, being received from Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, D.S.O., commandant of the Mounted Infantry.

1888-89. Early in January, 1888, the Battalion left Cairo for Suez, and there embarked on H.M.S. *Euphrates* for Bombay. Disembarking at Bombay

on the 21st January, the Battalion entrained for Poonah, where it arrived next morning, and was brigaded with the 2nd Gloucestershire and 2nd Durham Light Infantry, under command of Major-General Flood, C.B. On the 2nd March, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, inspected the 1st Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, and the 26th Bombay Native Infantry.

In 1889, in reply to an application made by the Officers Commanding the 1st and 2nd Battalions, a letter was received from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards, to the effect that Her Majesty Queen Victoria had been most graciously pleased to approve of the device of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) being in future "The Rose within the Garter and the Crown over it" instead of the "White Rose within the Garter" (as the badge had been described since 1868) and further that the "United Rose" should be substituted for the "White Rose"—thus restoring the ancient badge of the Regiment.<sup>(1)</sup> On the 9th November, H.R.H. Prince Albert Victor of Wales (Duke of Clarence)—then on a tour through India—visited Poonah, and was received at the Railway Station by a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Fusiliers. On the 12th, the Prince inspected the Poonah Division; a very complimentary Army Order, to all ranks, being afterwards published by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

On the 18th July, 1890, Colonel Chard was invalided home, and, on 1890-91. the 3rd September, he went on retired pay. On retirement, he issued the following farewell order:—

"On retiring from the Regiment, after more than thirty years' service, Colonel Chard wishes to thank all ranks of the 1st Battalion for having made his period of command the happiest time in his service."

Colonel Chard died at Plymouth on the 12th September—nine days after his retirement.

Colonel George Brooke Meares now assumed command of the 1st Battalion, having exchanged from the 2nd with Colonel Geoffrey Barton, C.B.

On the 2nd January, 1891, the Battalion joined the Camp of Exercise at Yarrowda, returning to Poonah on the 17th. In February, the Battalion left Poonah for Quetta, where it arrived—after a three weeks' sojourn under canvas at Kurrachee—on the 16th March. On the

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(1) *Ide* p. 62.

occasion of the visit of H.E. Sir F. Roberts, Commander-in-Chief in India, to Quetta, on the 24th November, the Battalion furnished the guard of honour for his reception. On the 11th December, Colonel Brooke Meares, having completed his period of command, bade farewell to the Battalion, and, in his "farewell order," stated: "In every condition of service, whether in camp or quarters, never in one single instance in my experience has the Regiment (either Battalion) done anything to sully in the slightest degree its bright and glorious historical record."

1892. On the 1st March, '92, Colonel Geoffrey Barton, C.B., assumed command of the 1st Battalion, having exchanged from the 2nd with Lieutenant-Colonel Guyon.<sup>(1)</sup> From the 17th to 26th March, the Battalion was employed in manoeuvres; forming part of a force, under Colonel Barton, representing an enemy advancing from Afghanistan against Quetta. In April, Major-General Sir George White, V.C., commanding the Quetta District, inspected the Battalion, and to his inspection report to the Commander-in-Chief in India added the following remarks:—"I inspected the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers at Quetta last November, and was much pleased. It is composed of a smart, soldierlike body of men. It is particularly fortunate in its officers, and its non-commissioned officers are above the average. The men are well-behaved, sober, and orderly." In December, a new Magazine rifle—the Lee-Metford—was issued to the Battalion.

1893. On the 8th March, '93, the head-quarters and five companies of the Battalion left Quetta for Kurrachee, and three companies, under Major Rodick, were detached to Hyderabad. Before leaving Quetta, a brass tablet, mounted on black marble, was placed in St. Mary's Church, Quetta, bearing the following inscription:—

This Tablet is erected by the Officers,  
Non-commissioned Officers and Men  
of Her Majesty's 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers,  
In Memory of

2nd Lieutenant G. C. Arkwright;<sup>(2)</sup>

Colour-Sergeants A. Fox and J. C. Waters; Sergeant F. Spong; Corporal H. Tyrell;  
Bandsmen L. Cooper and G. Webb; Privates W. Hull, J. Warby, B. Harding,

R. W. Easterbrooke, H. Woodbridge, R. Jones, J. Lewis, W. Edwards,  
W. Neighbour, W. Mantell, W. Dunkling, J. Barnes, N. Jones, and H. Nelson,  
who died during the time the Battalion  
was quartered at Quetta, between  
February, 1891, and March, 1893.

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(1 & 2) *Ide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers, and (1) p. 232.

On the 22nd March, Lieutenant G. H. Waller<sup>(1)</sup> died at Kurrachee, deeply regretted by his brother-officers. A monument to his memory was erected by the officers of both Battalions in Little Packington Church, Warwickshire. In November, the detachment from Hyderabad joined head-quarters at Kurrachee.

On relinquishing command of the Battalion in April '94, Colonel 1894. Geoffrey Barton<sup>(2)</sup> issued the following farewell order:—"Colonel Barton was very much touched by the kind feeling shewn for him by the non-commissioned officers and men on his departure, and wishes to thank all for their hearty 'Good-byes,' the recollection of which will ever remain bright in his memory. After a very long experience of regimental life, and of the army, Colonel Barton is sure that this good feeling between officers and men, which has always characterised the Regiment, has been the secret of its great successes on service in the past, and of the high reputation it holds in peace time; and it is above all else the best guarantee for a high state of efficiency and discipline, as well as for the happiness and comfort of all ranks serving with the Battalion."

Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Mortimer succeeded Colonel Barton in command of the Battalion. During the autumn of '94, the Fusiliers suffered severely from malarial fever.

From Kurrachee, the Battalion moved, at the end of October, 1895, 1895-99. to Mhow, furnishing a detachment to Indore. The years 1896 and '97 were passed at Mhow. During '97, two companies were sent on detachment to Nasirabad, and on the 14th April, '98, the Battalion left Mhow for Nasirabad, with one company detached at Neemuch. In September '98, Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer retired.<sup>(3)</sup> Lieutenant-Colonel Donald succeeded to the command of the Battalion, but in January, 1899, exchanged to the 2nd Battalion with Lieutenant-Colonel Rodick.<sup>(4)</sup>

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(3 & 4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

## CHAPTER XXXIV.—1882-1899.

SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS: Battalion at Bellary—Presentation of Afghan War Medals on "Alma Day"—Death of Colonel Colvin—The Battalion moves to Cannanore, with detachment at Calicut—The Moplah Riots—Affair at Trekkular—Gallantry of Private Thomas Ralph—Complimentary Letter to Captain Heron-Maxwell—Distinguished Conduct Medal presented to Lance-Corporal Thomas Ralph—Retirement of Colonel Beauchamp—Head-quarters moved to Wellington—Colonel Keyser retires—Murder of Brevet-Major Barttelot—The Battalion returns to England—Stationed at Dover—Woolwich—Guernsey and Alderney—Battalion proceeds to Ireland—Presentation of Colours by H.R.H. the Duchess of York—Colonel Guyon retires—Third Battalion ordered to be formed—The 2nd Battalion placed under orders for Active Service.

1882-83. **I**N May, 1882, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Colvin went on leave to England, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Fowler Butler took over command of the 2nd Battalion. On the 3rd July, Lieutenant R. Hardy died at Bellary of enteric.<sup>(1)</sup> About this time, in accordance with orders received from the commander-in-chief in India, *klaki* dyed clothing was substituted for *white* clothing; each man being temporarily provided with two suits. On the 20th September—"Alma Day"—571 medals, earned by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Battalion in the Afghan Campaign of 1879-80, were presented at a full-dress parade of the Bellary garrison, by Brigadier-General Prendergast, V.C., C.B., commanding the Ceded Districts, who personally handed to each officer and man his medal.

On the 8th April, 1883, Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin died at Bellary. Major Chard, who assumed command of the Battalion, issued the following order:—"The officer commanding regrets to have to announce to the Battalion the death of their Colonel, this morning. He feels sure that all ranks will join in deeply regretting this very sad event."

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

Colonel Colvin's death was also alluded to in a District Order, dated Bellary, 8th April, '83 :—"The Brigadier-General commanding with deep regret announces the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Colvin, Royal Fusiliers, in whom the Government loses a zealous officer, and the Regiment a kind friend and an efficient commander."

Lieutenant-Colonel F. Beauchamp took over command of the Battalion from Major Chard on the 27th October. During this year, Quarter-Master Clowes was transferred to the 4th (Militia) Battalion, and Sergeant-Major H. Franklin, from the Depôt at Hounslow, was promoted quarter-master of the 2nd Battalion.<sup>(1)</sup>

The Battalion was stationed at Bellary until the 4th November, 1884, 1884. when it marched *en route* for Cannanore, where it arrived on the 15th December. Captain Heron-Maxwell's<sup>(2)</sup> (B) Company was detached to Calicut. Shortly after Captain Heron-Maxwell's Company arrived at Calicut, the troops were called out against the Moplahs, a troublesome and fanatical tribe of Mahomedans on the Malabar coast. After serious riots at Malliapuram, the Moplahs fled to the hills, and took refuge in an old temple at Trekkular, which they loopholed. On the 29th December, a party of Native Police, supported by fifty men of B Company 2nd Royal Fusiliers, under Captain Heron-Maxwell, were sent against the Moplahs, who at once opened fire. It was necessary to blow in the doorway of the temple with dynamite, and, while fixing the bursting charge, Private Miles, of B Company, was shot dead. Private Ralph, also of B Company, at once took his place, and succeeded in laying the charges. The doors were blown open; whereupon the Moplahs rushing out were met with a volley, and killed or wounded almost to a man. The district was disarmed, as far as the Moplah tribe was concerned, and about 8,000 guns and rifles, and 5,000 spears and swords were brought in.<sup>(3)</sup> For his gallantry on this occasion, Private Ralph was promoted lance-corporal, and awarded the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.<sup>(4)</sup>

The following letter was received by Captain Heron-Maxwell from 1885. Sir Frederick Roberts's Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Pole Carew, dated Commander-in-Chief's Office, Head-quarters, Madras, 8th January, 1885 :—

(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide Annual Register*, vol. 127, p. 323. Captains Ives and Deas with fifty men from D and E Companies proceeded to Calicut on the 28th and 29th December to reinforce Maxwell, but the riots were suppressed before their arrival.

(4) *Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, &c.

"Dear Captain Maxwell,—The Chief desires me to send you his hearty congratulations on the behaviour of the officers and men of the 7th Royal Fusiliers in the little affair at Trekkular the other day. His Excellency particularly requests me to notify his approval of the very cool and gallant manner in which Private Ralph of your Battalion advanced and fixed a bursting charge after Private Miles was shot dead by his side. Perhaps you would kindly convey the substance of this letter to the men under your command."

On the 3rd May, Captain Nicholson and Lieutenant Wilkinson,<sup>(1)</sup> with a detachment of 4 sergeants and 105 rank-and-file, left Cannanore for Tiroor, where Moplah riots had again broken out. On arriving at Calicut, Captain Nicholson was informed that the disturbances had been suppressed, so it was unnecessary to proceed any further, and the detachment returned to Cannanore.

On the 20th July, Brigadier-General Gordon, C.B., R.A., Commanding Western District, presented Lance-Corporal Thomas Ralph, 2nd Royal Fusiliers, with the silver medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.<sup>(2)</sup> In December '85, Colonel F. Beauchamp retired on half-pay, and was succeeded in command of the Battalion by Colonel Keyser.

1886-89. During the year 1886, Sergeant-Major William Simpson from the 4th (Militia) Battalion was promoted quarter-master of the 2nd Battalion, *vice* Quarter-Master Franklin transferred to the 3rd (Militia) Battalion.

On the 3rd January, 1887, the head-quarters of the Battalion marched to Wellington, Madras; two companies being left on detachment at Cannanore, under command of Captain Gall. Detachments were also stationed at Calicut and Malliapuram.

A letter, dated Ootacamund, 31st May, '87, was received by the officer commanding the Battalion, in which the officiating adjutant-general expressed H.E. the Commauder-in-Chief's appreciation of "the zeal and energy displayed" by Lieutenants W. L. Forbes, C. F. Heyworth, and N. R. McMahon<sup>(3)</sup> while employed as assistants to Brigade Commissariat Officers, Burmah Field Force. Colonel Keyser retired on half-pay on the 12th December, after 30 years' service in the Regiment. The command of the Battalion devolved on Lieutenant-Colonel Brooke Meares.

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, &c.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.



On the 19th July, 1888, Captain and Brevet-Major E. M. Barttlelot was murdered in Central Africa while serving with Stanley's Emin Pasha Relief Expedition.<sup>(1)</sup>

Early in 1889, the Battalion was placed under orders for England. Previous to its departure from Wellington, the following "farewell order" was published by Colonel Rowlandson, commanding Southern District, Madras :—"The time having arrived for the departure of the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers from this District and from India, the Colonel Commanding feels he only discharges a duty (and it is a very pleasant one) in placing on record in District Orders his high appreciation of the conduct and behaviour of this distinguished corps whilst he has had the pleasure of being associated with it. . . . He has had many opportunities of scrutinising its work both in quarters and on the drill ground, and on field duties, and is in a position therefore to testify to its excellence and high state of efficiency. The Officer Commanding in bidding farewell to all ranks wishes them a safe and prosperous voyage to their native land, and as glorious and distinguished a future as the annals of the past bear witness of."

The head-quarter companies left Wellington for Calicut on the 25th February, '89, and having been joined by the Calicut and Malliapuram detachments, embarked for Cannanore and Bombay on board the s.s. *Dalhousie*. At Cannanore the detachment stationed there was embarked, and on the 2nd March the Battalion was transhipped to H.M.S. *Serapis*. The *Serapis* arrived at Portsmouth—after encountering a very heavy gale in the Mediterranean—on the 28th March, and the Battalion disembarked next morning, and entrained for Dover. The Battalion occupied the Citadel Barracks, where a strong draft from the Depôt, under Major Donald, awaited its arrival.

In May, 1890, the Battalion moved from the Citadel to the Grand 1890. Shaft Barracks. On the 4th October, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the troops in the South Eastern District, on the Drill Field, Fort Burgoyne, and on the conclusion of the parade, the Duke sent for Colonel Brooke Meares and personally expressed his high appreciation of the manœuvring of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers. On the 15th October, Colonel Meares was transferred to the command of the 1st Battalion, and Colonel G. Barton, C.B., was transferred, on promotion, to command the 2nd. Before his departure for Poonah, Colonel Meares issued a

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

"farewell order," in which he said "I can conscientiously say, that until I joined the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, I thought the 1st was the best in the world. I now consider there is nothing to choose between them."

After completing the annual musketry course at Lydd, in May, 1891, the Battalion formed part of a small force, under Lord William Seymour, which was exercised in manœuvres round Ashford and Smeeth. On the 27th July, the Battalion left Dover for Aldershot for the autumn manœuvres, at the conclusion of which it proceeded to Woolwich. In December, Major G. F. Guyon<sup>(1)</sup> was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and—having exchanged Battalions with Colonel Barton—assumed command of the 2nd Battalion on the 22nd January, 1892.

The Battalion quitted Woolwich for Aldershot in July '92, returning on the termination of the autumn manœuvres.

On the 26th May, 1893, the Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Guyon, embarked in H.M.S. *Assistance* for Guernsey, where it disembarked on the 29th. Head-quarters and the left half-battalion went into quarters at Fort George; the right half-battalion, under Major C. L. Mortimer,<sup>(2)</sup> was transhipped to the s.s. *Courier* for conveyance to Alderney.

The Battalion was stationed in the Guernsey and Alderney District until November, 1895, when it was ordered to Belfast. The following "farewell order," dated 11th November, '95, was issued by Lieutenant-General Nathaniel Stevenson, commanding the District, on the eve of its departure:—" . . . His Excellency is sensible of the very strong feeling of *esprit de corps*, which is quite what he expected in a Regiment possessing such distinguished records and traditions as the Royal Fusiliers. His Excellency tenders his thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Guyon and his officers, and tenders his best wishes to the Battalion wherever they may be called in the service of the Queen."

Head-quarters, Band, and A, B, C, and D Companies embarked at Guernsey in the s.s. *Aranmore* on the 12th November, and landed at Belfast on the 15th. The *Aranmore* then returned to Alderney for the left half-battalion, which embarked on the 18th, and landed at Belfast on the 20th.

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers, and (1) p. 226.

In May, 1897, Major-General Geary, commanding the Belfast District, 1897. presented the Officers' Mess with an artist's proof engraving of Mr. G. D. Giles's<sup>(1)</sup> picture, "Saving the Guns at Maiwand"; "as a mark of the pleasure it has given him to have had the Regiment under his command during his stay in Belfast." On the 7th July, the Battalion paraded at Willowbank to march to the Curragh, to take part in drills and manœuvres. The march, which occupied ten days, was permitted at the special request of the Battalion, as it was considered an excellent training for the manœuvres. On the termination of the manœuvres—which lasted from the 9th to the 16th August—the Battalion went to Dublin, and encamped in the Phoenix Park.

On the 27th August, the Battalion was presented with new Colours, in the Phoenix Park, by H.R.H. the Duchess of York. The retired Colours had been in use since 1858, and accompanied the Battalion to Kandahar. They were now trooped for the last time, and were sent to St. Paul's Cathedral to be placed over the monument to Royal Fusiliers who fell in the Afghan War—an appropriate resting-place. The new Colours were handed to the Duchess of York by the two senior majors, C. G. Donald and C. D. M. Gall,<sup>(2)</sup> and Her Royal Highness handed them to the senior subalterns, Lieutenants G. R. Lascelles and R. Fowler Butler.<sup>(3)</sup> H.R.H. the Duke of York<sup>(4)</sup> expressed the great pleasure it had given the Duchess to present new Colours to a Battalion of the Regiment of which his great-grandfather—H.R.H. the Duke of Kent—was at one time Colonel.<sup>(5)</sup> Three days after the presentation of Colours, the Battalion left Dublin for the Curragh, and took up quarters in the Beresford Barracks, "C" Lines.

On the 28th November, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel G. F. Guyon was placed on half-pay, prior to taking up command of the Regimental District at Hounslow. On relinquishing command of the 2nd Battalion, Colonel Guyon issued the following order:—"With great regret the Commanding Officer bids the Battalion, with which he has been associated for so many years, 'Good-bye,' and takes the opportunity to express his appreciation of the way in which the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have always supported him in maintaining the old reputation of the Regiment, and he trusts that in future years he may hear his old Battalion spoken of in the same terms as it is to-day, and

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(1, 2, & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(4 & 5) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

that the same sympathy and good feeling will continue to exist between all ranks."

1898. Lieutenant-Colonel Rodick joined, from the 1st Battalion, on the 24th January, '98, and took over command of the 2nd Battalion. In the spring of this year, the establishment of the Regiment was raised to three Battalions, and F and H Companies of the 2nd Battalion were ordered to be transferred, complete, to form the nucleus of the new 3rd Battalion.<sup>(1)</sup>

1899. Early in October, 1899, the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers received orders to mobilise for active service in South Africa.

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(1) For Records of 3rd Battalion 1898-1903, *vide* Chapter xxxvi.



**PLATE XIV.**

PLATE XIV.—1895-1903.

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PRIVATE (MARCHING ORDER), 1895 :—From sketches of period by Mr. R. Simkin and others. The tunic was now only worn in review order, and on “church parade.” The Kersey frock (as shown) was worn on all other occasions.

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|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------------------|
| COLOUR-SERGEANT, 1903 : | } | According to Regulations obtaining in 1903 |
| FIELD-OFFICER, 1903 :   |   |                                            |

## CHAPTER XXXV.—1900-1903.

SERVICES OF THE 1ST BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1900-1903: Inspection and Report by Colonel Abbott, Commanding at Nasirabad—Death of General Sir R. Wilbraham, Colonel of the Regiment—Major-General Geoffrey Barton appointed Colonel—Captain Ollivant killed in action in China—H.R.H. the Duke of York appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment—The Battalion embarks for Mandalay—Death of H.M. Queen Victoria—V.C. conferred upon Captain C. Fitzclarence—The Battalion moved from Mandalay to Mamyo.

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ON the 9th June, 1900, the 1st Battalion was inspected by Colonel 1900. F. Abbott, Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Nasirabad, who in his report remarked:—"The men are a cheery, tough lot; the feeling in the Regiment is excellent; it is in every way fit for active service; the men turn out well and parade well. The Institutes are in good order, the Barrack-rooms are well kept." The Battalion was subsequently inspected by the General Officer Commanding the District, who reported that "the Fusiliers turned out exceptionally good," and that he was much pleased with the Barracks and Lines.

About this time it was officially notified "that the privilege of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment) being allowed to march through the streets of London 'with Colours flying and Bayonets fixed' was granted on the 14th November, 1881."

The Colonel of the Regiment, General Sir Richard Wilbraham, K.C.B., died on the 12th April, and was succeeded by Major-General Geoffrey Barton, C.B.⁽¹⁾ In June, the Battalion lost its quarter-master, Lieutenant H. Bell, who died at Bombay of heat-apoplexy.⁽²⁾

On the 13th July, Captain L. A. E. Ollivant—who was absent from the Battalion on active service in China—was killed at Tientsin, whilst gallantly attempting to carry ammunition to some hard-pressed American troops.⁽³⁾

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2 & 3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

On the 18th July, His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Duke of York, K.G., K.T., K.P., &c., &c., was appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.⁽¹⁾ The following telegram, dated 16th August, 1900, was despatched to His Royal Highness :—"All ranks 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers highly appreciate great honour H.R.H. has conferred on the Regiment." In reply to which the Colonel-in-Chief replied : "Warm thanks for telegram ; very proud of connection with your Regiment."

The Battalion remained at Nasirabad, with a two-company detachment at Neemuch, until the 30th November, when four companies and the drums, under Major Lysons, V.C.⁽²⁾—who had brought out a draft from the 3rd Battalion in October '99—proceeded to Bombay, and embarked in the R.I.M.S. *Canning* for Burmah. The companies arrived at Mandalay, their destination, on the 17th December.

1901-03. The head-quarters of the Battalion, having concentrated at Deolali, embarked at Bombay early in January, 1901, and arrived at Mandalay on the 21st January.

On the 22nd January, Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria died, after a long and glorious reign, deeply mourned by the entire Empire. The Battalion sent a telegram of condolence to the Colonel-in-Chief, who replied : "I thank all ranks 1st Royal Fusiliers for kind sympathy."

The following extract from a W.O. letter, dated 26th July, 1900, was published in Battalion Orders :—"The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the Decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers, whose claims have been submitted for Her Majesty's approval, for their conspicuous bravery in South Africa, as stated.

Captain Charles Fitzclarence, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)."⁽³⁾

The Battalion remained at Mandalay until May, 1903, when it moved to Mamy, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Cooper, D.S.O.⁽⁴⁾

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers, and IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, &c.

(4) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—1898-1903.

RECORDS OF THE 3RD BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1898-1902: Formation of the 3rd Battalion—Major C. D. M. Gall appointed to the command—Moved from the Curragh to Aldershot—First Inspection—Stationed at Dover—Battalion embarks for Malta—Presentation of Colours—First “Troop” of the Queen’s Colour—Retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Gall—The Battalion moved to Gibraltar—Orders issued for the formation of a Fourth Battalion—The Battalion leaves Gibraltar for Egypt—Right Half-Battalion at Khartoum—Head-quarters sent to Khartoum—Inspection by Major-General Talbot.

RECORDS OF THE 4TH BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1900-1903: Formation of the Battalion at Dover—Major F. C. Annesley appointed Lieutenant-Colonel—Detachment sent to Australia—Battalion moved to Woolwich—Presentation of Colours by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales—Death of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Annesley.

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IN 1898, Her Majesty’s Government decided to augment the Army, 1898. by adding new Battalions to the establishments of certain Territorial Regiments; the Royal Fusiliers amongst others. In the spring of ’98, instructions were received at the Curragh that a 3rd Battalion for the Royal Fusiliers should be at once formed, the establishment to consist of six companies. The nucleus of the new Battalion was to be formed by the transfer, from the 1st April ’98, of two companies of the 2nd Battalion—“F,” or Captain G. R. Lascelles’s Company, and “H,” or Captain R. Fowler Butler’s Company—and a third Company composed of Reservists who had been permitted to rejoin the Colours.<sup>(1)</sup> Major D. M. Gall, second in command of the 2nd, was appointed to command the 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant A. H. Sanders was appointed Adjutant.<sup>(2)</sup>

On the 4th April, the 3rd Battalion left the Curragh, *en route* for Aldershot, where it arrived next day. The three companies were now converted into six, as follows:—“A” (late “H,” 2nd Battalion), Captain Fowler Butler, 2nd Lieutenant J. F. G. Ogle; “B,” Captain J. D.

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(1) On the formation of the new 3rd (Line) Battalion, the 3rd, 4th & 5th (Militia) Battalions became the 4th, 5th & 6th respectively. (*Vide* Chapter xxxviii.)

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

Sparks, 2nd Lieutenant E. C. Jennings; "C," Captain H. Newenham; "D" Lieutenant M. P. Hancock; "E," Captain Ruck-Keene, 2nd Lieutenant W. L. J. Blake; "F" (late "F," 2nd Battalion), Captain G. R. Lascelles, 2nd Lieutenant F. W. Swifte.<sup>(1)</sup> These companies, excepting "A" and "F," were made up of the Reservists who had rejoined the Colours.

On the 9th May, the 3rd Battalion was inspected—for the first time—by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. From Aldershot it went to Dover, at the end of June, and was quartered in the Grand Shaft Barracks. On the 16th October, orders were received for the Battalion to be held in readiness to embark for Crete, but its destination was changed, and, on the 30th November, it left Dover for Southampton, where it embarked on the s.s. *Avoca* for Malta. The *Avoca* sailed on the 1st December, and, on the 9th, the Battalion disembarked at Malta, and was temporarily encamped on the St. Clement's Parade Ground.

During the year '98, the following officers (in addition to those mentioned above) were posted to the 3rd Battalion: Major F. C. Annesley, from 1st Battalion, as second in command; 2nd Lieutenant P. Villiers Stuart on first appointment; Captain C. Fitzclarence from 2nd Battalion; Captain G. du Maurier from 2nd Battalion; 2nd Lieutenant G. A. Stevens from sergeant 2nd Dragoons; Major Lysons, V.C., from Staff employ.<sup>(2)</sup>

1899. On New Year's Day, 1899, the Battalion moved from camp on St. Clement's Parade into Fort Manoel. On the 10th February, Lady Grenfell, wife of the Commander-in-Chief in Malta, presented the Battalion with its first pair of Colours; Lieutenant Hancock receiving the Queen's, and Lieutenant Blake the Regimental Colour. The Queen's Colour was trooped for the first time on the 16th March; the Battalion being formed up on the Palace Square, under Major Annesley. The Colour was carried by 2nd Lieutenant Jennings, and Captain Newenham and 2nd Lieutenant Swifte were the two officers of the escort. The Commander-in-Chief highly complimented the officers and men of the Battalion on the manner in which they went through this, their first, guard-mounting parade.

On the 5th April, Lieutenant-Colonel Gall retired on a pension, on account of ill-health, and Major G. E. Briggs, second in command 1st Battalion, was appointed to command the 3rd Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs arrived at Malta on the 3rd July, and took over command.

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(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

On the 27th August, the Battalion embarked on the s.s. *Jelunga* for Gibraltar, where it landed on the 31st, and took up quarters in the Casemate Barracks. A draft of 1 corporal and 148 privates, under Major Lysons, V.C., remained at Malta until the middle of September, when it embarked for India to join the 1st Battalion.

In October, Captain C. Fitzclarence was seconded for service with Mounted Infantry in South Africa; Captain W. F. Sweny<sup>(1)</sup> being posted to the Battalion in his place.

On January 30th, 1900, a telegram was received from the War Office 1900. directing Captain du Maurier's Company to return home at once to form the nucleus of a new Battalion, the 4th, which was about to be formed.<sup>(2)</sup> On the 8th February, authority was received to form another company to replace Captain du Maurier's. This was done by transferring every eighth man from the nominal rolls of the other companies.

On the 25th January, 1901, the accession to the throne of His 1901-02. Majesty King Edward VII. was proclaimed at Gibraltar; the 3rd Royal Fusiliers furnishing the Guard of Honour of 100 rank-and-file, with the King's Colour and band. Captain Sweny and Lieutenants Brand and Dumbell were the officers with the Guard. On February 2nd, the band of the Battalion furnished the music at the Memorial Service in the Cathedral for Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

On the 20th March, the *Ophir*, having on board T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York—then on their way to Australia—put into Gibraltar. Captain A. H. Sanders, Adjutant of the Battalion, was attached to His Royal Highness's staff during his stay at the Rock. The Duke and Duchess lunched at the Officers' Mess, being received by a Guard of Honour. Before leaving Gibraltar, the Duke of York presented two large engravings of himself and the Duchess to the Mess. A review of the troops in garrison was ordered for the 21st March, and His Royal Highness expressed his intention of wearing the uniform of the Royal Fusiliers, and—as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment—of leading the Battalion past H.R.H. the Duchess; unfortunately, the parade was cancelled owing to bad weather. The *Ophir* sailed for Malta on the 22nd, when the Battalion marched down to the end of the New Mole to give a parting cheer on the departure of the Duke and Duchess.

Orders having been received for the Battalion to leave Gibraltar for Egypt, H.E. the Governor, Sir George White, held a final inspection on

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) *Vide infra*, p. 241.

the 17th May. At the conclusion of the parade, His Excellency expressed his sorrow at parting with the 3rd Royal Fusiliers, and wished them "the best of luck in Egypt."

On the morning of the 20th May, the Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, embarked in the *Dilwara* transport, receiving a most enthusiastic "send off" from the inhabitants of the Rock. The *Dilwara* arrived at Alexandria on the 28th, when the left half-battalion immediately disembarked and entrained for Cairo, under Major Herbert. The head-quarters and right half-battalion followed, after unloading the baggage, and, by the evening of the 29th, the whole Battalion was in quarters in the Citadel, Cairo.

On the 14th November, the right half-battalion, under Major Herbert, left Cairo for Khartoum, to furnish the British detachment at that place.

During November, a notification was received from the Depôt that His Majesty had been pleased to approve of the Royal Fusiliers wearing a *white* plume on the right side of the bearskin cap.

Major Herbert was granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel (dating from the 31st March, 1901,) while in command of British troops serving in the Soudan. In January, Captain Sanders was seconded for duty with the Egyptian army, and Captain M. P. Hancock succeeded him as adjutant of the 3rd Battalion. The right half-battalion remained on detachment at Khartoum until the 11th April, when it returned to Cairo. During its stay at Khartoum, the detachment lost four men, of whom only two died of disease; of the others, one succumbed to sunstroke, and one was drowned. The Sirdar of the Egyptian army, Major-General Sir F. Wingate, congratulated the Fusiliers on their good conduct, soldier-like bearing, and immunity from sickness, and expressed his regret at their departure. This was the first British force quartered in permanent barracks at Khartoum.

On July 29th, six companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, moved from the Citadel into Camp at Mena, near the Pyramids, in consequence of an outbreak of cholera in Cairo; two companies, under Captain E. De B. Waddington, remaining in barracks. While at Mena Camp, 2nd Lieutenant P. Dixon was taken ill, and died at the Station Hospital, Cairo, on the 26th August. He was interred in the old Cairo Cemetery, with military honours, that same evening.

Head-quarters and five companies returned from Mena Camp to Cairo on the 9th September, to prepare for the move to Khartoum; the

camp being handed over standing to the 1st Seaforth Highlanders. In October it was notified that Major C. J. Stanton had been selected as second in command, *vice* Major G. C. Herbert, and that Captain E. B. Newenham was posted to the Battalion in place of Captain Sweny, seconded for duty with the Egyptian army.

Head-quarters, with the band, and "A" and "F" Companies, under Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, left Cairo for Khartoum on the morning of the 9th October, and were followed two days later by the drums and "C" and "E" Companies, under Captain and Adjutant Hancock. These parties reached Khartoum on the 17th and 19th October, respectively, and took up quarters in the new British barracks—then in course of construction. This is the first case on record of British Colours being brought to Khartoum. On the 19th November, "B" and "D" Companies, under command of Lieutenant C. H. Wickham, arrived at Khartoum.

On the 23rd December, Major-General the Hon. Sir R. Talbot, K.C.B., commanding the Army of Occupation in Egypt, arrived at Khartoum, and on the 24th he inspected the Battalion. The following order was published after the inspection:—

"The G.O.C. wishes to express his satisfaction with his inspection of the Battalion both at Cairo and Khartoum. He considers that the general efficiency and good conduct of the Battalion reflects great credit upon the Lieutenant-Colonel-Commanding, upon the officers, and upon the Battalion generally. It will be a satisfaction to him to make a very favourable report to the Commander-in-Chief."

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#### RECORDS OF THE 4TH BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS.

On the 30th January, 1900, a War Office telegram was received at 1900. Gibraltar, directing that Captain du Maurier's Company of the 3rd Battalion, complete in non-commissioned officers, and with not less than 95 privates, should return home in the transport *Cephalonia*. A 4th Battalion was to be raised forthwith, and this company was to form its nucleus. Major F. C. Annesley, 1 colour-sergeant, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, and 2 drummers were also ordered to embark in the *Cephalonia*, and proceed, with Captain du Maurier's Company, to Dover, where they arrived on the 8th February. Major Annesley was promoted lieutenant-colonel to command the new Battalion, his commission being dated 3rd

February, 1900. Captain R. C. Batt, from the 2nd Battalion, was appointed adjutant, and by the 28th February the following officers had been posted to the 4th Battalion :—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Annesley; Captains G. L. B. du Maurier, E. L. V. S. Davies, and H. A. Walker; Lieutenants K. W. Macnaghten and P. Villiers-Stewart; 2nd Lieutenants F. Moore, A. C. S. Chichester, and W. A. B. Daniell; Captain and Adjutant R. C. Batt; Lieutenant and Quarter-Master J. Warrener (promoted from sergeant-major).<sup>(1)</sup> The strength of the Battalion at this time was 1 warrant officer and 289 non-commissioned officers and men.<sup>(2)</sup>

On the 30th June, the Battalion proceeded to Lydd for the annual musketry course; returning to Dover on the 29th September. On the 10th November, 2nd Lieutenant A. C. S. Chichester, with 1 non-commissioned officer, 1 drummer, and 20 men embarked for Australia, to take part in the celebration of the New Commonwealth.

1901. The 4th Royal Fusiliers furnished a Guard of Honour when, on January 24th, '01, the Mayor of Dover proclaimed the accession of His Majesty King Edward VII., and, on the 29th, they paraded in review order to hear the following Special Army Order read :—

“On my accession to the Throne of my ancestors, I am desirous of thanking the Army for the splendid services which it has rendered to my beloved mother, the Queen, during Her Glorious Reign of upwards of 63 years. Her Majesty invariably evinced the warmest interest in Her troops, especially when on active service, both as a Sovereign and as the Head of the Army, and she was proud of the fact of being a soldier's daughter. To secure your best interests will be one of the dearest objects of my heart, and I know that I can count upon the loyal devotion which you have ever evinced towards your late Sovereign.”

After the reading of the King's Order, three cheers were given for His Majesty King Edward VII. The Battalion sent a very handsome wreath, made in the shape of the Regimental Grenade, as a memento of

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(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers. During the year 1900, the following officers were also posted to the 4th Battalion :—Major F. A. Wilkinson, as second in command; Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel C. V. F. Townshend; Captains A. D. Skinner, L. Brandreth, and E. T. Le Marchant; 2nd Lieutenants the Hon. A. R. French (from 3rd Battalion), D. H. Evans, G. D'A. Elliott-Cooper, C. B. Gossett, L. W. Kentish, A. P. Birchall, G. A. S. Williams, A. C. G. Besley, R. Howlett, and A. A. C. Fitzclarence. Captain du Maurier was promoted major; Lieutenant K. W. Macnaghten, captain; and 2nd Lieutenant F. Moore, lieutenant.

(2) On the formation of the 4th (Line) Battalion, the 4th, 5th and 6th (Militia) Battalions were re-numbered, respectively, the 5th, 6th and 7th (*vide* Chapter xxxviii).

Her Gracious Majesty the late Queen Victoria. The wreath was taken to Windsor by Major Wilkinson—who designed it—and the sergeant-major and senior colour-sergeant of the Battalion. On the 2nd February, the Battalion proceeded to London to line the streets on the occasion of Her late Majesty's funeral, when it took up a position in Hyde Park opposite the Achilles Statue.

On the 16th March, the Mounted Infantry Company, consisting of 5 officers<sup>(1)</sup> and 134 non-commissioned officers and men, embarked for South Africa on active service. On the 15th April, the Battalion moved to Shorncliffe Camp, there to be stationed.

"D" (Mounted Infantry) Company, strength 4 officers,<sup>(2)</sup> 7 sergeants, 1902. 6 corporals, and 103 privates, embarked at Southampton for South Africa on the 7th January, '02. In May, the Battalion proceeded from Shorncliffe to Woolwich, furnishing a strong detachment at the Tower of London; "C" (Mounted Infantry) Company remaining at Shorncliffe. The 4th June was observed as a General Holiday to celebrate the Declaration of Peace, and, on the 8th, a detachment of the Battalion from the Tower, consisting of Major Wilkinson, 2nd Lieutenant R. B. Gordon, and 46 non-commissioned officers and men attended a Special "Thanksgiving Service" at St. Paul's Cathedral. On the 1st July, the head-quarters of the Battalion joined the detachment at the Tower of London.

The 4th July, 1902, is a red-letter day in the annals of the 4th Royal Fusiliers, for on that day H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, presented the Battalion with its first set of Colours. The Battalion, numbering 490 of all ranks, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Annesley, paraded on the Horse Guards Parade, and received His Royal Highness with a royal salute.<sup>(3)</sup> Three sides of a square were then formed, and the new Colours were consecrated by the Chaplain-General, Bishop Taylor Smith. After the presentation of the

(1) Major G. L. B. du Maurier; Lieutenant F. Moore; 2nd Lieutenants D. H. Evans, A. C. G. Besley, and R. Howlett. (*Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.)

(2) Captain A. M. Byng; Lieutenants A. C. S. Chichester and L. W. Kentish; 2nd Lieutenant E. G. Ozanne. (*Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers).

(3) The officers who paraded with the Battalion on this occasion were:—Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Annesley, commanding; Major F. A. Wilkinson, second in command; Captain R. C. Batt, adjutant; Lieutenant A. P. Birchall, King's Colour; 2nd Lieutenant A. C. Fitzclarence, Regimental Colour. *No. 1 Guard*—Captain F. W. R. Hill, D.S.O., and Lieutenant P. Villiers-Stewart; *No. 2 Guard*—Captain F. H. Swifte; *No. 3 Guard*—2nd Lieutenant R. B. Gordon; *No. 4 Guard*—Captain A. C. Jeffcoat, D.S.O.; *No. 5 Guard*—Captain C. H. Crichton; *No. 6 Guard*—Captain E. L. Le Marchant.

Colours, which were handed to Lieutenant A. P. Birchall and 2nd Lieutenant A. C. Fitzclarence, His Royal Highness made the following address :—

“Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley : it is now two years since the 4th Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers was formed, and it gives me very great pleasure, as your Colonel-in-Chief, to present to you, their first lieutenant-colonel, these Colours in the name of the King.

“They bear upon them the records of gallant services rendered to their Sovereign and Country by our Regiment. In entrusting them to your keeping, I feel confident that you, and those that come after you, will do everything in their power to emulate the deeds performed by the Regiment in the past, and to maintain that prestige and tradition of which these Colours are the emblem.”

Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley made a suitable reply, and the Prince of Wales subsequently deputed him to express to all ranks His Royal Highness's great appreciation of the appearance and steadiness of the men at the ceremony, adding that he had never seen the trooping of the Colours better performed. H.R.H. the Princess of Wales was present at the ceremony.

After the presentation of the Colours, the head-quarters of the Battalion returned to Woolwich. On the 9th August, 4 officers and 97 non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion, with the band and drums, proceeded to London for the purpose of lining the streets on the occasion of the Coronation of Their Majesties King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. The detachment from the Tower of London rejoined head-quarters at Woolwich on the 4th October.

1903. On Sunday, April 19th, '03, Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley died at Cambridge Barracks, Woolwich. On hearing of his death, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales telegraphed as follows :—“Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment, deeply regrets to hear of death of Colonel Annesley. Please convey his sympathy to all ranks.” His Royal Highness was represented at Colonel Annesley's funeral by his Equerry, *Viscount Crichton*, D.S.O., who brought a wreath from the Prince. Major-General Barton, Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, and many officers of the Regiment were also present.

Major R. J. Pinney, from the 2nd Battalion, was promoted lieutenant-colonel and appointed to succeed the late Colonel Annesley in command of the 4th Battalion, his commission being dated 31st May, 1903. He assumed command of the Battalion on the 29th June.



## CHAPTER XXXVII.—1899-1903.

**SERVICES OF THE 2ND BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS:** The Battalion mobilizes for Active Service in South Africa—Attached to the 6th (Fusilier) Brigade—Embarks for the Cape—The Battalion in Natal—Relief of Ladysmith—Attached to the 10th (Hunter's) Division—Embarks for Cape Town—Sent to Kimberly—Rooidam—Volunteer Company from England joins Battalion—Battalion enters the Transvaal—Service in the Transvaal—Arrival at Pretoria—Guerilla Warfare—End of the War—Battalion returns to England.

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IN the autumn of 1899, war with the Transvaal and Orange Free State 1899. Republic being imminent, preparations were made to reinforce the British and Colonial troops already in South Africa. The 2nd Royal Fusiliers was one of the Battalions selected for service, and orders to mobilize were issued on the 7th October. The Reservists received notice to report themselves at the Depôt on the 17th, and by that date 325 had rejoined the Colours, out of which number only one man was found to be medically unfit. The Battalion was to form part of the 6th or "Fusilier" Brigade, under Major-General Geoffrey Barton, C.B.;⁽¹⁾ the other battalions of the Brigade being the 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.⁽²⁾

Mobilization proceeded rapidly; all non-commissioned officers and men of one year's service and 20 years of age were medically examined, and some 300 of them, with all the officers, inoculated against enteric fever. On the 21st, eighteen men of the East Surrey Regiment joined the Battalion at Aldershot.

The Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Donald, left Aldershot on Sunday, the 22nd October, to entrain at Farnborough Station for Southampton: "C" and "D" Companies, with part of the Scots Fusiliers, proceeding by special train in advance; head-quarters and

(1) *Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.

(2) The following account of the services of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers in South Africa is condensed from a Diary kept by the Battalion.

the remaining six companies following by a later special. On arrival at Southampton, the Battalion, and head-quarters of the Scots Fusiliers, embarked for the Cape on board the s.s. *Pavonia*; Major-General Barton, who was to leave next day by a faster boat, being present at the embarkation. The strength of the Battalion on embarkation was 24 officers,⁽¹⁾ 1 warrant-officer, and 770 non-commissioned officers and men. At 4.10 p.m., the *Pavonia* left Southampton, amidst a scene of the greatest enthusiasm.⁽²⁾

The *Pavonia* touched at St. Vincent to coal, and arrived at the Cape on the 18th November. Here orders were received to proceed to Durban, after coaling. Leaving Table Bay on the afternoon of the 19th, the *Pavonia* reached Durban at 7 p.m. on the 22nd.

The Battalion disembarked on the 23rd, and entrained for Mooi River in three specials; Captain Cox being in charge of the first train, Major Cooper of the second, and Lieutenant-Colonel Donald of the third. The trains reached their destination between midnight and 3 a.m. on the 24th; Captain Cox's party on arrival being at once detailed for outpost duty, while the remainder stopped all night in open trucks in the railway yard. At daybreak, the Battalion went on outpost duty; companies being relieved in turn to pitch camp. About two o'clock in the afternoon, Boers were reported to be in sight, and the Battalion was at once ordered out on reconnaissance with the Fusilier Brigade. After firing one shell—which dropped some 50 yards in front of the Battalion, but did no damage—the enemy retired.

On the 25th, a sergeant and six men of the Battalion volunteered to escort an armoured train from Mooi River to Highlands Station—a service of no little danger. The following letter, referring to this service (dated Mooi River, 26th November, '99,) from the Brigade-Major, 6th Brigade,

(1) Lieut.-Colonel C. G. Donald; Majors E. J. Cooper (2nd in command) and C. J. Stanton; Captains E. H. Cox, C. C. Carr, V. Henry, E. B. North, W. L. Thurburn, B. G. Price; Lieutenants A. C. Annesley, M. L. S. O. Cole, L. W. Le M. Carey, S. Phillips, H. B. G. Macartney, J. C. Hartley, M. O. Clarke; 2nd Lieutenants R. A. French-Brewster, E. B. Frederick, S. J. Lowe, Sir F. E. Waller, *Bart.*, T. J. Sewell, M. R. K. Hodgson; Captain and Adjutant H. A. S. Wright, and Lieut. and Quarter-Master E. J. Bell. (For services, &c., of these officers, *vide* Appendix III. —Alphabetical List of Officers.)

(2) The Colours of the Battalion were not taken to South Africa, but were deposited in the Guildhall; there to be kept during such time as the Battalion was on active service. On the 6th January, 1900, Captain Lawford with a detachment of forty men, accompanied by the band, brought the Colours from the Depot at Hounslow to the Mansion House. From the Mansion House, the escort marched to the Guildhall, and Colonel Guyon, commanding the Regimental District, handed the Colours over to the Lord Mayor; thanking his lordship for the honour he had done the Battalion in receiving them into his keeping.

South African Field Force, was received by the officer-commanding the 2nd Battalion :—

“Sir,—I have been directed by the Major-General commanding the troops at Mooi River Station, to inform you of his high approval of the conduct of the non-commissioned officer and men, named in the margin,⁽¹⁾ of the Royal Fusiliers, who escorted the first train, which passed through to Highlands Station last night. It was undesirable to risk the lives of any considerable number of men in this train, and these men, who at the time formed the Brigade Head-quarter Guard, after being informed of the danger which they ran, cheerfully undertook the duty, their readiness saving the time which would have been lost in finding men from the camp. A party of platelayers which went by a second train demanded an escort of 100 men. The Major-General wishes to have their action recorded to the credit of the non-commissioned officer and men in their records of service and small-books, and hopes that their conduct may lead to their advancement in the Service.

“I have the honour, &c., &c.,
 (Signed) “J. MACBEAN, Captain,
 “Brigade-Major, 6th Brigade.”

The 2nd Royal Fusiliers remained at Escourt, practising guerilla warfare and preparing for the advance, until the 9th December, when they marched northwards to Frere, a distance of about 12 miles over a very hilly country. At Frere they found General Sir Redvers Buller with a force of some 20,000 of all arms. Communication was kept up between Frere and Ladysmith by searchlight. The Boers were strongly posted near Colenso, and their laager could be seen from the heights. Early on the 12th, the Battalion marched from Frere and encamped about half-a-league from Chieveley. Next morning the Naval Brigade shelled the enemy's position, the range being between 4 and 5 miles. The Boers did not reply, and orders were given to advance a mile nearer to their position and Colenso Bridge. The naval guns advanced 2 miles nearer on the 14th, and kept up a shell fire from 9 a.m. until noon.

Camp was struck at 1 a.m. on the 15th, and the English and Irish Fusilier Brigades, with Light Infantry Brigade in support, together with cavalry and artillery, advanced to attack; daylight appearing as they

(1) No. 771. Sergeant B. King; Privates 3038. A. Cooper, 3804. J. Clare, 5721. A. Mann, 7224. W. Short, 3890. P. Hackett, and 3819. A. Lavers.

neared the enemy's position. Nothing could be seen of the Boers on the kopjies commanding the Tugela River and bridge. The British artillery opened fire, which was answered by fierce independent firing from the trenches, and the artillery and firing line suffered badly. The 2nd Royal Fusiliers were defending the right, which was commanded by a high kopjie; a battery of artillery being on their right. One of the enemy's guns was directed against this battery, near which "E" Company 2nd Royal Fusiliers occupied an advanced line. Here "E" Company had No. 6751 Private Webb shot through the head by a rifle bullet; with the exception of one man wounded, this was the only casualty in the Battalion.

After fighting over five hours, it was found impossible to force the heights, and the word to retire was given; the retirement being carried out in perfect order, under cover of the Naval and Royal Artillery guns. The losses sustained by Buller's force in this unfortunate attack amounted to some 1,200 killed, wounded, and missing.

After the failure at Colenso, the Battalion returned to its former camping ground. On the 17th, information was received that the Boers were getting guns into position to shell the camp, consequently orders were issued for the troops to take up a fresh position a short distance away under cover. The movement was effected before daybreak, the Battalion advancing to cover the retirement. During the next three days the naval guns shelled the Boer entrenchments, inflicting severe damage. Christmas Eve was passed at Chieveley, and during the evening Lieutenant-Colonel Donald met with a serious accident whilst visiting outpost lines. Startled by a vivid flash of lightning, his horse threw its rider, who sustained a fracture of the collar-bone, besides being badly bruised. So severe were Colonel Donald's injuries that he had to be taken to the Hospital at Pieter Maritzburg.

During Christmas week, the artillery fired on the enemy's position every morning and evening.

1900. On New Year's Day, 1900, the mounted patrols had a slight skirmish with the enemy. On the 6th January, General Buller moved out of camp to attempt to outflank the Boer position; taking with him 19,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 60 guns—including 6 howitzers and 10 long-range naval guns. The Fusilier Brigade, under General Barton, with a few cavalry and 4 naval guns, remained at Chieveley to hold the base and line of communication. During the day there were sounds of heavy firing at Ladysmith, and a feint attack was made by the troops at

Chieveley in order to draw the attention of the Boers from the beleaguered town and camp. In the afternoon, the Ladysmith garrison heliographed "Enemy beaten all round." On the 18th, the 4th Mountain Battery, R.A., arrived in camp from England, and next day this battery, with Barton's Brigade and a few cavalry, made another feint attack on Colenso. During the night heavy firing was heard from Buller's direction.

On the 21st, the Royal Scots and Royal Irish Fusiliers moved back to Frere, leaving only the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, the 4th Mountain Battery, and 4 naval guns to guard the post at Chieveley. The duties during the next week were very arduous, the Battalion being constantly employed on outpost, escorting guns and armoured trains. Towards the end of January, the Battalion was reinforced by a draft of 303 men from home, under Lieutenant Torkington and 2nd Lieutenant Packe.⁽¹⁾

A reconnaissance of the enemy's position was made on the 6th February, with the object of diverting attention from Buller's force. The mounted infantry and three field artillery guns from Frere took part in the reconnaissance. There were no casualties, but several narrow escapes. Major Cooper, who was in command, was hit by a spent bullet, but not injured.

On the 12th, General Buller with the principal part of his force returned to Chieveley, after his retreat from Spion Kop. The Royal Scots and Royal Irish Fusiliers returned from Spearman's Camp, and again completed the 6th Brigade. On the 14th, camp was struck at 5 a.m., and the Battalion left Chieveley after a stay of nine weeks. Lieutenant-Colonel Donald rejoined and assumed command.

The Brigade marched out towards Hussar Hill, the Boers retiring before the cavalry and mounted infantry. The Battalion then lined the ridge, and stopped there all day; the Boers "sniping" briskly whenever a man showed himself. The Battalion had No. 3845 Private A. H. Williams killed by a shell; and Privates No. 9730 Redgrave and No. 3400 W. Carter wounded by rifle-bullets.

On the 16th February, the welcome news of the relief of Kimberley was received in camp. At 7 a.m. next day, the Battalion moved out from the bivouac at East Hill, towards Gumba stream, in support of the Welsh Fusiliers; the Irish Fusiliers on its right, and the Scots Fusiliers supporting. After changing direction towards Cingolo Hill, a halt was called at 10 o'clock. The Boers kept up a sharp rifle fire on the British

(1) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

troops, but Cingolo Hill was taken, with a loss of some thirty killed and wounded. The Royal Fusiliers had no casualties.

On Sunday, the 18th, the Fusiliers fell in at 5.15 a.m. and moved down the bank of the Gomba in support of the 2nd Division which attacked Monte Christo. The hill was carried about noon, and the Battalion then advanced up Green Hill in support of the Scots Fusiliers. The Boers, who appeared to be taken by surprise, made off, firing a number of shell as they retreated. The Fusilier Brigade pursued for about a mile, and bivouaced at 5.30 p.m., the enemy firing more shell, and "sniping" as the outposts took up position.

The Brigade advanced against Hlangwane Hill at half-past eight on the morning of the 19th; the Royal and Welsh Fusiliers leading, the Scots and Irish in support. The further crest of the hill was gained before noon, and as soon as our troops reached the summit, the enemy opened a hot shell and rifle fire from Fort Wylie and kopjies to the north of it. About 2.30 p.m., a heavy thunderstorm and rain came on, under cover of which some Boers advanced and opened fire on the supports on the right flank. "D" Company, Royal Fusiliers, was then ordered to reinforce a company of the Scots Fusiliers, but apparently missed it and advanced too far. Captain Thurburn, commanding "D" Company, fell mortally wounded; his subaltern—2nd Lieutenant E. C. Packe—and six men being hit at the same time. Some Fusilier companies on the hill fired a good deal, at long range, on parties of the enemy returning during the afternoon; the Boers replying with shell, "pom-poms," and rifles." On this day the Battalion had Captain W. L. Thurburn killed; Lieutenant R. H. Torkington (slightly), 2nd Lieutenant Packe (severely), and 11 men wounded.⁽¹⁾

There was warm work on the three following days, the Battalion having two men severely wounded: No. 7195 Private R. Green on the 21st, and No. 5711 Private W. Syce on the night of the 22nd.

Orders for a general advance towards Ladysmith were now issued; the Royal and Royal Welsh Fusiliers to act as rear-guard. At daylight on the 23rd, a heavy gun and rifle fire was opened on the enemy; the maxims too were brought into play—Major Cooper and Lieutenant Cole being out with the Battalion maxim. The Boers fought a splendid rear-guard action. Shortly after five in the afternoon, the Battalion was

(1) Nos. 5822 Corporal J. Sullivan, 2910 Lance-Corporal J. Davies, Privates 3467 J. W. Nash, 3839 H. Morgan, 7232 T. Hope, 3446 J. Heymer, 2380 J. Aaron, 6512 C. Backhouse, 5051 C. Farthing, 7501 W. Goddard, and 3415 W. Norris.

ordered to cross the Tugela by a pontoon bridge. The last company coming off outpost did not get across until dark, and took a long time marching in file along the railway, which was blocked by the stretcher parties bearing wounded men. It eventually joined the Battalion about 10 p.m.

"Our Battalion," continues the Diary, "and the 23rd⁽¹⁾ were holding a long rocky ridge (which went by the various names of Onderbrook Hill, Horseshoe Hill, Forward Kopje, and finally 'Horrible Hill'), much exposed to rifle fire from front, left, and left rear. We had one man killed, one officer and 36 men wounded the following day, our first on that hill. . . . We remained on this ridge until the morning of the 28th February, being constantly under fire; except on Sunday, the 25th, when an armistice was arranged from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. to bring in dead and wounded of Hart's Brigade. On the 27th ('Majuba Day') we were much cheered at receipt of copy of telegram from Lord Roberts to General Buller: 'Cronje with whole of followers surrendered unconditionally this morning.' . . . On this day General Barton with the 21st, 89th,⁽²⁾ and Royal Dublin Fusiliers skilfully carried out an attack on our right flank and captured Pieters' and neighbouring hills; almost the last position held by the Boers this side of Ladysmith. He had asked for the 23rd and ourselves to accompany him, but we could not be spared from our hill. The news of his success reached us about 2.30 p.m., when we were ordered to fire briskly for half-an-hour on the trenches in support of Colonel Kitchener's attack. This also seemed to be successful, as, about 5 p.m., we heard that the Boers were retiring. . . . On the morning of the 28th we found that the Boers had evacuated the ridges to our front and left, and received orders to move to right and rejoin General Barton and the other half of the Brigade."

The following letter, referring to the above operations, was received by the G.O.C. 6th Brigade from Major-General Hildyard, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade:—

"The 2nd Royal Fusiliers under Lieutenant-Colonel Donald and the 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers under Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold were attached to my Brigade from 24th to 27th February. Exceptional coolness and gallantry was exhibited by all ranks during a very trying period. They were exposed daily to a close frontal fire from the enemy's trenches, at a range of, in some

(1) 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

(2) 2nd Royal Scots and 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.

cases, 200 yards, and were also subjected to a harassing enfilading fire, both rifle and artillery, and at night to a series of alarms very trying to their *morale*. Their conduct throughout was most gratifying, and was worthy of the high reputation of both regiments. . . . Lieutenant-Colonel Thorold had been placed by me in charge of the left section of the defence, which, after he was wounded, was taken over by Colonel Donald, who conducted it in an efficient manner until the withdrawal.”⁽¹⁾

On the morning of the 28th, the Battalion moved forward and relieved the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on the ground won by Major-General Barton the previous day. During the evening, Lord Dundonald, with some cavalry, got into Ladysmith, finding all clear of the enemy.

The Battalion again moved forward on the 1st March, as right flank guard to brigade advancing to Nelthorpe. At noon, it bivouaced near junction of Davel's Spruit with the Klip river, some two leagues from Ladysmith and right under Umbulwana. On the morning of the 3rd—after a day's rest—the Battalion marched to Sand River (3½ miles beyond Ladysmith) which was reached at 2.30 p.m. The Fusiliers had a tedious march, part of it in file along the railway. They passed right through Ladysmith amidst great enthusiasm, the streets being lined by the worn-out garrison. Sir G. White was in position outside the Town Hall, and was heartily cheered by the Battalion as it passed him.

On March 8th, it was notified that the Fusilier Brigade, the 5th Brigade, and 5th Divisional troops were to form the 10th Division, under Major-General Sir Archibald Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O. From Sand River, the Battalion moved forward, on the 12th, to Modder Spruit, and there remained until the 2nd April, when the Brigade marched back to Surprise Hill, a mile-and-a-half from Ladysmith.

(1) The casualties of the Battalion from 23rd to 27th February, inclusive, were:—*Killed*—Privates 5808 H. Martin, 6861 W. Bullivant, and 3357 J. Attwood. *Wounded*—Private 2969 L. Goldstein, died of his wounds; Colour-Sergeant 3257 W. Hadley; Sergeant 5003 A. Oakford; Corporals 3140 R. Sheppard, 3867 C. Smith, and 4937 A. Sulley; Lance-Corporals 6830 C. Bell, 3434 G. Wareham, 3313 F. Kraseman, 5454 S. Gribben, 5906 W. Rolfe, and 4137 G. Holt; Privates 1298 C. Taylor, 7110 E. Winwright, 2068 W. Eltham, 1412 F. Eingle, 7181 H. Collis, 6137 A. Witherington, 3565 A. Lucas, 4791 W. Sloper, 5911 B. Crispin, 4620 F. Madden, 3901 F. Gollan, 4660 C. Geigling, 6969 N. Hill, 3903 E. McDonald, 1069 A. Seigenberg, 3126 W. Davidson, 9404 A. Sayers, 3756 J. Foyle, 7801 J. Field, 9135 S. Hansen, 3058 A. Cooper, 3341 E. Allen, 4801 E. Peck, 5666 C. Cross, 7085 A. Hodge, 9664 J. Neighbour, 5820 R. Godgeon, 3604 J. Bloomer, 3455 J. Atkinson, 4622 C. Clarke, 945 C. Fowler, 7633 G. Cooper, 3560 G. Greaves, 4942 J. Stevens, 9546 J. Lee, 3252 W. Fisher, 1111 J. Goddman, 4408 G. Blener, 3711 J. Clark, 2753 R. Carter, 3607 W. Grantham, 3031 J. Jacques, 5740 A. Knight, 3562 W. Davis, 3088 A. Payne, 580 G. Clark, 3368 F. Dilkes, and 8110 J. Ashmore.

The 10th Division was now ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to Cape Colony, and, on the 13th April, the Battalion embarked at Durban, with the Scots Fusiliers, on board the s.s. *Bavarian*. Table Bay was reached on the 16th, and, on the 17th, the *Bavarian* went into harbour, alongside the southern arm sheds. The loading of the baggage on trucks was started early next morning, and, towards 11 a.m., the Battalion marched for Green Point Camp; but the men had hardly moved off when orders were given for them to re-embark. As soon as the men were on board, the *Bavarian* steamed out into the Bay, and there remained at anchor until the evening of the 20th, when she returned to dock.

The Scots Fusiliers disembarked and left Cape Town for Kimberley on the afternoon of the 22nd; but there were no trains ready for the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, and it was not until the 24th that they started from Cape Town, arriving at Kimberley late on the 25th. The Battalion moved from Kimberley to Dronfield—seven miles out—where camp was pitched on the 27th. Here Captains T. R. Mallock and J. F. Wolseley⁽¹⁾ joined with a draft of 100 men.

On May 1st, Captain C. C. Carr,⁽²⁾ with 25 picked men from each Battalion of the Fusilier Brigade, left to join Colonel Mahon's Mafeking relief column. That same day, the Battalion commenced its "big trek." Arriving at Windsorton Road at 2.30 p.m. on the 3rd, it marched to the Vaal River, and crossed over by a drift into Windsorton. The 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers was the first British Regiment to cross the Vaal River in this campaign.

Next morning, Generals Hunter and Barton arrived; also the Royal Welsh and Royal Irish Fusiliers, and a battery of "pom-poms." Groot Kop being reported all clear, "C" and "G" Companies of the Battalion were sent to occupy it. The Battalion marched to Cordinia, where it bivouaced at 6.15 p.m.

On the 5th May, the 2nd Royal Fusiliers took part in the "Battle of Rooidam."

Early that morning the Battalion marched to attack the enemy. About 11 o'clock, it advanced in *echelon* to the left and left front; at first in support of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, but subsequently, in

(1 & 2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

prolongation of their line to the left, it worked round the Boers's right flank, ably assisted by yeomanry and two horse-artillery guns.

"Our first gun," says the Diary, "was fired about 11.30, and we also heard a British 'pom-pom' for the first time. The 23rd and ourselves attacked and cleared a ridge about four miles long, well fortified in places; several small kopjies with walls and *schantzes* affording the enemy good cover. Their total force was estimated at 2,200 with one gun, but a good number despatched from Fourteen Streams did not actually take part in the action. The latter and their infantry commando retired early in the day. Their shooting did not appear as accurate as in Natal, but they mostly used heavier bullets, and nearly all wounds were severe. Our men worked splendidly, in spite of want of water, and by 3.30 all was over.

"Our casualties were 2 killed and 14 wounded.⁽¹⁾ Captain N. R. McMahon was badly wounded in the leg.⁽²⁾ The total casualties on our side numbered about 50; Boers, 80 to 100. We buried 15 and took 5 prisoners; also about 20 ponies and a mule-cart with a box of 20 new rifles and 3 boxes of ammunition. The importance of this brilliant little action was very great, as, unless we had given the enemy a good defeat, many more rebels in the west and north-west of the colony would have risen; and, further, we enabled Colonel Mahon's Flying Column to get on to Mafeking without opposition. Our subsequent march to Vryburgh landed us there just in time to prevent the Boers revisiting it, looting and taking prisoners after the Flying Column passed on its way."

On the 7th, the Boers evacuated their trenches along the north bank of the river, and next day the British bivouaced at Fourteen Streams. Here the Battalion was joined by a Volunteer Company from England, consisting of 5 sergeants and 106 rank-and-file; the officers of this company were Captain W. S. Freilberger, 2nd Volunteer Battalion,⁽³⁾ and Lieutenants W. E. Reilly, 3rd Volunteer Battalion,⁽⁴⁾ and A. A. Lyle, 1st Volunteer Battalion.⁽⁵⁾ The company was lettered "K," and inspected by Colonel Donald the day after its arrival—11th May. News from Lord Roberts—at Reit Spruit, thirty miles from Kroonstadt—that the Boers

(1) *Killed*—Privates 2952 G. Allen and 2131 W. McNish. *Wounded*—Privates 2632 J. Cullum and 4226 S. Haysman (died of their wounds); Colour-Sergeant 3257 W. Hadley; Sergeants 3469 F. Sanders and 1309 G. Tandy; Lance-Sergeant 2973 R. Saunders; Privates 1267 W. Blake, 6329 H. Pile, 1696 C. Hall, 1953 C. Martin, 3434 W. Juchau, 1605 P. White, 5557 G. Ryder, and 1410 P. Hoare.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3, 4, & 5) *Vide* Chapter xxxviii.

were "falling back everywhere" was received this day, and, on the 13th, the occupation of Kroonstadt, "without opposition," was announced. Christiana surrendered on the 16th, when a picked company, composed of 25 men from each battalion of the Fusilier Brigade, under command of Captain E. B. North, formally took possession of the place and hoisted the British flag—a small Union Jack "borrowed from our machine gun, and subsequently returned to us by Sir A. Hunter. So we are in possession of the first British flag hoisted in the Transvaal during this war."⁽¹⁾ At Christiana a telegram was received that General Buller had "cleared the Biggarsberg."

The advance continued, and, on the 20th, the Battalion reached Taunga, which was gaily decorated with bunting, &c., in honour of its arrival. Next day, the welcome news that Colonel Mahon had relieved Mafeking was received.

Vryburgh was reached on the 23rd, after a splendid march; "but we had to leave a few behind, sick and with worn-out boots—mostly the latter."⁽²⁾ The 24th, Her Majesty's Birthday, was celebrated by a "Birthday Parade," in which the Fusilier Brigade, the Yeomanry, and Horse Artillery took part, under Major-General Barton. Long marches were made by the Battalion during the next six days, and, on the last day of May, the Battalion arrived at Biesjesvaller, where the General received a telegram to say "Roberts in Johannesburg." On the 2nd June, camp was pitched—for the first time since the Fusiliers left Dronfield—just outside and west of the town of Lichtenburg, when the news of the surrender of Pretoria to Lord Roberts was announced by Colonel Donald to the men, who at once struck up the National Anthem. Captain Carr and the party from Mahon's column rejoined the Battalion at Lichtenburg. The march was continued, and the 14th June saw the Fusiliers at Potchefstroom, "a delightful quiet looking Dutch town," whence they marched to Machapstuit. Here orders were received for the Battalion to be ready to march *en route* for Klerksdorp, with the 75th Field Battery, a section of Bearer Company, and three days' supplies; Colonel Donald to command the force and to be commandant of Klerksdorp. Klerksdorp was entered at noon on the 17th, and forming up in the square in front of the Town Hall, the Battalion presented arms to the British flag, and gave three cheers for the Queen. The following Regimental Order was issued on the 21st June:—

(1 & 2) *Diary of Services of 2nd Royal Fusiliers in South Africa,*

"The following information as to the recent march of the Battalion is published as a matter of interest to all ranks. Between the 1st May and the 17th June, the dates of leaving Dronfield and arriving at Klerksdorp, the Battalion marched 374 miles and proceeded by rail 43 miles. The time occupied in actual marching was 30 days, giving an average of $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles a-day for each marching day."

The Battalion left Klerksdorp for Potchefstroom on the 23rd, and encamped on ground, just beyond the gaol, next day. Colonel Donald was appointed commandant of the place, and Captain and Adjutant H. A. S. Wright station-staff-officer.

After a couple of days' rest, the 2nd Fusiliers were again on the move, and, on the 30th June, they marched through Johannesburg to Elandsfontein; thence by rail to Pretoria, where they arrived on the 1st July, and encamped on the north side of the town. It was expected that Louis Botha would attack Pretoria, so the Battalion, and the Royal Irish Fusiliers were under arms on the 2nd from 5 a.m. to 7 a.m. On July 5th, orders were received for the Battalion to be ready to start, at half-an-hour's notice, to join General Hutton's force at Reitfontein. On arrival at Reitfontein, the Battalion was brigaded with the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the Border Regiment, and the Connaught Rangers, under Brigadier Brooke. Hutton's force—consisting of Brooke's Brigade, 66th Royal Field Artillery, four 5-inch howitzers, and mounted troops, two Horse Artillery batteries and "pom-poms," under Brigadier Mahon—moved off on flying column early on the 6th, and, after a march of about eleven miles, bivouaced at 4 p.m. Next day, Mahon reconnoitred with detachments of mounted infantry; some skirmishing followed, and Hutton had 8 men killed and 32 wounded. There was more or less fighting on the 8th and 9th, and, on the 10th, Hutton was joined by the cavalry division under General French, who assumed command of the force. "C" and "K" Companies of the Battalion, which, under Major Stanton, had escorted a convoy to Springs, rejoined on the 11th.

Orders were now received for Brooke's Brigade to return at once to Pretoria, where it arrived on the evening of the 12th; the 2nd Royal Fusiliers bivouacing south of the town, just under Fort Klappekopf.

The following Brigade Order was published on the 15th July:—
"The Field-Marshal Commanding has directed Colonel Brooke to convey to the Officers Commanding, and the troops under their command, his high appreciation of the manner in which they performed the long and

arduous march on the 12th July from Reitfontein to Pretoria, when their presence was urgently needed. The Field-Marshal has characterised the march as 'a very fine performance.'

On the 16th, the Battalion and Connaught Rangers were attached, as "corps troops," to General Ian Hamilton's force; remaining, however, under command of Colonel Brooke. For the next ten days they were constantly "on trek," and suffered considerable hardships. On the 29th, Hamilton's force was returning to Pretoria, and the 2nd Royal Fusiliers, the Connaught Rangers, and "D" Battery Royal Canadian Artillery, were ordered to hold an important pass, known as Pienaar's Poort, through which the Delagoa Railway runs. Outposts were placed on the ridge in front on both sides of the poort; the Fusiliers on one side, the Connaughts on the other. Here small redoubts were thrown up, and, tents having been sent out from Pretoria, camp was pitched. One side of the poort was dubbed "Fusilier Hill," the other "Connaught Hill," and a small kopjie, in rear of the Fusiliers, "Canada Kopjie."

The Battalion had now a comparatively easy time, and nothing of much importance occurred until the 11th August, when a spark from a fire, where some men were cooking, fired the dry grass. A strong gale was blowing, and before the fire could be extinguished it swept through the officers' tents of "D" and "K" Companies, and destroyed everything in them.

Three days after this mishap, the Battalion was ordered to Elands River, with one company of the Connaughts and two guns of the Canadian Artillery. The distance was only about 9 miles, but the road was very rough, and there were two bad drifts to cross; so though the little force started at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, it did not get in to Elands River until after 10 p.m. The Battalion marched from Elands River to Bronkhorst Spruit on the 16th, and, leaving "E" Company at Schiepoort Bridge—2 miles west of the spruit—bivouaced near the station. Next morning, "A," "B," and "C" Companies, under Major Cooper, marched to Wilge River, there to be stationed. On the 18th, the remainder of the Battalion, except "D" and "K" (Volunteer) Companies, took up a position on a ridge north of the station, which had been entrenched and "sangared" by the Welsh Regiment. Between the 18th August and the 23rd September, the Boers made several attacks; breaking through the railway line near Elands River Station on the 22nd, and greatly damaging the station buildings by shell and "pom-pom" fire. On the 30th, a Boer Commandant, Dirkesen, and a

Field Cornet, accompanied by a British Intelligence Officer, arrived on their way to Komati Poort, whither they were proceeding to verify the report of the complete defeat of the Boers. Dirkeson returned on the 30th, and announced his intention of surrendering. "He came to our Church Parade," says the Diary, "and was much impressed at the service." During the next week, many Boers surrendered; some were sent to Pretoria, others kept back to look after their own stock. On the 29th, Lieutenants Torkington and R. S. May, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 46 men proceeded to Pretoria to join the 13th Battalion Mounted Infantry.

During November and December, the Boers were very active, making repeated attacks on various posts, damaging the railway and bridges, and keeping the British troops constantly on the alert. The Battalion was at this time broken up into detachments, which performed good work against the enemy.

1901. On the 28th January, '01, the Royal Fusiliers were ordered to return by rail to Pretoria, on relief by the Royal Munster Fusiliers. They left Bronkhorst Spruit on the 29th; the Wilge River detachment, under Major Cooper, passing through during the morning. The head-quarters of the Battalion started at 5 p.m., and, passing through Pretoria, halted for the night at Oliphant's Fontein. Continuing their journey, the Fusiliers passed through Elandsfontein—where Major-General Barton had his head-quarters—and Bloemfontein, and, on the 2nd February, they reached Rosmead Junction, where they encamped in a small fort west of the station.

During its service in Cape Colony, the Battalion was broken up into detachments: head-quarters and detachments holding permanent posts on the railway, and elsewhere, being under Colonel Inigo Jones, C.B., commanding the midland district of Cape Colony; while the detachments employed with mobile columns were under Major-General Sir John French, K.C.B., who had control of all effective operations on the south side of the Orange River Colony. Space will not allow of our giving details of the various movements and services of the head-quarters and detachments during the remainder of the war; we therefore propose only to quote some of the principal incidents as set forth in the Diary:—

19th February.—"D" Company, under Capt. J. F. Wolseley, with half "A" Company, under Lieut. Sir F. Waller, *Bt.*, proceeded to

Bethesda Road by train, with Lieut.-Col. Herbert's column.⁽¹⁾ — *March*.—About a month after arrival at Rosmead, Lieut.-Col. Donald took over command of a column operating in the Zuurberg and midland district, taking with him "G" and "H" Companies, under Major C. J. Stanton. Col. Donald having carried out his orders, which were very vague, of clearing the Zuurberg, and having driven Commandant Van Reenan south of the Stormberg Line, followed him as far south as Tarkstaadt. Donald missing him in the mountains of Uithoek, Van Reenan doubled back towards Burghersdorp.⁽²⁾ — *17th March*.—Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Grenadier Guards, took over command of column at Steynsburg, Col. Donald returning to Rosmead to re-assume command of the Battalion. "G" Company, under Capt. Mallock, with the machine-gun detachment and several signallers, remained with Col. Crabbe.⁽³⁾ — *27th March*.—Capt. Henry, Lieut. Rayner, and 2nd Lieut. Chapman, with a detachment of 150 men, made up of "B," "C," and "E" Companies, were sent to garrison Steynsburg, relieving a detachment of the Northamptons. Lieut. Frederick, with 50 men of "E" Company, relieved a detachment of Northamptons at Schoombie. Henry's detachment subsequently moved to Maraisburg, and Frederick's to Henning for blockhouse duty.⁽⁴⁾ — *10th May*.—Mail of 20th April arrived with "honours list": Lieut.-Col. Donald gazetted C.B.; Capt. McMahon a Companion of the D.S.O.; No. 6880 Corp. W. Bell, 5802 Lance-Corp. W. Keefle, and 5708 Private A. Benton awarded Medals for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.⁽⁵⁾ — *20th May*.—Col. Crabbe's column was attacked by 600 Boers under Fouché; the situation being saved by the section of the 85th Field Battery, and the Fusilier machine-gun detachment under Sergt. A. Saw, who was mentioned in despatches for his services on that day. No. 5796 Private A. Martyn was killed, whilst holding the mules in the open, 300 yards from the enemy's position. The officer commanding 2nd Royal Fusiliers received

(1) *Diary of Services of 2nd Royal Fusiliers in South Africa*. Attached to the Diary, from which we quote, is a statement of the services, &c., of the various detachments of the Battalion at this period; and this statement is somewhat at variance with the Diary. Here the detachment referred to above is said to have been formed of "150 men 'A' and 'B' Companies, made up with 'C' Company, under Capt. J. F. Wolseley," and that it joined *Col. Wyndham's* column. No date of its departure from Rosmead is given, but it is stated to have been sent back, after a short trek, to garrison Graaf-Reinet (*vide* p. 260); that it subsequently proceeded "to Tarkstadt, and finally occupied a line of blockhouses extending from Stormberg Junction to Cyphergat in the eastern province of the Colony. . . . This detachment was strengthened in August by 2 officers and 50 non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd Volunteer Service Company" (*vide* p. 262, Note 1).

(2, 3, & 4) *Statement of Services of Detachments in the Colony*.

(5) *Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, &c.

a letter from Lieut.-Col. Crabbe in which he expressed his high appreciation of the services rendered by the Royal Fusiliers's machine-gun detachment in the action at Dwarshoek, on the 20th May.⁽¹⁾ It was magnificently handled, and supported the guns most efficiently, covering them while limbering up. Col. Crabbe further stated that he had forwarded Sergt. Saw's name to head-quarters, and hoped he would get the Medal for Distinguished Conduct. He also highly praised Sergt. Ackin's conduct. — *29th May*.—Capt. Wolseley's detachment passed through Rosmead from Graaf-Reinet on its way to Queenstown.⁽²⁾ — *15th June*.—Major E. H. Cooper was appointed commandant of Riversdale under the Colonial Government. — *22nd July*.—The 2nd Volunteer Service Company, under command of Capt. E. G. Mercer, 1st Vol. Bn., Lieut. B. D. Byfield, 1st Vol. Bn., and Lieut. G. Aylwen, 3rd Vol. Bn., 113 n.c. officers and men joined head-quarters after two months' service at Honing Spruit and Roodeval in the Orange River Colony.⁽³⁾ — *12th August*.—A guard of honour of 5 sergeants and 100 rank-and-file, under Capt. V. Henry, with Lieuts. S. Phillips and E. B. Frederick, left Rosmead for Cape Town to await the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Cornwall and York, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Fusiliers. On the 15th, Lieut.-Col. Donald went to Cape Town to meet His Royal Highness, and, on the 28th, Maj.-Gen. Barton, Colonel of the Regiment, received the following telegram from H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief:—"Have much pleasure in inspecting the Company of your Regiment sent here as Guard of Honour; only regret it is not possible for you to be here. Men looked very smart and in splendid condition.—GEORGE." Gen. Barton replied as follows:—"Am much honoured by gracious message, and will communicate to Battalion Your Royal Highness's expressions of satisfaction at the appearance and condition of the Guard. It will always be remembered with interest that two Battalions of the Regiment⁽⁴⁾ have come under the notice of the Colonel-in-Chief during this historic tour, and it was also noticed with much satisfaction that Your Royal Highness wore the uniform of the Regiment at the first presentation of War Medals in Australia on behalf of the King." — *5th October*.—A convoy of Col. Crabbe's column, under Lieut. M. R. K. Hodgson, Royal

(1) Extract from Army Orders, 28th June, 01.—"The following sergeants have been specially brought to the notice of the General Commanding-in-Chief. . . . ROYAL FUSILIERS: Sergeant A. Saw, at Dwarshoek, Cape Colony, 20th May, 01, for skilful and fearless working of machine gun."

(2) *Vide* p. 259.

(3) *Vide* Chapter xxxviii.

(4) *Vide* p. 239.

Fusiliers, was attacked by Scheepers at Spreeuwfontein, when No. 1732 Private W. R. Holterman, "G" Company, was killed. — *11th October*.— Extract from Battalion Orders:— The O.C. has much pleasure in publishing the following extracts from the *London Gazette*, 8th Feb., '01: The following n.c. officers and men have been brought to my notice for gallant and meritorious services by general officers and officers commanding units. ROYAL FUSILIERS: 771 Sergt. B. King; Privates 5721 A. Mann, 3819 A. Lavers, 3088 A. Cooper, 7284 W. Short, 3804 J. Clare, and 3890 P. Hackett.⁽¹⁾ Despatch from Lord Roberts, London, 4th Sept., '01. *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., '01. I have further to bring to your notice the names of the following regimental officers, n.c. officers and men of the Regulars, who, with their various units, have rendered special meritorious service. ROYAL FUSILIERS: Majors E. J. Cooper, C. J. Stanton, and C. F. Heyworth-Savage; Captains G. C. R. Lascelles, T. R. Mallock, V. Henry, B. G. Price, G. C. R. Overton, and A. C. Annesley; Lieutenants J. C. Hartley and J. G. Sewell⁽²⁾; Sergt.-Major H. T. Metcalfe; Colour-Sergeants 3506 E. J. Berryman, 2372 C. Gorringer, 3257 W. Hadley, and 1309 G. J. Tandy⁽³⁾; Sergeant 5469 F. E. Saunders⁽⁴⁾; Lance-Sergeant 5573 A. E. Smith⁽⁵⁾; Corporals 5782 W. W. Miller and 3867 C. Smith⁽⁶⁾; Lance-Corporals 7325 J. Wardrop⁽⁷⁾ and 1259 C. Bryant (Militia Reserve); Privates 7195 A. Damms,⁽⁸⁾ 6889 H. N. Everson, 3363 R. Spires, and 3030 R. Finel. — *13th October*.— "The following 'Honours Gazette,' dated London, 27th Sept., '01, is published for information. ROYAL FUSILIERS—To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order: Major E. H. Cooper; Captains T. R. Mallock and B. G. Price. To be Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel: Majors C. T. Heyworth-Savage and W. B. Hickie. To be Brevet-Major: Capt. C. C. Carr." — *2nd November*.—Major C. T. Shipley joined the Battalion and relieved Capt. V. Henry, who proceeded to the Transvaal for duty with Mounted Infantry. — *27th December*.—"A" Company, under Major C. J. Stanton, took over line of blockhouses from Sherborne to Rosmead. — *30th December*.—Major R. J. Pinney joined the Battalion *vice* Major E. J. Cooper promoted lieut.-colonel and appointed to command the 1st Battalion.

January.—Lieut. Sir Francis Waller, *Bt.*, was severely wounded 1902. during a successful attack made by Capt. Wolseley on some wandering

(1) *Vide* p. 247.

(2) *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, & 8) *Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the Victoria Cross, Legion of Honour, &c.

Boers who had concealed themselves near the blockhouse line. — *11th February*.—Lieut.-Col. Donald received orders to assume command of the blockhouse line from Bamboo Bridge to Thebus, and to collect his Battalion. Head-quarters, after a year's stay at Rosmead, moved to Steynsburg at six hours' notice to relieve the 1st Coldstream Guards. Head-quarters immediately occupied blockhouses, with reduced garrisons, while the various detachments were assembling.⁽¹⁾ — *17th February*.—Lord Kitchener promoted Private 7285 W. Lewis to the rank of corporal for gallant conduct in the capture of some armed Boers in the Ermelo district, on 29th Dec., '00. — *21st March*.—"G" Company, under Lieut. M. R. K. Hodgson, returned to head-quarters, after more than a year's hard "trekking."⁽²⁾ — *1st April, '02*.—The 3rd Volunteer Service Company, under Lieut. R. W. Ironsides, 2nd Volunteer Battalion, arrived from England and was sent from Kroomhoogte to reinforce Capt. Mercer's Company. This draft only mustered 1 officer and 31 men. — *28th April*.—The Battalion concentrated at Steynsburg, on relief by 3rd Grenadiers, and proceeded by train to Cape Town, for embarkation to Port Nolloth, to join the Namaqualand Field Force. — *1st May*.—Battalion embarked on s.s. *Lake Erie*, leaving 50 n.c. officers and men to reinforce the 20th Mounted Infantry, which really belonged to the 4th Battalion. — *3rd May*.—Disembarked at Port Nolloth, and proceeded by tramway to Skeinkopf. The Boers had already retired, and next day the Battalion marched—one company at a time, there not being sufficient water to allow any number of troops moving *en masse*—to O'okeip. — *6th May*.—No. 15 Armoured Train was derailed near Daaspoort, on the Pretoria-Pietersburg line, and 5 of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers were killed and 9 injured.⁽³⁾ The O.C. 2nd

(1) After a month's work, the Battalion was finally re-sorted and arranged in the original companies, as follows:—*Cyphergat to Stormberg*—"A" and "D" Companies and half "M" (Volunteer) Company, Capt. Wolseley. *Bamboo Bridge to Henning*—"B" and "E" Companies, Major C. T. Shipley. *Henning to Kroomhoogte*—"C" and half "M" Company, Major C. J. Stanton. *Kroomhoogte to Steynsburg*—"H" Company, Capt. G. C. R. Overton. *Steynsburg to Thebus*—"F" and "G" Companies, Lieut. E. B. Frederick. Head-quarters and the Drums remained at Steynsburg, which was also the head-quarters of two companies.

(2) "G" Company, with the machine-gun detachment, and signallers were left with Col. Crabbe's column (*vide* p. 259), under Capt. Mallock. On the 1st May, '01, Mallock went to Norval's Pont as station-staff-officer. Lieut. (afterwards Capt.) L. W. Le M. Carey then assumed command, until October, when Lieut. Hodgson succeeded him. This detachment covered 4,591 miles in 394 days, averaging 11½ miles a day; or, deducting non-marching days, about 21 miles a-day. Sergt. Saw had charge of the machine-gun, and Sergt. Ackin of the signallers (*vide* p. 260, Note 1).

(3) *Killed*.—Sergt. 4709 R. Morley; Privates 9675 J. Cooper, 2877 E. Kebbell, 8452 R. Crimmins, and 1432 A. Howard. *Injured*.—Privates 3008 W. Harvey, 8499 A. Shears, 2497 S. Gee, 8448 W. Long, 2216 J. Donoghue, 3869 H. Jameson, 3736 H. Spencer, 998 F. Waite, and 5419 C. Bunker.

Battalion received the following telegram from Major-Gen. Barton, Colonel of the Regiment :—"Deeply regret serious loss owing to armoured train leaving rails at curve near here. I understand names of killed have been sent to you. I have seen 9 injured men in No. 2 General Hospital. Rayner⁽¹⁾ and men not injured are in barracks here. — *12th May*. —Head-quarters of Battalion moved to O'okeip, where Lient.-Col. Donald assumed command. — *20th May*.—Battalion returned to Port Nolloth. — *23rd May*.—"B," "E," "F," and "H" Companies, under Major R. J. Pinney, disembarked at Lambert's Bay, under orders for the blockhouse line between Clanwilliam and Calvinia. — *25th May*.—Head-quarters of remaining companies disembarked at Cape Town and proceeded, under Major C. J. Stanton, to Victoria Road West. — *28th May*.—"A" and "D" Companies, under Capt. G. S. Guyon, marched to Willesden to join Col. Capper's column, but returned in consequence of Peace being proclaimed. — *31st May*.—Peace signed. — *3rd June*.—"C" and "G" Companies sent to occupy blockhouses from Victoria West to Beaufort West, as care-takers, leaving only head-quarters at Victoria West. — *1st July*.—Battalion moved to Worcester. — *6th August*. — Battalion moved to Wynborg. — *2nd September*.—Lieut.-Col. Donald, C.B., handed over command of 2nd Royal Fusiliers to Major R. J. Pinney, on completion of his period of command. All ranks paraded, and, headed by the band, played him out of barracks. Col. Donald having commanded the Battalion throughout the war, it was hoped that an extension would be granted so that he might take the Battalion home, but to the regret of all ranks this privilege was denied him. — *4th September*. — Battalion proceeded to Cape Town—right-half to Main Barracks, left-half to Green Point—to take over duties at the Base, in relief of the 1st Coldstreams. — *29th September*.—Battalion paraded, under Major Pinney, for embarkation on board s.s. *Salamis* for passage to England. The marching-out strength was 17 officers⁽²⁾ and 342 of other ranks; 11 men being left in hospital, and 50 men, under Lieut. S. Gubbins, for embarkation for India. These 50 men were all under three years' service, and came from the 20th Mounted Infantry.

(1) Lieut. W. B. F. Rayner. *Vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

(2) The following officers embarked with the Battalion for home :—Majors R. J. Pinney (commanding), C. T. Shipley, and W. B. Hickie (Lt.-Lieut.-Col.); Captains B. G. Price, D.S.O. (Adjutant) and L. F. Ashburner, D.S.O.; Lieutenants F. Moore, E. B. Frederick, M. R. K. Hodgson, W. P. H. Hill, G. D. A. Elliott-Cooper, P. Chapman, and C. Saunderson; 2nd Lieutenants J. S. C. Pitt, G. V. Hawtrey, K. A. F. S. Douglas-Hamilton, and H. S. L. Wolley; Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. E. L. Bell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald was succeeded in command of the Battalion by Major G. C. Herbert, whose commission as lieutenant-colonel bears date of the 3rd September, 1902.

The 2nd Royal Fusiliers arrived in England on the 22nd October, and at once entrained for Aldershot. On the 24th, the Colours were escorted from the Guildhall to Aldershot.

1903. In May, '03, Major Pinney, who brought the Battalion home, was promoted to lieutenant-colonel to command the 4th Battalion. Since its arrival at Aldershot, the Battalion has won the following shooting trophies :—"Evelyn Wood Challenge Cup," fired for at Bisley, and won by a team of "F" Company, under Lieutenant Sir F. E. Waller, *Bt.*, against upwards of sixty other teams. "Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Cup," won by "F" Company at 1st Army Corps Rifle Meeting, against fifty-five teams. The Battalion has also been very successful in the Football field, winning the "Aldershot and District Association Cup," and the "Aldershot and District Six-a-Side Football Tournament Bowl."



PLATE XV.

PLATE XV.—1846-1903.

(OFFICERS' UNDRRESS.)

FROCK-COAT, 1846 :—From plate in Colonel Waller's series, and *Dress Regulations*, 1st April, 1846. According to these Regulations, Fusilier Officers (except in the 87th) did not wear the Regimental number on their forage caps. Field and Mounted Officers wore slings (instead of a sliding-frog) on the waist-belt, and Field-Officers were distinguished by rank badges on their shoulder-straps.

FROCK-COAT, 1865 :—From photographs, &c., of that period. This coat was introduced in 1856, and continued to be worn until 1867. Field-Officers wore their rank badges on the collar.

PATROL-JACKET, 1897 :—The braided patrol was substituted for the frock-coat in 1867; Field-Officers alone being distinguished by rank badges. A cap similar to that worn by Officers in 1865 was in vogue in 1880, when the pattern shown in sketch was introduced. The badges on shoulder-straps for all ranks were introduced about the same time.

FROCK-COAT, 1903 :—According to Regulations obtaining in 1903; a Second-Lieutenant wearing 1 Star on shoulder-straps, a Lieutenant 2, and a Captain 3.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Millitia Battalions Royal Fusiliers—Volunteer and Cadet Battalions Royal Fusiliers.

5TH (MILITIA) BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (ROYAL WESTMINSTER MILITIA).

UNFORTUNATELY, we have been unable to obtain the records of this Battalion, consequently our notice of it can only be brief and limited. The Royal Westminster Militia was, we believe, raised between the years 1763 and 1783, and was embodied during the wars of the French Revolution. From 1815⁽¹⁾ to 1852, the Militia force was in abeyance, the permanent Regimental Staffs alone being maintained. In 1833, it was considered desirable to “determine finally and permanently” the precedence of the Militia regiments of Great Britain, and “a circular (dated 30th April, ’33) was issued by Lord Melbourne to the Lord Lieutenants in England, Wales, and Scotland, announcing the result of ‘a drawing of lots in the presence of His Majesty, William IV., several lord lieutenants of counties and colonels of Militia regiments.’”⁽²⁾ By this ballot the “Royal Westminster, Middlesex”—as the Regiment was styled in the Army List of that period—obtained rank as the 55th Regiment of Militia.

From 1815 to 1849, the head-quarters of the Permanent Staff Royal Westminster Militia were located at Brentford, but in 1850 they were moved to Hammersmith. In 1854, war having been declared with Russia, a number of Militia regiments were embodied; amongst others the “3rd or Royal Westminster, Middlesex (Light Infantry),”⁽³⁾ under Colonel H.

(1) In 1815, James Clitherow was colonel of the Royal Westminster; R. Chetham, paymaster; Captain Davis, adjutant; Lieutenant Smith, quartermaster; J. M. Church, surgeon.

(2) *Rank and Badges in H.M.'s Army and Navy*, by Ottley Lane Perry, 2nd Volunteer Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment.

(3) The Regiment is first styled Light Infantry in the Army List for 1854.

C. C. *Viscount* Chelsea, and Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Cannon⁽¹⁾—head-quarters being at Turnham Green. During the Crimean War, the Regiment volunteered for service abroad, and was sent to the Mediterranean; for this service it received the Royal Authority to bear the “honour” *Mediterranean* on its Colours. At the termination of hostilities with Russia, the Royal Westminster returned home and was disembodied.

When, in 1873, the Militia and Volunteer Infantry were first associated with the Line, the Royal Westminster was placed in the 52nd Sub-District, and affiliated to the 2nd and 4th Battalions 60th King's Royal Rifles; the Brigade Depôt being at Winchester. On the introduction of the Territorial System in 1881, the Royal Westminster Light Infantry was constituted the 3rd (Militia) Battalion, Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), and adopted the Fusilier uniform.⁽²⁾ The Battalion was then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis Hough; Colonel John J. Glossop, late lieutenant-colonel-commandant, being its honorary-colonel. Additional Line Battalions being raised for the Royal Fusiliers, the Battalion was re-numbered the 4th and subsequently the 5th.⁽³⁾

In consequence of the large number of troops required for service against the Transvaal and Orange Free State Boers, the 5th Royal Fusiliers were embodied at Dover from the 18th December, 1899, to the 16th October, 1900, when they were disembodied. Having volunteered for service abroad, the Battalion was again embodied on the 6th May, 1901, and proceeded to South Africa, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Weatherall. On its return to England, at the termination of the war, it was disembodied on 26th July, 1902.⁽⁴⁾

6TH (MILITIA) BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (ROYAL LONDON MILITIA).

The City of London has always possessed Forces for its defence; and in the earliest records of its history we meet with references to the

(1) *Viscount* Chelsea's commission as colonel is dated 6th December, 1841; he was succeeded, in 1865, by *Earl* Cadozan. Lieutenant-Colonel Cannon, whose commission is dated 6th May, 1853, was succeeded, on the 20th December, 1854, by Major John J. Glossop, afterwards lieutenant-colonel-commandant, and subsequently honorary-colonel of the Battalion.

(2) *Vide* p. 212.

(3) *Vide* p.p. 237 and 242.

(4) Lieutenant-Colonel Henry B. Weatherall was created a C.B. The following officers of the Battalion are credited with “war services” in South Africa:—Major Harold W. Compton (1899-1900. Severely wounded; despatches, *London Gazette*, 7th May, 1901); Captain E. B. Norton (1899-1901); Captain A. F. Penny (1899-1901); Lieutenant W. H. Machin (1899-1900. Employed with Mounted Infantry); Lieutenant W. R. Warren (1899-1901); Lieutenant L. M. Smith (1899-1901); Lieutenant C. O. Lambert (1899-1901).

organisation, the valour, and the loyalty of the Armed Forces raised and maintained by the City of London for the defence of the Kingdom in general, or especially for service in London.

The first indication of a regulated system of Military Service is met 500. about the 6th Century, when the Saxon Kings instituted a method of raising and training troops by requesting each district to furnish a certain number of men, officered by their natural chiefs.

King Alfred much improved the system, and it appears that assisted 886. by the troops sent by the City of London, he attacked and defeated the Danes.

King Athelstan, by the bravery of the Londoners, gained a complete 938. victory over Constantine, King of Scotland. They were then reputed the bravest and best troops in the army, and were commanded by their General Turketul.

William the Conqueror established a firmer connection between his 1066. subjects and himself by instituting a MILITIA LAW, by which every Londoner had to supply horses and men for his defence, according to his holding.

This Military Tenure Law was further amended and improved by his successors, and in the time of Henry III. is found an order to the Mayor to have always a select body of armed and disciplined men for the defence of the City; and, accordingly, a considerable number were appointed in arms to attend the tolling of St. Paul's Bell, when they were immediately to shut up their shops and appear at the muster.

The forces of the City of London were frequently employed during 1321. the many insurrections and the Wars of the Barons, and, in 1321, when the suburbs of London were held by hostile forces of the Barons, the Mayor, to prevent any danger accruing to the City, appointed a Guard of a thousand citizens, completely armed, to be posted at the gates and other places from 4 in the morning to 6 in the evening, after which they were relieved by a like number of men who were under command of two aldermen and other officers.

When, soon after the accession of Richard II., the rebellion under Wat Tyler broke out and placed the King in the direst danger, the brave Sir William Walworth, Mayor, and Sir John Philpot, Alderman, raised a force of 1,000 men in the City, and, committing them to the conduct of Sir Robert Knowles, sent them to the King's assistance. The rebels, 30,000 in number, were so panic-stricken that they laid down their arms on the approach of the City Army.

The dagger in the City Shield is supposed to date from this memorable insurrection, when the City Forces were instrumental in suppressing the same.

1539. Henry VIII., after having openly broken with Rome, began to fear both German and French interference, and to provide against such contingency, he issued Commissions to the several Counties and Cities in England and Wales to muster all male subjects from the ages of 16 to 60 ; one of these Commissions being directed to Sir William Forman, Mayor of London, who immediately caused a general muster of the Citizens to be held at Mile End.

This muster consisted of 3 Regiments of 5,000 men each, inclusive of Pioneers and Train, and marched through the City of Westminster, where they were reviewed by the King and Queen in great state, returning by the Holborn Road.⁽¹⁾

1545. In the month of August of that year, the City of London, at its own expense, raised and completely equipped 2 Regiments of Foot, consisting of 1,000 men, as a reinforcement of the Army in France.

1548. 300 Light Horsemen were raised to reinforce the King's Army in Scotland.

1553. On the 25th of January, the Lord Mayor received advice from the Lord Chamberlain of a dangerous insurrection in the County of Kent, under Sir Thomas Wyatt, and was therefore strictly enjoined to place the City in a state of defence, which order the Lord Mayor complied with by placing strong guards at all the City gates.

On the 27th of the same month, the Lord Treasurer came to the Guildhall to solicit in Queen Mary's name a supply of 500 men to march against Wyatt, which were raised with such expedition that the next day, under the conduct of Alexander Brett, an experienced officer, they were sent by water to Gravesend, where they joined the Duke of Norfolk, who thereupon began his march to Rochester to dislodge Wyatt therefrom.

On reaching the City, he dispatched Norry, King at Arms, with an offer of general pardon to Wyatt and his men upon their submission, which being rejected he advanced to attack the Bridge, but here the Londoners suddenly mutinied and joined Wyatt's Forces, compelling the Duke of Norfolk to retire in the greatest confusion, losing all his ordnance and ammunition.

(1) *Hollingshed's Chronicles*, 1545.

Wyat after that marched on London, where he was at last defeated, and with him ended the insurrection.

Queen Elizabeth was the first English Sovereign who introduced Regulations for the mustering and raising a regular City Militia.

On the 2nd of July of that year, the 12 principal Corporations of 1559. London sent out 12 Companies, consisting of 1,400 men, to be mustered in Greenwich Park before the Queen.

At that time the men were raised irrespective of the different wards, but Queen Elizabeth, by command to the Lord Mayor, caused a considerable number of the strongest and most robust young men in the City to be selected from among the Citizens, in order to be instructed in Military Arts; the Mayor, in obedience to the Royal Order, summoned the Masters and Assistants of the several Companies to meet in their respective Halls for choosing a certain number of such young men out of their Companies.

Accordingly they met on the 25th and 26th March, and chose 3,000 of the most active young citizens. Part of them were appointed Musketeers, the rest Pikemen.

Elizabeth being apprehensive of an invasion from Spain in 1585, 1585. took all possible precautions, and at Her Command the Corporations of the City sent a body of 5,000 men at their own expense, who assembled on Blackheath, encamping there for a week, during which time they were often reviewed by the Queen.

Soon after this, the City Companies furnished a considerable body of men, all dressed in red, for the assistance of the Dutch against the Spaniards.

At this time, the Country being threatened by the Spanish Armada, 1587. the Queen addressed a letter to the Lord Mayor desiring that "there be forthwith put in readiness to serve for defence of Our Own Person, upon such occasions as may fall out, the number of 10,000 able men, furnished with armour and weapons convenient; of which number, our meaning is, that 6,000 be enrolled under Captaynes and Ensignes, and to be trained at tymes convenient, accordinge to suche further direction as you shall receive from Our Privye Councille."

Queen Elizabeth's letter was followed by one from the Privy Council to the Lord Mayor, requesting the City authorities to confer with Sir Francis Knowles, Treasurer of H.M.'s Household, and Sir John Norris, and "appointe convenient tyme for the better traininge of the said 6,000,

and for the better ordering and sorting them with armour and weapons, and reducing the same under Captaynes and Ensignes." The Privy Council also directed that "the other 4,000 men also have their several armour and weapons appointed unto them," and be held in readiness to serve in case of necessity.

These letters being read in the Common Council, it was unanimously resolved to grant Her Majesty the desired number of men, which were to be raised in the several Wards of the City by the Aldermen and Common Councilmen thereof respectively.

1602. In that year, the City of London fitted out 500 men of the Trained Bands, and sent them to Ireland.

1614. King James I. in that year ordered a general muster of all the Militia of the Kingdom, both horse and foot, on which occasion the City of London paraded 6,000 men completely armed, who performed their various exercises with admirable precision.

1631. In a general order for musters of arms, it was directed that the officers on Sundays after service, and on holidays, constantly exercised the men, and that the same men be constantly sent for that purpose, so that they may be made perfect in discipline.

1638. An order was issued by the Council, commanding that part of the Trained Bands be made perfect in discipline, and that "the greatest care be taken that low and indigent tradesmen do not impose themselves as officers, but that they be chosen from the most eminent and from those who are capable to command and are expert in arms."

1640. During the War of Charles I. with Scotland, the City sent 1,200 men of the Trained Bands, who were sent to the seat of war with the remainder of Militia embodied for that purpose.

During the Civil Wars following, the City Militia came out most prominently, and the numerous riots and disturbances which led at last to a final rupture between King and Parliament made it often necessary to employ the City Militia.

The King was obliged, for his own security, to command a party of the Trained Bands to do duty at Whitehall.

1642. On the 22nd January, the House of Commons appointed to sit in Grocers' Hall, directed the Court of Common Council to choose Commanders for the Militia, and directed them to appoint Sergt.-Major General Skippon to one of the commands of the Militia of the City. On the 19th March, the Trained Bands were increased to 40 Companies

of 200 each, or 8,000 men. These additional Companies were probably organised into the six regiments known afterwards as the Auxiliaries.

The King, having at last finally broken with Parliament, issued commissions to the counties for raising a general Militia, one of which was sent to the Lord Mayor of London, but the Commons at once forestalled this by committing the Lord Mayor who had proclaimed the King's Commission of Array, to the Tower, and by raising all the Militia of the trusted counties for their own defence.

On the 17th May, the Earl of Holland and Lord Kimbolton attended the Court of Common Council, having been directed by the House of Lords to thank the Militia Committee, Colonels, Captains, and other officers for their care and pains in keeping up the City Forces so efficiently. On the 18th October, the Militia Committee reported that they were informed Prince Rupert would soon be close to London, and enquired what forces they could issue out of the City to check his advance. They thought 12 Companies of the Trained Bands might be sent to join the forces of the adjacent counties to repel the adverse party.

The Earl of Essex was then appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Parliamentary Army, with his head-quarters at St. Albans, where he had about 15,000 men, including the City Regiments who had received some time since the epithet of "Roundheads" from the Cavaliers.

The London Militia played a prominent part in the struggle between Charles I. and the Parliament, and in no small measure contributed to the downfall of the King. They fought at Edgehill (23rd October, 1642), where Hollis's and Lord Brooke's Regiments especially distinguished themselves; they withstood the shock of the fiery Rupert's cavaliers at Newbury (20th September, 1643), and with loud shouts of "Hurrah for London Town!" repelled every attempt to break their serried ranks until Rupert was compelled to retire with severe loss.⁽¹⁾ Sir Lewis Pennington, Lord Mayor of London, and Colonel of one of the City Militia Regiments, was made Lieutenant of the Tower, by order of the House of Commons, as a reward for his gallantry in this engagement. 1642-44.

At the second battle of Newbury (27th October, 1644), the City Militia, represented by 4 Regiments, numbering 4,200 men, again distinguished themselves. They were aided by the Tower Hamlets, Westminster, and Southwark Regiments, under Sir William Waller.

(1) Rupert with his cavalry having routed the cavalry of Essex's Army, returned and attacked the Infantry, which was solely composed of the five Regiments of the London Trained Bands and Auxiliaries. The engagement lasted from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m.

1646. By an Ordinance, dated 2nd May, 1646, of the Parliament, the City and suburbs of London were fortified, and the City of London Militia was to be able to march to any part of the Kingdom.

1660. Passing on to the Restoration, we find the City Militia most instrumental in bringing back Charles II., and re-establishing the Monarchy; the officers of the City Regiments declaring, through Alderman Robinson, their resolve to adhere to their Major-General Monk and the Royal cause.

1691. The Common Council offered the services of the City Trained Bands (9,000 men) and 4 Regiments of Auxiliaries to King William III. to prosecute his War with the Irish and French, which he graciously accepted.

1745. During the Invasion of England of the Pretender's Force, the City Militia was guarding all the approaches to the City, to prevent a surprise. But from descriptions it appears that the Militia was at this time in a most deplorable condition as regards efficiency. The City Regiments mustered only once in three years, and in fact the muster consisted only in a parade during which the muskets were stamped with the year of muster by an official. It is recorded that even paupers from the workhouse received permission to go out on these days of muster, to perform the temporary duty of Trained Bandsmen.

1793-94. When the War with France broke out, the insufficiency of the force became so apparent that a new system was resorted to, and in the year 1794 a Special Act of Parliament, 34 George III., cap. 81, was passed for raising 1,200 men, to be formed into two Regiments of Militia, each of 8 Companies besides a Grenadier and Light Infantry Company of 60 private men to a Company, for the defence of the City, to be trained and exercised under the superintendence of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy.

1795. This Act having been found inconvenient, another Act was passed, 35 George III., cap. 27, by which it was enacted that the 1,200 men of the two regiments of Militia to be raised by virtue of the Act of last Session be formed into two Regiments, distinguished by the names of the East and West Regiment.

By an express enactment it was also declared that the said Militia should possess and enjoy all and singular rights and privileges which were possessed and enjoyed by the Ancient Trained Bands of the City of London.

1820. By an Act of this year, 1 George IV., cap. 100, the Acts 36 and 39, George III., were repealed and provisions were made by which the

Regiments previously known as the East and West Regiments, were united into one Regiment composed of 600 men, consisting of eight Companies, besides a Grenadier and Light Infantry Company; the Field Officers to be 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, and 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant and 1 Ensign to each Company except the Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies, which were to have two Lieutenants. This Regiment then became designated THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.

Power was given to the Commissioners to build head-quarters and defray the expense out of the Trophy Tax.

The Militia raised under this Act was to enjoy the same rights and privileges which were possessed and enjoyed by the Ancient Trained Bands. This Act is in force at the present day, its special enactments being retained and made applicable for the Royal London Militia by Sec. 50, Militia Act, 1882.

At the Ballot for precedence in 1833, the Royal London was 1833. numbered the 106th Regiment of Militia.

The present head-quarters, Finsbury Barracks, were built, and are the private property of the Lieutenancy of the City of London, who out of the Trophy Tax maintain and keep it in repair.

From this period the Regiment has been annually trained, and has always received the commendations and praise of the General Officers as being a very efficient regiment.

In 1873, the Royal London Militia was placed in the 51st Sub- 1873. District, and associated with the 1st and 3rd Battalions 60th King's Royal Rifles.

In this year, when the Territorial System came into force, the Royal 1881. London Militia was made the 4th Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

On the increase of the line battalions by two additional battalions, 1898. the 4th Battalion became known as the 6th Battalion Royal Fusiliers. This Battalion, being the old and original Trained Bands of London, enjoys many rights and privileges at the present day, one being the right to march through the City of London with Colours flying, bands playing, and bayonets fixed, which is refused to regiments not having this privilege.

During the war in South Africa, the 6th Battalion Royal Fusiliers was embodied, from 1st May to 18th October, 1900, under Colonel H. N. Good and Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Helpman.

1902. The Battalion took part in the Royal Review held at Aldershot in June, when H.M. the Queen reviewed a very considerable number of militia. On this occasion, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment of Royal Fusiliers, graciously led the Regiment in the march past.

7TH (MILITIA) BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (ROYAL SOUTH MIDDLESEX MILITIA).

This Battalion was raised in 1853, and styled the 4th Roy^l South Middlesex Militia. Its head-quarters were established at Hounslow, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Bagot, J.P., late 60th Rifles, was appointed lieutenant-colonel-commandant by commission dated 3rd May, '53. The senior major was an old Peninsula and Waterloo officer, Major Charles Tyndale, late 51st Light Infantry; the junior major was John Scriven, late captain 51st, and the adjutant, James Prosser, was an ex-Grenadier Guardsman. All the captains (ten) appointed to the Regiment had previously held commissions in the Regular Army.

On the outbreak of the Crimean War, the South Middlesex was embodied, and in September, 1854, it was under orders for Portsmouth; its strength at the time being 25 officers, 27 non-commissioned officers, 9 drummers, and 386 rank-and-file. In 1855, the South Middlesex was numbered the 128th Regiment of Militia.

At the termination of the war, the Regiment—then commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel John Scriven—was disembodied.

In 1873, the South Middlesex was affiliated to the 2nd and 4th Battalions 60th King's Royal Rifles, and, on the introduction of Territorial System in 1881, it was constituted the 5th (Militia) Battalion Royal Fusiliers.⁽¹⁾ When the additional line battalions were raised, the South Middlesex was numbered the 6th and subsequently the 7th Battalion Royal Fusiliers.⁽²⁾

During the Boer War, the Battalion was embodied from the 14th May to the 15th October, 1900, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary-Colonel G. Dibley.

(1) *Vide* p. 212.

(2) *Vide* p.p. 237 and 242.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS ROYAL FUSILIERS.

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (*late 10TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS*).

The birthplace of the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers was the "Working Men's College," where the first company was raised under Captain John Martineau, and styled the "19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers." Two more companies were formed by Captains John Roebuck and Furnival,⁽¹⁾ and the three were then embodied into one corps, under Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C.—the well-known author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays"—who was appointed captain-commandant.

The authorities of the Working Men's College considering that the studies and military duties attaching to the newly-raised corps did not quite harmonise, the head-quarters were moved to Queen Square, and a fourth company was raised outside the College. Later on six more companies came into existence,⁽²⁾ and, in 1860, Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, late of the Coldstream Guards, was appointed to command the Battalion, with Thomas Hughes as his major. In March, 1864, Colonel Bathurst resigned and was succeeded by Major Hughes, who held command of the 19th Middlesex until the spring of 1869. On Colonel Hughes resigning command, he was appointed honorary-colonel of the Corps. "Tom Brown's boys rallied round their learned Counsel, and few gifts did he treasure more than the album with which they presented him, containing photographs of the members."⁽³⁾

When first raised the uniform of the Battalion was *grey* with *scarlet* facings, but in 1878 *scarlet* faced with *dark blue* was adopted. The head-quarters were moved from Queen Square to the Appollicon Hall, St. Martin's Lane, in 1863, and here the "Tom Brown Club" was formed, and proved a great attraction to the members of the Corps. In 1871, head-quarters were shifted to 33, Fitzroy Square. A few years later, the Corps was numbered the 10th Middlesex, and on the introduction of the Territorial System, in 1881, it was constituted the 1st Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers, and adopted the Fusilier uniform.

(1) Dr. Frederick Furnival.

(2) The 5th at Price's Belmont Works, under Lient. Woodham; 6th in St. Luke's, Westminster, under Capt. H. H. Williams (afterwards colonel of the 39th Finsbury Rifles); 7th in St. Ann's, Westminster; 8th at Paddington, under Capt. Robins; 9th at St. John's Institute, Cleveland Street, under Capt. Shoen, and 10th at Paddington.

(3) *Vide* account of the 1st Vol. Bn. Royal Fusiliers in *The Regiment* for 13th February, 1897.

The late General Sir Daniel Lysons was the honorary-colonel, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Blackburn Tew (late 68th and 15th Foot) held command. Colonel Tew was succeeded by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Clark in 1883, and, in 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Bolton, V.D., assumed command. On the death of Sir Daniel Lysons in 1898, Major-General Trotter was appointed honorary-colonel.⁽¹⁾

During the Boer War, the Battalion furnished contingents to the active service companies which joined the 2nd Battalion in South Africa,⁽²⁾ and the following officers held honorary rank in the Army:—Captains H. G. McK. Rew, E. G. Mercer (honorary-captains), A. A. Lyle, and B. D. Byfield (honorary-lieutenants).

2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (*late 23RD MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS*).

The first move towards the formation of the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers appears to have been the issuing of the following notice to the public in the summer of 1860:—

“Royal National Rifles.

“Patrons : Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, G.C.B., M.P., and Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P.

“This Brigade for the Defence of the Metropolis is formed of Artisans and other respectable persons, whom it is prepared to supply with the Uniform, by establishing a Benevolent Fund from Subscriptions of the Patriotic Public. Subscription list of two shillings and upwards.

“JOHN R. L. WALMSLEY, Vice-President.

“5, Victoria Street, Westminster Abbey.”

The first pecuniary response to this appeal appears to have been forthcoming on the 6th of August of the same year, but although a large number of meetings were held in the interval, it was not until the following December that steps were taken to formally enrol the Corps. The formal acceptance of its services on behalf of Her Majesty was announced in January, 1861, Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel-Commanding. The Corps was then known

(1) Major-Gen. Sir Henry Trotter, G.C.V.O.

(2) *Ibid* p.p. 254 and 260.

as the 46th Middlesex, having its head-quarters at first at 5, Victoria Street, but removing in June, 1861, to 31, Great Smith Street, Westminster.

At the commencement of its existence, the Corps consisted of eight companies, four of these, known as the Westminster Companies, being mainly recruited from Westminster and Pimlico, and the other four companies from the City of London; whence the title of "The London and Westminster Rifle Volunteers," by which the Corps was known for a number of years. On the 2nd of November, 1864, however, the establishment of the Corps was reduced to six companies.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Shelley retained the command of the Corps until the time of his death, which took place in January, 1866, when Major *Lord* Stratheden and Campbell took it over until the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Frind Burlton Bennett, who had been formerly an officer in the Regular Army, on the 19th of February, 1873. Lieutenant-Colonel Bennett, however, did not remain at the head of the Battalion quite two years, resigning on the 11th of November, 1874, and Major *Lord* Stratheden and Campbell again assumed the command, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on May 9th of the following year. In August, 1876, *Lord* Stratheden and Campbell in his turn resigned, on being appointed to the honorary-colonelcy of the 40th, now 22nd Middlesex (Central London Rangers), and Major Robert W. Routledge succeeded to the command, being promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel on the 13th September, 1876.

On the 3rd July, 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Russell, V.C., late of the Grenadier Guards, was gazetted to the honorary-colonelcy of the Battalion, and in the following year the strength of the Battalion was again restored to that which it had originally been, namely, eight companies. On the 27th of August, 1880, the Corps was renumbered as the 23rd Middlesex; the renumbering being applied to the whole of the Middlesex Corps, with the exception of the 1st and 2nd, owing to the Corps which had hitherto constituted the Administrative Battalions being consolidated into Corps with outlying companies, and other Corps having ceased to exist.

On the death of Sir Charles Russell, V.C., which took place on the 14th April, 1883, General *Lord* Wolseley was gazetted to succeed him in the honorary-colonelcy in the following month. A further change was made in the July of that same year in the designation of the Corps,

which then became the 2nd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment).

Lieutenant-Colonel Routledge resigned command of the Battalion, and Major Albert L. Keller succeeded him.

Major Keller was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel on December 16th, 1893, and was subsequently granted the honorary rank of colonel in February, 1896. He was awarded the Volunteer Decoration in March, 1896. He also possesses the Bronze Medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life. He has always been a zealous and keen soldier, and, since taking over the command, a most competent commanding officer, being held in high esteem, and keeping thoroughly in touch with, and possessing the entire confidence of his men.

The second in command of the Battalion is Major and Honorary-Lieutenant-Colonel Blumenthal, V.D.

Until recently the Battalion has possessed no Drill Hall to speak of, but it now possesses a fine head-quarters, comprising a Drill Hall, 100 feet by 50 feet in area, with gallery all the way round, Officers' and Sergeants' Messes, Canteen, Gymnasium, Shooting Club, Cycle Club, Slate Club, &c.

During the late war in South Africa, this Battalion was one of the first to respond to the call for men. More than 150 men and four officers were sent to the front in Service Companies, Imperial Yeomanry, and C.I.V.'s, the first Service Company being under the command of Major Friedberger.⁽¹⁾

3RD VOLUNTEER BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS (*late* 11TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS).

The 3rd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers was originally raised in 1859 as the 20th Division of the Rifle Volunteer Force in the County of Middlesex, a title which was shortened to the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps.

In 1880, it was renumbered the 11th Middlesex Rifle Volunteer Corps, and the same year became known as the 11th Middlesex (Railway) Rifle Volunteer Corps, owing to many of the members having been, or still being, connected with the London and North-Western and other great railways in the north of London.

(1) *Vide* p.p. 254 and 262.

Finally, in March, 1890, the Corps became the 3rd Volunteer Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Before the scarlet uniform of the Territorial Regiment was adopted, the uniform of the Battalion was *grey* with *red* facings, and the head-dress was the shako, subsequently replaced by the helmet.

In the past, the Battalion made various offers of service, but it had to wait until the South African War before it got a chance to send any part abroad. It then furnished detachments to the C.I.V. and to the three Service Companies which were attached to the 2nd (Line) Battalion in South Africa. Many men also joined the Imperial Yeomanry, and altogether 3 officers⁽¹⁾ and 131 men saw active service.

Honorary-Colonels :—The Duke of Sutherland was honorary-colonel until 1889, since when the position has been held by Sir W. T. Charley, Kt., K.C., V.D.

Lieutenant-Colonels-Commanding : The first officer to hold this rank was the founder of the Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel E. F. Bigge, F.G.S., an ex-regular, and his two immediate successors were also regulars, viz., Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. E. Malet (Grenadier Guards), 1870-3, and Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Gore-Browne (49th and 82nd Foot), 1876-83, the *interregum*, 1873-6, being filled by Major Percy Mitford, a former Guards officer and senior major of the Corps.

On the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore-Browne, the present honorary-colonel was appointed to the command, and held it until 1889, since when the Battalion has been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonels Wickenden (1889-93), Louis Whewell (1893-4), T. J. Long (1894-1901), and T. E. Carey Bates, the present (1903) commanding officer.

1ST CADET BATTALION ROYAL FUSILIERS.

May 1st, 1901.—The formation of the 1st Cadet Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, of 6 companies (600) was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War.

May 8th.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Sheffield, second in command of the North Middlesex Rifles, was transferred and appointed to command.

July 6th.—The disused iron church, Mansfield Road, N.W., having been acquired for temporary head-quarters, and the necessary alterations and fittings being completed, recruiting was commenced.

(1) Captains A. A. Howell, W. E. Reilly, and G. Aylwen.

In December.—Drum-and-Fife and Bugle Bands were started with 40 performers.

July 5th.—*The 1st Annual Inspection of the Battalion* was held in Regent's Park. Inspection Officer: Colonel G. F. Guyon, Commanding 7/57 Regimental District, Hounslow. After the march past and other movements, Colonel Guyon enquired from whom the Band had been borrowed, and expressed astonishment when told that it belonged to the Battalion, and had been started only just before Christmas. Addressing the Battalion, he said: "I am very pleased indeed at your smartness in appearance; I am also surprised at your steadiness in the ranks, and the strength of the Battalion in such a short time; I am aware that most of you only joined this year, and I hope next year the Inspecting Officer will see the Battalion up to its full strength of 600. Be good lads, keep your uniforms clean, and remain as steady in the ranks as you are now. I hope in future years we shall meet in Camp."

August 9th.—*Coronation.*—The Battalion furnished a detachment in connection with other detachments for lining the route in the Mall. General Sir Ian Hamilton, who commanded the troops in the Mall, and had posted himself opposite to this detachment, sent his aide-de-camp to enquire to what Battalion it belonged, and expressed himself as very much struck by their appearance on parade, and the manner in which they executed the various drill movements.

October 31st.—From the commencement of recruiting up to this date, 356 have been enrolled. Of these, 10 have joined the Regular Army, 1 Royal Navy, 3 Royal Marines, 1 Militia, and 1 Mercantile Marine. Upwards of 1,000 applications have been received, and names entered on the books, but, owing to the want of sufficient funds and proper accommodation, it has not been found advisable to enrol at a greater rate than the circumstances will warrant, but it is hoped that during the next few months the Battalion may be in a financial position to see its way clear to enrol up to its full strength. During the same time, 285 drills have been held, including Recruits, Physical, Company and Battalion Drills, Route Marches, Field-days, and Church Parades. Ambulance, Cyclist, and Signalling Sections have been formed, and 20 more performers and 7 pipers have been added to the Drum, Fife, and Bugle Bands.

APPENDICES.

- I.—SUCCESSION OF COLONELS, 1685-1903.
- II.—FIRST LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF FUSILIERS.
- III.—ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS, JUNE, 1685, TO JUNE, 1903.
- IV.—RECIPIENTS OF VICTORIA CROSS, &c., &c.

APPENDIX I.

SUCCESSION OF COLONELS ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1685-1903.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

H.R.H. GEORGE FRIDERICK ERNEST ALBERT, *Prince of WALES and Duke of CORNWALL and YORK*, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.—Col.-in-Chief ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th July, 1900; Gen., 26th June, 1902.—*Vide* p.p. 233, 236, 239, 243, and 260.

COLONELS.*

GEORGE LEGGE, *Lord DARTMOUTH*.—Appointed 11th June, 1685.

JOHN CHURCHILL, *Earl of (afterwards Duke) MARLBOROUGH*.—Appointed 26th Aug., 1689.

Lord GEORGE HAMILTON (afterwards *Earl of Orkney*).—Appointed 23rd Jan., 1692.

EDWARD FITZPATRICK.—Appointed 1st Aug., 1692.

SIR CHARLES O'HARA (afterwards *Baron TYRAWLEY*).—Appointed 12th Nov., 1696.

Hon. JAMES O'HARA (afterwards *Baron KILMAINE*, and subsequently *Baron TYRAWLEY*).—Appointed 29th Jan., 1713.

WILLIAM HARGRAVE.—Appointed 27th Aug., 1739.

JOHN MOSTYN.—Appointed 26th Jan., 1751.

Lord ROBERT BERTIE.—Appointed 20th Aug., 1754.

RICHARD PRESCOTT.—Appointed 12th Nov., 1776.

Hon. WILLIAM GORDON.—Appointed 20th Oct., 1788.

H.R.H. *Prince EDWARD* (afterwards *Duke of KENT and STRATHEARN*, K.G., G.C.B., &c.).—Appointed 9th April, 1789.

SIR ALURED CLARKE, G.C.B.—Appointed 21st Aug., 1801.

SIR EDWARD BLAKENEY, G.C.B., G.C.H.—Appointed 20th Sept., 1832.

SIR SAMUEL BENJAMIN AUCHMUTY, G.C.B.—Appointed 18th Jan., 1855.

SIR RICHARD AIREY, G.C.B. (afterwards *Lord AIREY*).—Appointed 1st May, 1868.

SIR RICHARD WILBRAHAM, K.C.B.—Appointed 15th Sept., 1881.

GEOFFREY BARTON, C.B., C.M.G.—Appointed 1st May, 1900.

* For Services, &c., of the Colonels, *vide* Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

APPENDIX II.

FIRST LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE "ROYAL REGIMENT OF FUZILIERS" (JUNE, 1685).

| <i>Captains.</i> | <i>Lieutenants.</i> | <i>2nd Lieutenants.</i> | <i>Date of Commission</i> |
|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| GEORGE, Lord DARTMOUTH, Col. | Sir FRANCIS WINDEBANK | (WILLIAM) SEYMOUR | 11th June. |
| THOMAS TALMASH (or TOLLEMACHE), Lieut.-Col. | FRED MOLE | THOMAS ORBY | " " |
| ROBERT ST. CLAIRE (or ST. CLAIR), Maj. | THEO. GARLICK | FRANCIS DEVENISH | " " |
| THOMAS SOAPER (or SOPER) | EDWARD VINCENT | (HENRY) FLEETWOOD | 12th " |
| THOMAS WHALEY (or WHALLEY) | JOHN SHACKLETON | MICHAEL CHIVERS | 13th " |
| MARTIN BECKMAN | JOHN PITT | DAVID WILLIAMS | 14th " |
| CHARLES FITZ-WILLIAMS | THOMAS HART | (PATRICK) SEATON | 15th " |
| RICHARD FOWLER | WILLIAM RICHARDSON | JOHN SHALES | 16th " |
| JOHN BOYCE (or BOYS) | JOHN SALTER | DANIEL SUTTON | 18th " |
| WILLIAM FREEMAN | ROBERT DANCY (or DANSY) | RICHARD BETTSWORTH | 19th " |
| JOHN PENNINGTON | ANTHONY BROWNE | JOHN LIVESAY | 20th " |
| HENRY VAUGHAN | RUPERT KEMPTHORNE | WILLIAM FROWD (or FROWDE) | 21st " |
| JAMES ADAMS (<i>Company of Miners</i>) | | | 11th " |
| <i>Adjutant</i> .—CHRISTOPHER WORTHEVALE, 11th June. | | | |
| <i>Quarter-Master</i> .—CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON, 11th June. | | | |
| <i>Chaplain</i> .—KNIGHTLEY CHETWOOD, 11th June. | | | |
| <i>Chirurgon</i> .—ANDREW HERIOT, 11th June. | | | |

The above list is taken from Mr. Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, vol. II, p. 28. The services, &c., of the officers mentioned are given in Appendix III.—Alphabetical List of Officers.

APPENDIX III.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, JUNE, 1685, TO JUNE, 1903.

- A'BECKETT, REGINALD BROADHURST.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1862 ; Lieut., 29th Sept., 1865 ; retired 26th Sept., 1869.
- ABERCROMBIE, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1781 ; half-pay, the late 81st F. (Aberdeen Highlanders ; raised 1778, disbanded 1783), 15th March, 1786. Died in 1805.
- ACHMUTY, CHARLES.**—Cornet, 1st Drs., King's German Legion, 28th Aug., 1808 ; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Aug., 1809. Died 10th Sept., 1810.
- ADAMS, JAMES.**—Capt. of the Company of Miners, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685 ; left the Regiment 10th Dec., 1687 (Dalton,* vol. II, p. 28). We can find no further mention of this officer in Dalton, but Col. Waller believes that he was subsequently promoted Colonel and appointed Governor of a Garrison in 1692.—*Vide* p.p. 4 and 19, and Appendix II.—First List of Officers.
- ADAMS, WILLIAM.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st May, 1807 ; 9th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 5th May, 1808 ; Staff-Surg., 15th June, 1809 ; h.p., Medical Department, 1815. Died at Calais, whilst still on half-pay, 15th Dec., 1829.
- ADDERLEY, EDMUND WILLIAM.**—Ens., 10th F., 16th Oct., 1867 ; 64th F., same day ; Lieut., 27th Aug., 1870 ; I. of Musk., 1st May, 1874, to 5th April, 1878 ; Capt., 6th April, 1878 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th May, 1879 ; Bt.-Maj., 2nd March, 1881 ; Maj., 9th April, 1883 ; retired pay, Hon.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Oct., 1887 ; Lieut.-Col., 5th (Isle of Wight) Vol. Bn. Hants Regiment, 17th Jan., 1891 ; Hon.-Col., Central London Rangers (22nd Middlesex Volrs.), 12th April, 1902. This officer, who in 1886 assumed the name of CRADOCK, is the son of Edmund James Adderley-Cradock (Cradock assumed in 1848), of Knighton, Leicestershire, J.P. and D.L., and nephew of Charles Bowyer Adderley, 1st Baron Norton, P.C., K.C.M.G., of Norton-on-the-Moors, Staffordshire. He served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was present in the affair at Kokeran (mentioned in despatches), and took part in the defence of Candahar, including the sortie of Deh Khoja ; also present at the Battle of Candahar (Bt.-Maj., Medal with clasp). Col. Cradock was some years Adjutant of the 22nd Middlesex Volunteers, of which corps he is now Honorary-Colonel.—*Ide* p.p. 216 and 220.
- ADDERLEY, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Capt. 3rd Battalion of Reserve ?), 28th Feb., 1805 ; retired 3rd March, 1808. A Capt. George Adderley (commission dated 9th July, 1803) appears in the 3rd Battalion of Reserve in 1805, in which year the battalion was disbanded.
- ADDERLEY, RALPH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1759 ; h.p., 35th F., 3rd Feb., 1769. Died, while still on half-pay of the 35th, in 1819 or 1820. This officer was presumably Ralph Adderley, of Coton Hall, Staffordshire (second son of Bowyer Adderley, of Hams Hall, Warwick), great-grandfather of Col. E. W. Adderley-Cradock (*vide supra*). Ralph Adderley, of Coton, died in Sept., 1819.

* *English Army Lists and Commission Registers, 1661-1714*. Edited by Charles Dalton, F.R.G.S. ; referred to, throughout these Appendices, as "Dalton."

- ADDINGTON, Hon. HERBERT HILLY STAFFORD.**—2nd Lieut., 105th F. (now 2nd Bn. K.O. Yorks L.I.), 14th Jan., 1880; 61st F., 31st Jan., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th June, 1889; retired pay, 1896; Royal Lancashire Reserve Regt., 1900. Second son of William Wells Addington, 3rd Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, Devon.
- ADLAM, WILLIAM JOHN ERASMUS.**—Lieut., Sussex Militia, 14th May, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Jan., 1808; Cornet, Royal Horse Guards, 10th Jan., 1811; retired 16th July, 1812; Capt., Ayrshire Militia, 11th Feb., 1814. Died 20th Aug., 1828. Served in the Peninsula War (Medal with clasp for Salamanca).
- ADLER, BENJAMIN ISIDORE HERBERT.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1900; Lieut., 27th Jan., 1902. Transferred to Indian Army in 1901.
- AFFLECK, GILBERT** (afterwards *Sir GILBERT, Bt.*).—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 5th Nov., 1778; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Sept., 1779; Capt., 63rd F., 30th April, 1781; h.p., the late 98th F. (raised 1760, disbanded 1763), 1792; Independent Company of Foot, 4th Dec., 1793; retired in 1794. Cornet, Rutlandshire Fencible Cavalry, Feb., 1795; Lieut., 20th May, 1795; Capt., Rutland Militia, 28th June, 1808. Son of John Affleck, Esq., M.P., of Dalham Hall, Suffolk; succeeded his uncle, Admiral *Sir* Edmund Affleck, 25 2nd Baronet in 1789. Died in London, 17th July, 1808, and was interred at Dalham, Suffolk.
- AIRLY, Sir RICHARD, G.C.B.** (afterwards *Lord AIRLY*).—Ens., 34th F., 15th March, 1821; Lieut., 4th Dec., 1823; Capt. unatt., 22nd Oct., 1825; 34th F., 11th June, 1826; Maj., 9th May, 1834; Lieut.-Col., 10th Feb., 1838; unatt., 12th Feb., 1847; Bt.-Col., 11th Nov., 1851; Maj.-Gen., 12th Dec., 1854; Col., 17th F., 20th July, 1860; Lt.-Gen., 24th Oct., 1862; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1868; Gen., 9th April, 1871. Served throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55—first in command of a Brigade (*vide* p. 174), and afterwards, from the disembarkation in the Crimea, as Q.M.G. (*vide* p. 176)—and was present at the battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 4 clasps, K.C.B., Com. of the Legion of Honour, Com. 1st Class Mil. Order of Savoy, 2nd Class of the Medjidie and Turkish Medal). This distinguished officer was the eldest son of the late Lt.-Gen. *Sir* George Airey, K.H., and was educated at the R.M. Coll., Sandhurst. He held, during his long service, several important staff appointments, and was A.G. to the Forces from 1st Oct., '70, to 31st Oct., '76. He was made a G.C.B. in 1867, and on his retirement in 1876 was raised to the peerage. Lord Airey died, without issue, at The Grange, Leatherhead, on the 14th Sept., 1881, in his 79th year.—*Vide* Appendix I.—List of Colonels.
- AKROYD, PERCY BAYLY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th May, 1899; Lieut., 12th May, 1900. South African War, 1902.
- ALDERCROFT, JOHN.**—First commission in the Army, 23rd Feb., 1709; Capt., 4th Aug., 1722; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1727; Maj., 15th Dec., 1739; Lieut.-Col., 5th Feb., 1741; Col., 39th F., 14th March, 1752; Maj.-Gen., 16th May, 1758; Lieut.-Gen., 18th Dec., 1760. Embarked for Madras in command of the 39th—the first King's Regiment that ever went to India—in 1754; served in Bengal, at the relief of Trichinopoly, and at the operations against Wandewash. Died at his residence, near the Blackrock in Ireland, 25th July, 1766 (*Scots Magazine*, July, 1766).
- ALDWORTH, RICHARD WILLIAM.**—2nd Lieut., 66th Rifles, 19th Aug., 1844; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Oct., 1847; Capt., 7th June, 1854; Maj., 27th May, 1856; Lieut.-Col., 20th March, 1857; Col., 20th March, 1863; retired 29th May, 1863. Col. Aldworth served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 up to 8th Nov., including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th Oct. (Medal and clasps, and Turkish Medal). Eldest son of the late Richard Oliver Aldworth, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Newmarket, co. Cork. Col. Aldworth is a J.P. for counties Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, and D.L., co. Cork, of which he was High Sheriff in 1869.—*Vide* p.p. 176, 181 (note 1), and 200-2.



SIR RICHARD AIREY (afterwards LORD AIREY), G.C.B.
SIXTEENTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

- ALLAN, GEORGE.—Ens. h.p., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 17th April, 1817; Cornet, the late 18th Light Drs. (18th King's Irish Hrs., disbanded in 1821), 25th Jan., 1821; h.p., 10th Nov., 1821; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th July, 1823; Capt., h.p. unatt., 1st Oct., 1825; 5th F., 25th Sept., 1826; Maj., 1st Oct., 1829; h.p. unatt., 6th June, 1834; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1841; 88th F., 12th May, 1843; retired same day.
- ALLEN, HUGH EVELYN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Feb., 1900; Lieut., 6th July, 1901.
- ALSTON, ROWLAND ERNEST.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Nov., 1899; Lieut., 12th Jan., 1901.
- AMES, WILLIAM.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (promoted after nearly 18 years in ranks), 19th Oct., 1872; 33rd F., 6th Oct., 1875; Hon. Capt., 19th Oct., 1882. Died in 1888. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 17th June, 1855, including siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault on the Redan, 18th June (Medal with clasp, and Turkish Medal); also in the N.W. Frontier War of 1863, with the Euzofzai Field Force (Medal with clasp).—*Vide* p. 208.
- AMHERST, Hon. HUGH.—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 11th Feb., 1875; 105th F. (now 2nd Bn. K.O. Yorks L.I.), same date; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1876; Lieut., same date; Coldstream Guards, 5th Sept., 1877; Capt., 16th March, 1887; retired pay, 23rd July, 1890; Royal Guards Reserve Regt., 1900. Served in the Soudan Expedition, 1884-85, including the Nile and actions of Abu Klea and El Gubat (Medal with 2 clasps, and Bronze Star). Sixth son of William Pitt, 2nd Earl Amherst.
- ANDERSON, THOS. OLIVER.—Ens., 69th F., April, 1804; Cornet, 9th Light Drs. (now 9th Lancers), 1804; Lieut. h.p., 53rd F., 19th July, 1804; 1st Drs., 26th July, 1805; Capt., 10th April, 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Dec., 1808; retired 8th Aug., 1811. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the passage of the Douro (Silver Medal for Talavera and Busaco). Col. Waller states that this officer was subsequently called to the Bar and became a Q.C., and that he "died in St. James's Square, Bath, 16th April, 1859," but according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Annual Register*, the gentleman who died in St. James's Square, Bath, on above date, was *Capt. William Procter Anderson, late H.E.I.C. Service.*
- ANDERSON, HEN. ARCHIBALD.—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th July, 1873; Lieut., same date; Capt., 12th Jan., 1881; retired pay, 1884; Capt., 4th (now 6th) Militia Bn. ROYAL FUSILIERS (Royal London Militia), 26th Nov., 1884; retired as Maj., 2nd Jan., 1895.
- ANDERSON, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from North York Militia), 28th Aug., 1807; Capt., 1st Sept., 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 1st Ceylon Regt. (Light Infantry, made Rifles 1821), 8th June, 1820; Maj., 2nd May, 1834; Lieut.-Col., 29th April, 1842; retired full pay, and died in Glasgow, 3rd June, 1845. Served in the Peninsula from 1809 to termination of the war, including the passage of the Douro, battles of Talavera and Busaco, first siege of Badajoz, battles of Albuera and Salamanca, siege and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajoz, battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, and Toulouse, besides minor affairs.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), 139 (note 2).
- ANDERSON, PAUL.—Ens., 51st F., 31st March, 1788; Lieut., 31st March, 1791; Capt., 4th West India Regt., 1st July, 1795; 31st F., 25th May, 1796; Maj., 9th F., 25th June, 1801; ROYAL FUSILIERS, Nov., 1802; h.p., Corsican Rangers, April, 1803; 40th F., 5th Oct., 1804; Lieut.-Col., Nova Scotia Fencibles, 17th Oct., 1805; h.p., 4th F., 30th Oct., 1805; 60th F., 14th Jan., 1808; h.p., 25th Feb., 1817; Col. (Army), 4th June, 1813; Maj.-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819; Lieut.-Gen., 19th June, 1837; Col., 78th Highlanders, 9th Feb., 1837; Gen., 11th Nov., 1851. This distinguished officer went to Gibraltar in 1792, where he remained until the 51st embarked for Toulon in '94; from Toulon he proceeded to Corsica, and was present at the storming of the Convention Redoubt, Mosello Fort, and siege of Calvi. He served as Brigade Major to Sir John Moore in the West Indies, and took part in the storming of Morne Chabot, St. Lucia (severe contusion in the side), capture of Morne Fortunée, and final

reduction of the place ; served during the Irish Rebellion of '98, action of Fouke's Hill and re-taking of Wexford ; expeditions to Holland, and to Egypt (present at the landing and the actions of 13th and 21st March, 1801—severely wounded in right arm), expedition to Sicily, 1806, as A.A.G. to Sir John Moore, under whom he also served as A.A.G. and D.A.G. in Portugal during the retreat from Sahagun, and battle of Corunna (Medal and C.B.). Gen. Anderson also took part in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809, and was present at the siege of Flushing. For twenty-one years he was the friend and companion-in-arms of the gallant Moore, at whose death, at Corunna, he was present. In 1827, Gen. Anderson was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort, and in 1832 of Pendennis Castle. He died at Bath on the 17th Dec., 1851.

ANDRÉ, JOHN.—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusiliers, 25th Jan., 1771 ; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1771 ; Capt., 26th F., 18th Jan., 1777 ; 54th F., 9th Sept., 1779 ; Brev.-Maj., 5th Aug., 1780. This ill-fated young officer first saw service during the American War of Independence, and, as a subaltern of the Royal Fusiliers, shared in the gallant but unsuccessful defence of St. John's, and, with the garrison, became a prisoner of war (Nov., 1775). Having been promoted into the 26th Foot, he served as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Grey (afterwards *Earl Grey*), and subsequently was appointed Adjt.-General of the Forces in North America, under Gen. Sir Henry Clinton. Whilst holding this important situation, Maj. André had an interview with the American General Arnold, who had agreed to violate his trust, but being captured with compromising papers on his person, the unfortunate officer was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to be hanged as a spy. The sentence was confirmed by Gen. Washington, and carried into effect on the 2nd Oct., 1780. Thus perished, in the 35th year of his age, one of the most brilliant officers of that day. Forty-one years after the execution, Maj. André's remains were brought to England, and re-interred in Westminster Abbey, where a monument was raised to his memory by order of George III.

ANDRÉ, WILLIAM LEWIS (afterwards Sir WILL. LEWIS, *Bt.*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th July, 1777 ; Capt., 44th F., 5th Nov., 1778 ; 26th F., 6th Sept., 1779 ; h.p., "New Independent Company," 2nd Feb., 1791 ; retired in 1800. Was subsequently appointed Capt. Loyal Essex Fencible Cavalry. The following obituary notice of this officer is taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Nov., 1802 :—"11th Nov., 1802. At Dean's Leaze, Hants, Sir William Lewis André, of Bath, baronet, so created March 24, 1781, he being then captain in H.M.'s 26th Regiment of Foot, and styled of Southampton. He was related to Major André, whose hard fate in the American War, 1781, was meant to be, in some degree, compensated by this honour to a surviving male branch of his family."

ANGLESEY, WILL. HENRY, *Marquis of*, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H.—*Vide* PAGET, Lord Henry.

ANGUS, JOHN.—Ens., 79th Highlanders, 1st March, 1864 ; Lieut., 8th Feb., 1868 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Aug., 1873 ; Capt., h.p., 6th Aug., 1879 ; 65th F., 20th Aug., 1879 ; Paymr., Army Pay Department, 29th April, 1881 ; Hon.-Maj., 29th April, 1886 ; Staff Paymr., 28th March, 1894 ; Lieut.-Col., 28th March, 1899. A.D.C. to Maj.-General Bombay, 25th May, 1876, to 5th June, 1881. While a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, Lieut.-Col. Angus served, as Staff Officer of Transport, in the Afghan War of 1878-79 (Medal).

ANNALY, Lord.—*Vide* GORE, Henry.

ANNESLEY, ALBEMARLE CATOR.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th May, 1895 ; Lieut., 14th Jan., 1898 ; Capt., 3rd Feb., 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War in 1899-1901, and was present at the battle of Colenso, the engagements at Pieter's Hill, Hussar Hill, and Hlangwani, and the relief of Ladysmith ; also took part in the operations in the Transvaal, including the engagement at Rooibdam, and the operations in the Western Transvaal under Sir Archibald Hunter (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901 ; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps). Son of Capt. William Henry Annesley, R.N., and grandson of Capt. the Hon. Francis Charles Annesley, R.N. (4th son of Richard, 2nd *Earl Annesley*).—*Vide* p.p. 246 and 261.

ANNESLEY, FRANCIS CHARLES.—Sub-Lieut., 1st West India Regt., 27th June, 1874; Lieut., 27th June, 1875; Capt., 24th March, 1882; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th June, 1884; Maj., 2nd March, 1892; Lieut.-Col., 3rd Feb., 1900. Eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Stephen Francis Charles Annesley (retd. list), and grandson of Capt. the *Hon.* Francis Charles Annesley, R.N. (4th son of Richard, 2nd *Earl* Annesley). Died at Woolwich, 19th April, 1903.—*Vide* p.p. 238, 241, 242, 243, and 244.

ANSTRUTHER, PHILIP (afterwards *Sir* PHILIP, *Bt.*).—Ens., 6th F., 14th Aug., 1767; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1770; Capt., 19th Feb., 1777; retired in Feb., 1780. Son of Sir John Anstruther, of Anstruther, *Bt.*; succeeded his father as 4th *Baronet* in July, 1799. Died at Elie House, Fifeshire, 5th Jan., 1808.

ANTRIM, HUGH SEYMOUR, *Earl of.*—*Vide* KERR, Hugh Seymour, and DUNLUCE, Hugh Seymour, *Viscount*.

APPLEYARD, FREDERICK ERNEST.—Ens., 80th F., 14th June, 1850; Lieut., 12th Oct., 1852; 81st F., 27th May, 1853; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th June, 1853; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 26th Dec., 1856; Maj., 31st Aug., 1858; Depôt Batt., 24th Dec., 1858; 85th L.I., 5th Feb., 1861; Lieut.-Col., 6th March, 1867; Col., 6th March, 1872; Lieut.-Col., 10th (Lincoln) Regt. Dist., 29th Jan., 1881; Maj.-Gen. (retired), 11th June, 1884. Maj.-Gen. Appleyard, C.B., served with the 80th in the Burmese War of 1852, and was present at the capture of Martaban, operations before Rangoon on the 12th, 13th, and 14th April, capture of the great Dagon Pagoda with the storming party, and capture of Prome (Medal with clasp for *Pegu*); Eastern Campaign of 1854-55 with the Royal Fusiliers, present at the Alma (wounded) and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, including sorties on 5th April and 9th May, defence of the Quarries 7th June, and assault on the Redan 18th June—wounded (mentioned in despatches, Medal with three clasps, Bt.-Maj., Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal); Afghan War of 1878-79, in command of the 3rd Brigade, 1st Division Peshawur Valley Field Force, present at the attack and capture of Ali Musjid (mentioned in despatches) and in the Bazar Valley Expedition (mentioned in despatches, Medal with clasp). Gazetted C.B., 29th May, 1875. Son of F. N. Appleyard, formerly *Cursitor* of the High Court of Chancery.—*Vide* p.p. 183, 191, 193, and 200.

APPLEYARD, RICHARD LOCKE.—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Aug., 1872; Lieut., 14th Aug., 1874; Capt., 24th May, 1883; retired pay, 1884. Capt., 3rd Batt. K.O. Yorks L.I. (late 1st West York Militia), 24th Sept., 1884. Died in 1897.

ARABIN, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Aug., 1750; Capt., 14th Drs. (now Hussars), 19th June, 1751. Died 12th Feb., 1758.

ARCHDALE, THOMAS.—Capt., "Townshend's Regt. of Foot" (disbanded 1712), 12th April, 1706; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th April, 1707. Out of the Regiment before 1714 (Dalton, Vol. V., p. 198).

ARCHER, HOLT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Armagh Militia), 3rd Nov., 1808. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at the capture of Oporto, and battles of Talavera and Busaco. Killed at the battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).

ARDESOLF, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Jan., 1766; h.p., 15th July, 1767; 13th F., 22nd July, 1767; Capt., 3rd Nov., 1773. Died in London, Aug., 1774.

ARKWRIGHT, GODFREY CRAWFORD.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from 3rd Militia Bn.), 21st Dec., 1889. Died in 1891.—*Vide* p. 226.

ARMSTRONG, JOHN.—Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Capt., 64th F.), 23rd Nov., 1804; h.p., 11th March, 1813. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula (including battle of Albuera), and died, while still on half-pay of the Regiment, in 1833.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).

- ARMSTRONG, WILLIAM.**—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th May, 1805; Surg., 29th Aug., 1811; retired 15th July, 1813. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the expedition against Martinique in 1809, and in the Peninsula (War Medal with Clasps for *Martinique, Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo* and *Badajoz*).—*vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- ARNOTT, ARCHIBALD JAMES.**—Ens., 55th F., 6th July, 1855; Lieut., 19th Dec., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; retired Feb., 1861. Re-entered the Army as Ens., Royal Newfoundland Companies (disbanded same year), 29th July, 1862; Royal Canadian Rifles, 2nd Dec., 1862; Lieut., 22nd Feb., 1868; h.p., on reduction of his Regt., 1st June, 1870; retired Nov. 1872.
- ASHBURNER, LIONEL FORBES.**—2nd Lieut. unatt., 16th Jan., 1895; Ind. Staff Corps, 10th March, 1896; Durham L.I., 18th May, 1896; Lieut., 24th Nov., 1897; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th July, 1901. Served in the South African War, 1899-1901, in command of the Durham L.I. Coy. of Mounted Infantry, Sept., 1901, to April, 1902, and was present at the engagements at Driefontein, Abraham's Kraal, and Sanna's Post; also under Sir A. Hunter at Wittebergen, and subsequently with Colonels Le Gallais and Pilcher (four times mentioned in despatches; D.S.O.; Queen's Medal and clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; selected for promotion for "services in the field").
- ASHBURNHAM, Hon. JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Feb., 1806; Ens., Coldstream Guards, 1st Jan., 1807. Served with the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, with 1st Batt. Coldstream Guards, and, presumably, in the Peninsula, 1808-9, as he is supposed to have been drowned on his passage from Portugal in Sept., 1809 (Burke gives 1810). 2nd son of George, 3rd *Earl* of Ashburnham.
- ASHTON, ARTHUR.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Feb., 1858; Cornet, 4th Dr. Gds., 25th May, 1860; retired 13th Dec., 1861.
- ASTLEY, ALEXANDER GIFFORD LUDFORD.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1900.
- ATKINS, CHARLES ALFRED.**—Asst.-Surg., Medical Department, 30th Sept., 1863; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1867; left the Regt. on promotion to Surgeon, 1st March, 1873; Surg.-Maj., 28th April, 1876; Brig.-Surg., 12th Sept., 1888; Surg.-Col., 1st Aug., 1893; retired pay, 3rd Nov., 1897. Served throughout the Ashanti War, 1873-74 (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp); Afghan War, 1879-80, including operations around Cabul, defence of Sherpore (mentioned in despatches), march to Candahar and battle of Candahar (mentioned in despatches; Medal with 3 clasps, and Bronze Star).
- ATKINSON, GEORGE DUNCAN.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Indian Staff Corps, 16th Oct., 1882; Capt., 11th Aug., 1891; Bt.-Maj., 3rd Jan., 1894. Died in 1896 while Squadron Commander 1st Bombay Lancers. Served with the Zhob Valley Expedition in 1884; Burmese Expedition, 1885-89 (Medal with 2 clasps); operations against the Kachins, 1892-93 (Bt.-Maj.).
- ATTWOOD, ALGERNON FOULKES.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1901.
- ATWICK, RICHARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Oct., 1762; 3rd F., 1763; h.p. same year. Out of the Army in 1785.
- AUCHMUTY, SAMUEL BENJAMIN** (afterwards Gen. Sir Sam., G.C.B.).—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 15th Oct., 1797; Lieut., 68th F., 13th March, 1800; Capt., 14th Nov., 1805; 70th F., 5th July, 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Oct., 1807; Bt.-Maj., 26th Aug., 1813; Maj., 28th Oct., 1813; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 12th April, 1814; h.p., the late 8th Garrison Bn., 1st Aug., 1822; Col., 6th May, 1831; Maj.-Gen., 23rd Nov., 1841; Col., 65th F., 31st Jan., 1851; Lieut.-Gen., 11th Nov., 1851; Col. ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1855; Gen., 19th June, 1860. Served several years in the West Indies, and was present at the storming of Morne Fortunée, St. Lucia. Accompanied the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers to Portugal, and was present at the passage of the Douro and the battle of Talavera, as Brig.-Maj. to Sir A. Campbell; also at the battle of Busaco, retreat to and advance from the lines of Torres Vedras, and battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, as

D.A.A.G. to 6th Division. On return to the Peninsula from sick-leave, he was appointed extra aide-de-camp to Sir Lowry Cole, and was present with the 4th Division at Vittoria and the fighting in the Pyrenees (Brev. of Maj.). He subsequently commanded the Light Company Battalion of Gen. Ross's Brigade at Orthes and Toulouse, and was promoted Brev.-Lieut.-Col. (Gold Medal and clasp; Silver War Medal and 5 clasps; C.B.).—*Vide* p.p. 150, 199, and 204, and Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels. Sir Samuel—who was the second son of S. Auchmuty, Esq., of Bryanstown—died at Pau, Basses Pyrenees, on the 30th April, 1868, aged 88.

AVARNE, JONAS JEFFREY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th April, 1757; h.p., the late 78th F. (2nd Highland Bn., or Fraser's Highlanders, disbanded in 1763), 1st Sept., 1768. Died, whilst still on half-pay, 1795.

AYLMER, Hon. MATTHEW (now *Baron Aylmer*).—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1864; Lieut., 23rd June, 1869; retired 27th April, 1870. Joined the Canadian Militia, in which he is now a Colonel, and served during the Fenian raid (Medal); commanded the Canadian Contingent at the "Diamond Jubilee," 1897. Succeeded his father as 8th *Baron Aylmer* in December, 1901.

BACKHOUSE, PETER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1814; retired April, 1815. Re-entered the Army as Ens., 53rd F., 5th Aug., 1815; Cornet, 17th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 16th Nov., 1815; h.p., 8th Light Drs. (Hussars), 2nd Oct., 1823. Died, while still a cornet on half-pay, 15th Nov., 1858.

BAGNALL, CHARLES.—Ens., 53rd F. (from Lieut. 2nd Warwick Militia), 8th July, 1856; Lieut., 9th Jan., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th May, 1861. Served with the 53rd in the Indian Campaign of 1857-59, including action of Kodagunge, capture of Meangunge, siege and capture of Lucknow, passage of the Gogra at Fyzabad, and minor affairs (Medal with clasp). Killed by a fall from his horse at Meean Meer, 3rd April, 1862.

BAILIE, THOMAS MAUBOURG.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1862; 52nd L.I., 5th Oct., 1862; Lieut., 2nd June, 1865; Capt., 3rd June, 1868; Maj., 10th June, 1871; Brev.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1877; 52nd L.I., 1st July, 1881; Col. (Army), 1st Oct., 1881; h.p., 8th July, 1885; 43rd Regtl. District, 10th Nov., 1887; h.p., 1892; Maj.-Gen., 5th April, 1893. A.D.C. to Brigadier 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot, 1st Dec., 1865, to 30th Nov., 1867, and G.O.C. Cork District, 1st Dec., 1867, to 31st May, 1871.

BAILLIE, JAMES WILLIAM.—Ens., 25th F., 18th Dec., 1760; Lieut., 19th April, 1762; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th May, 1765; Capt., 3rd June, 1774; Bt.-Maj., 19th March, 1783; retired 3rd March, 1784, and was appointed the same day Fort Major of Fort George, N.B. Died at Cradlehall, near Inverness, 15th Aug., 1805.

BAINBRIGGE, PHILIP (afterwards *Sir PHILIP, K.C.B.*).—Ens., 20th F., 30th June, 1800; Lieut., 13th Nov., 1800; h.p., 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1803; Capt., 18th F., 17th Oct., 1805; 93rd Highlanders, 4th June, 1807; Maj. (Permanent A.Q.M.G.), 15th Oct., 1812; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 21st Jan., 1817; Lieut.-Col. (Staff), 2nd Aug., 1827; Col., 10th Jan., 1837; D.Q.M.G., Ireland, 23rd Nov., 1841; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov., 1846; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June, 1854; Gen., 24th Aug., 1861; Col., 26th F., 31st March, 1854. After serving with the 20th in the Mediterranean for two years, this distinguished officer was placed on half-pay, on the reduction of his battalion, but was soon brought into the Royal Fusiliers; promoted to a Company in the 18th Foot, he served with that corps in the West Indies, and in 1807 was appointed Inspector of Fortifications in Curaçoa. Exchanging to the 93rd, he entered as a student at the R.M. College, and having obtained a 1st Class Certificate was in 1810 placed on the Staff of the Army in Portugal as D.A.Q.M.G., with which he continued until the Peace of 1814 (Silver Medal with 8 clasps). In 1815, he joined the Staff of the Army in France (Brevet of Lieut.-Col.). He was made a C.B. in 1838 and a K.C.B. in 1860. Sir Philip died at Titchfield, Hants, 20th Dec., 1862.

BAKER, JOHN.—Ens., Coldstream Guards, 15th July, 1776; Lieut. and Capt., 7th June, 1780; Capt., 24th F., 12th Dec., 1787; h.p., ROYAL FUSILIERS (reduced 11th Company), 24th Dec., 1787. Died, or retired, in 1798.

- BAKER, THOMAS RICHARD.**—Cornet, 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 9th Dec., 1819; Lieut., 1st April, 1824; Capt. unatt., 18th Feb., 1826; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Nov., 1827; Maj., 31st Aug., 1838; retired 19th Jan., 1844. Died at Wellington, New South Wales, 22nd Dec., 1854.
- BALDWIN, ANTHONY.**—Lieut. ROYAL FUSILIERS (from North York Militia), 27th Aug., 1807; Capt., 3rd June, 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; died at Ipswich (while still on half-pay of the Regiment), 18th Jan., 1851. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; landed with the 1st Battalion in the Peninsula (wounded in breast by spent musket ball in the breach of Badajoz; Medal with clasps for *Busaco*, *Albuera*, *Ciudad Rodrigo*, *Badajoz*, and *Salamanca*).—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), and 139 (note 2).
- BALFOUR, WILLIAM.**—Ens., 32nd F., 20th April, 1832; Lieut. unatt., 2nd Sept., 1836; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Sept., 1836; h.p. unatt., 26th July, 1838; 79th Highlanders, 26th July, 1839; retired 14th Oct., 1842.
- BAMFORD, JOHN.**—Cornet, 5th Drs., 1st July, 1798; the late 18th Light Drs. (disbanded as the 18th King's Irish Hussars in 1822), 12th April, 1799; Lieut., 17th May, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jan., 1805; h.p., the late Scotch Brigade, 20th June, 1805. Adj., London and Westminster Light Horse, 4th July, 1805. Died at Collin Deep, Hendon, 13th March, 1846, aged 73. He probably served with the 18th Light Dragoons in Holland in 1799. Was still on half-pay of the Scotch Brigade at the time of his death.
- BARCLAY.**—*Vide* BERKELEY.
- BARNARD, HENRY JOHN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th March, 1855; Lieut., 9th Sept., 1855; retired 11th Feb., 1862.
- BARON, PETER.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Capt., Loyal Durham Fencibles), 14th Sept., 1804; 18th F., 5th March, 1807; h.p., 10th Garrison Batt., 18th June, 1807; name removed from the Army List in 1811. Served with the Durham Fencibles during the Irish Rebellion of '98.
- BARR, WILLIAM LAMB.**—Ens., 53rd F., 17th Nov., 1857; Lieut., 11th May, 1858; 48th F., 2nd April, 1860; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th July, 1863; Capt., 1st April, 1870; h.p., 20th June, 1870; 15th F., 1875; Paymr., Army Pay Dept., 1st April, 1878; Staff Paymr. and Hon.-Maj., 1st Aug., 1882; Chief Paymr. and Hon.-Col., 4th Jan., 1893; Retired List, 1899. Served with the 53rd in the Indian Campaign of 1858-59, including passage of the Goomtee, action of Toolsepoore, &c. (Medal); Afghan War, 1879-80, march to Candahar with Gen. Phayre's force (Medal).
- BARRINGTON, CHARLES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Cambridge Militia), 9th April, 1809; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 14th Aug., 1813; retired 23rd Dec., 1824. Landed in command of a detachment at Lisbon, 20th Aug., 1811; slightly wounded in the affair at Aldea de Ponte, and severely at storming of Badajoz.—*Vide* p.p. 107, 128, 129, and 134 (note 1).
- BARRINGTON, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Feb., 1775; Capt., 70th F., 6th June, 1777; retired 2nd Sept., 1779. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the early part of the American War of Independence, and later as A.D.C. to Gen. Prescott; taken prisoner at Rhode Island.—*Vide* p. 79.
- BARRY, DAVID JOHN.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th May, 1712; out of the Regt., 19th June, 1716. Appears in a list of officers of the Royal Fusiliers in 1715.
- BARTER, RICHARD.**—Ens., 75th F., 28th April, 1846; Lieut., 3rd April, 1849; Adj., 2nd Feb., 1856, to 16th April, 1858; Capt., 24th F., 17th April, 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1858; Bengal Staff Corps, 18th Feb., 1861; Commandant 15th Bengal N.I., 5th Feb., 1862; Maj., 26th April, 1866; Lieut.-Col., 28th April, 1872; Bt.-Col., 8th April, 1877; Maj.-Gen., 8th Jan., 1887; Lieut.-Gen., 1891; died in 1891. Served as Adj., 75th, throughout the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, including battle of Budlee-ke-Serai (severely wounded), siege, storm, and capture of Delhi, relief of Lucknow, &c. (Medal with 2 clasps); Afghan War, 1878-80, in command of 1st Brigade, Stewart's Division, until Aug., 1880, when sickness compelled him to resign his command (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp, and C.B.). In 1883, Gen. Barter received the "Reward for Distinguished Service."



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GEOFFREY BARTON, C.B., C.M.G.

EIGHTEENTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

BARTHOLOMEW, T. B.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Ens., Royal Cumberland Militia), 28th April, 1808 ; 62nd F., 8th June, 1809 ; superseded 23rd Aug., 1810.

BARTON, DANIEL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Dec., 1826 ; Capt., 12th July, 1833 ; h.p., 68th F., 8th March, 1839 ; 85th L.I., 31st March, 1843 ; retired 31st March, 1843. Third son of Hugh Barton (fourth son of William Barton, of Grove), an eminent merchant of Bordeaux, and founder of the family of Barton, of Straffan House, co. Kildare.—*Vide infra*.

BARTON, GEOFFREY, C.B., C.M.G.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Oct., 1862 ; Lieut., 14th Feb., 1865 ; Adj., 23rd Jan., 1869, to 31st March, 1874 ; Capt., half-pay, 1st April, 1874 ; R.W. Fusrs., 14th Nov., 1874 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Aug., 1875 ; Bt.-Maj., 29th Nov., 1879 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st July, 1881 ; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 18th Nov., 1882 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Sept., 1890 ; h.p., 3rd Sept., 1894 ; Col. (Army), 18th Nov., 1886 ; Maj.-Gen., 27th Oct., 1898. Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1900. Maj.-Gen. Barton, who has passed through the Staff College, served in the Ashanti War, 1873-4, in the Transport Service, and afterwards in Russell's Regiment, including the battle of Amoafu, capture of Becquah, engagements at Jaibinbah, river Ordah (slightly wounded), and battle before and capture of Coomassie (mentioned in despatches ; Medal with clasp, and promoted captain). South African War, 1899—Zulu Campaign : —Commanded 4th Bn. Natal Native Contingent at Ginginhlovo (despatches *London Gazette*, 21st March and 7th May, 1879 ; Medal with clasp ; Bt.-Maj.). Egyptian Expedition, 1882—D.A.A. and Q.M.G. in command of Military Police. Action at Kassassin and battle of Tel-el-Kebir (despatches, *London Gazette*, 2nd Nov., 1882. Medal with clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh ; Bt.-Lieut.-Col.). Soudan Expedition, 1885—Suakin. Asst. Mil. Sec. to General Commanding the Force (clasp). South African War, 1899-1902—In command of "Fusilier Brigade" ; relief of Ladysmith ; action at Colenso ; operations of 19th to 27th Feb., 1900 (wounded 27th Feb.) ; afterwards commanded Pretoria District (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb. and 16th April, 1901 ; C.M.G. ; Queen's Medal with clasps, King's Medal with 2 clasps). Maj.-Gen. Barton, who was created a C.B. in 1889, is the younger son of C. C. Barton, Esq., formerly of Rowhams, Hants.—*Vide* p.p. 209, 225, 227, 231, 232, 235, 245-52, &c., and Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels.

BARTON, HUGH MASSEY.—Ens., 67th F., 5th April, 1864 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, same day ; Lieut., 29th May, 1869 ; 37th F., 30th Oct., 1869 ; 17th Lancers, 9th Aug., 1871 ; retired 14th Feb., 1872. Died in 1800, aged 36. Second son of Thomas Johnston Barton, J.P., D.L. (second son of Hugh Barton, of Straffan, co. Kildare, *vide supra*), of Glendalough, co. Wicklow.

BARTELOT, EDMUND MUSGRAVE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1879 ; Lieut., 21st Jan., 1871 ; Capt., 8th Sept., 1886 ; Bt.-Maj., 9th Sept., 1886. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80, including defence of Candahar, sortie on Deh Khoja, and battle of Candahar (Medal with clasp) ; with Mounted Infantry in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, including battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with clasp ; Bronze Star) ; Soudan Expedition, 1884-85—Nile (mentioned in despatches ; Bt.-Maj.). Maj. Bartelot accompanied Stanley's Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, and was assassinated in Central Africa, 19th July, 1888, in the thirty-second year of his age. Second son of the late *Rt. Hon Sir* Walter Bartelot-Bartelot, *Bt.*, P.C., C.B., Col. 2nd Sussex Volunteers, and formerly Captain Royal Dragoons.—*Vide* p. 231.

BATT, REGINALD COSSLEY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th May, 1892 ; Lieut., 23rd July, 1896 ; Capt., 5th April, 1899 ; Adj., 4th Bn., 24th March, 1900.

BATT, THOMAS.—Assist.-Surg., 67th F., 9th Oct., 1806 ; 2nd F., 12th Nov., 1807 ; 5th Royal Veteran Bn., 28th May, 1812 ; Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th July, 1815 ; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Served with the expedition to Hanover in 1805 ; in the Peninsula in 1808 and 1809, including battle of Vimiera, retreat to Corunna, passage of the Douro, and battle of Talavera ; Walcheren Expedition, 1809 ; Peninsula Campaigns of 1811 and 1812, including battles of Fuentes d'Onoro and Salamanca (War Medal with clasps for *Vimiera*, *Fuentes d'Onoro*, and *Salamanca*). Died at Brecon, whilst still on half-pay of the Royal Fusiliers, 13th Jan., 1848.

BATTEN, JOHN BEARDMORE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1901.

BAXTER, Rev. EDMUND.—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Sept., 1758, to 18th Feb., 1763. Son of John Baxter, Clerk, of Newton, Montgomeryshire. Matriculated at Balliol College, Oxon., in 1720.

BAYLY, ——— Appears as Lieut. of Capt. John Salter's Company in a list of the ROYAL FUSILIERS, taken from the *Flanders Army List* for 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75); we cannot trace him further.

BAYNES, RICHARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd March, 1702; Capt. (commission renewed), 11th Jan., 1715. This officer appears as a 1st Lieut. (23rd March, 1702) in a list of the Royal Fusiliers for 1705, and the name occurs twice in a list of Supplementary Commissions, 1702-06.—(A) "*Richard Baynes to be 2^d Lieut. of the Grenadier Company, 15th March, 1703*" (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 59-60). He also appears as Capt. in a list for 1715. Richard Baynes is supposed to have died a Maj.-Gen., 11th June, 1727 (Col. Waller's *Hist. of the Royal Fusiliers*). The death, on that date, of "*—— Baynes, Esq.; Major-General of His Majesty's Armies*" is recorded in the *Historical Register* for 1727.

BEATTY, JOHN WALWYN.—Ens., 2nd F., 3rd June, 1795; Lieut., 14th June, 1796; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Aug., 1804; Maj., 2nd Jan., 1812; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 12th April, 1814; retired 26th June, 1823. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; throughout the Peninsula War (commanded 1st Battalion at Salamanca) at New Orleans, and with the Army of Occupation in France (Gold Medal with clasps for *Salamanca*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*; Brev. of Lieut.-Col., and C.B.). Died at Windsor Barracks, 2nd July, 1823, aged 46.—*Vide* p.p. 107 (note 6), 138, 139, 149, and 159.

BEAUCHAMP, FRANCIS GUSTAVUS.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1854; Lieut., 9th March, 1855. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and died before Sebastopol, of inflammation of the throat, 2nd Oct., 1855. Second son of Col. Richard Beauchamp, sometime of the 16th Light Dragoons (Lancers) and Grenadier Guards (*vide* BEAUCHAMP, Richard), and grandson of Sir Thomas Beauchamp-Proctor, 2nd *Baronet*, High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1780.—*Vide* p.p. 195, 199 (note 3), and 201 (note 1).

BEAUCHAMP, FITZMAURICE.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Oct., 1855; Lieut., 26th Jan., 1858; Capt., 24th Jan., 1865; Bt.-Maj., 1st Oct., 1877; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th May, 1880; Lieut.-Col., 1st July, 1881; h.p., 11th Dec., 1885; retired pay (Hon.-Maj.-Gen.), 27th March, 1886. Served in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1860, with force operating against the Mahsood Wuzerees, and at the forcing of Barrara Pass (Medal with clasp); Afghan War, 1879-80, including defence of Candahar, sortie on Deh Kheja, and battle of Candahar (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp). Son of Capt. Maurice Beauchamp, Indian Army, and great-grandson of Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor, 1st *Baronet*, M.P. for Middlesex (1747-68), a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for the City of London, and sometime Colonel of a Battalion of Middlesex Militia (*vide supra*).—*Vide* p.p., 219, 220, 229, and 230.

BEAUCHAMP, RICHARD.—Cornet, 16th Light Drs., 14th March, 1811; Lieut., 19th Feb., 1812; Capt., the late 19th Lancers (disbanded in 1821), 6th July, 1820; h.p., 10th Nov., 1821; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1824; Maj. unatt., 13th Aug., 1825; 49th F., 8th June, 1826; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 5th Aug., 1828; Grenadier Guards, 2nd July, 1829; h.p. unatt., 9th March, 1832; Col. (Army), 23rd Nov., 1841; 49th F., 17th Nov., 1843; retired same day. Died in Dublin, 10th Aug., 1850, aged 57. Served with the 16th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula (War Medal with clasps for *Salamanca*, *Victoria*, *Nivelle*, *Nive*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*), and in Waterloo Campaign of 1815 (Medal). Fifth son of Sir Thomas Beauchamp-Proctor, 2nd *Baronet*, High Sheriff for Norfolk in 1780 (*vide supra*—BEAUCHAMP, Francis Gustavus, and BEAUCHAMP, Fitzmaurice).

BEAUCLERK, AUBREY FREDERICK JAMES.—Lieut., Scots Fusilier Guards (now Scots Guards), 7th Aug., 1835; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1838; Capt., 19th Jan., 1844; retired 24th Dec., 1847. Youngest son of the Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, D.D., Vicar of Redbourn, Herts, and of St. Michael's, St. Albans, and grandson of Aubrey, 5th Duke of St. Albans. Died 3rd Jan., 1853.

- BEAUFLOY, JOHN HENRY.**—Ens., 46th F., Nov., 1807; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1807. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was killed at Talavera, 28th July, 1809.—*Vide* p. 114.
- BEAVER, PETER.**—Ens., 25th F., 14th March, 1777; Lieut., 22nd July, 1778; Capt., 1783; h.p., same year; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th June, 1795; h.p., 31st Oct., 1795; Br.-Maj., 1st Jan., 1800; Capt., 27th F., 17th May, 1800; Br.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1801; retired April, 1803. While on half-pay this officer was appointed Major of the Hunts Fencible Cavalry (13th April, 1795).
- BEAVOIR, PETER.**—1st Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th April, 1704; Capt., 29th Aug., 1707. Out of the Regiment, 24th Dec., 1709.
- BECKETT, JOHN ROBERT.**—Ens., 37th F., 16th Jan., 1866; Lieut., 16th Dec., 1868; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Oct., 1869; Capt., 21st Aug., 1878; Maj., 27th March, 1883; Lieut.-Col., h.p., 18th Feb., 1891; retired 25th Oct., 1891. Adj., 8th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers, 1st May, 1882, to 1st May, 1887.
- BECKMAN, MARTIN** (afterwards *Sir Martin*).—Appointed by Royal Warrant, Engineer to the Ordnance ("his captain's pay to be in addition to his pay as Engineer"), 19th Oct., 1670; Capt., Prince Rupert's Regt. of Drs. (disbanded in 1678), 27th Aug., 1673; commission renewed, 15th Feb., 1678; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th June, 1685; Chief Engineer and Firemaster, 30th Nov., 1685; Colonel of "a Train of Artillery to go with the Fleet," 1792 and 1794. "Sir Martin Beckman, a Swedish captain of Artillery, who came to England in 1667, was a very scientific officer, and the inventor of armed projectiles for destroying ships" (Dalton, Vol. I, p. 157). In March, 1686, he was knighted by James II., but at the Revolution of 1688, he changed sides and became an ardent supporter of William of Orange. Of his services prior to joining the ROYAL FUSILIERS, we can find no record, but as Chief Engineer he was employed in several expeditions to the coast of France; in 1692, he was on board Sir Cloudesley Shovel's Fleet before Dunkirk, and in 1694, was engaged in the attack on Havre. Col. Duncan, in his *History of the Royal Artillery*, mentions him as showing great devotion to his duties as "Firemaster and Chief Engineer of England"; exhibiting "the zeal and keenness of a renegade." Sir Martin Beckman died in June, 1702.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers.
- BELL, EDWARD INKERMANN.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after nearly 14 years in the Ranks, and 8½ years as Warrant Officer), 16th Jan., 1895; Hon.-Lieut., same date; Hon.-Capt., 22nd Aug., 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902 with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, present at Colenso, Pieter's Hill, &c., and relief of Ladysmith, and took part in the operations in the Transvaal and Western Transvaal; also operations in Cape Colony, north of the Orange River, Feb., 1901, to May, 1902 (despatches *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps, King's Medal with 2 clasps, and honorary rank of Captain).
- BELL, EDWARD WELLS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th May, 1811; Capt., 20th June, 1822; Maj., 19th Dec., 1826; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 29th June, 1830; Col. (Army), 9th Nov. 1846; Maj.-Gen., 20th June, 1854; Col., 66th F., 26th Dec., 1859; Lieut.-Gen., 27th Dec., 1860; Gen., 12th July, 1868. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in 1811, and served until the Peace of 1814 (War Medal with 4 clasps); embarked with his battalion to join the British force before New Orleans and was present at the ill-fated assault; joined the Army of Occupation at Paris, and remained until its withdrawal. Gen. Bell died at Kempsey, Worcester, 9th Oct., 1870.—*Vide* p. 139.
- BELL, HENRY REGINALD.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 12 years and 155 days in the Ranks), 18th July, 1894; Hon.-Lieut., same date. Died in 1900.
- BELL, JOHN.**—Ens., 18th F., 25th March, 1782; Lieut., 25th Dec., 1785; h.p., same date; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1787; 41st F., 25th Dec., 1787; h.p., the late 101st F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 9th April, 1788. Remained on half-pay of the 101st until 1810, after which year his name disappears from the Army List.

BELL, MONTAGUE WIGLEY.—Ens., 66th F., 12th July, 1845; Lieut., 9th April, 1847; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Aug., 1847; 97th F., 2nd Aug., 1850; 28th F., 21st Feb., 1851. Served with the 28th in the Crimea, and died before Sebastopol, 7th Jan., 1855.

BELLAIRS, EDMUND HOOKE WILSON.—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 16th Nov., 1841; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Aug., 1842; retired 29th Dec., 1848; Exon. of the Yeomen of the Guard, 1848; retired 1852. Was subsequently Adjt. 1st Norfolk Rifle Vols. Eldest son of the late Sir William Bellairs, *Knt.*, sometime Capt. in the 15th Hrs. (with which he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo) of Mulbarton Lodge, Norfolk. Mr. Edmund H. W. Bellairs, after leaving the Army, went to New Zealand, and became a Member of the Upper House of the first Parliament. In 1878, he was appointed Vice-Consul at Bayonne, and was removed the following year to Biarritz. Mr. Bellairs died 14th Sept., 1896, aged 73.

BENNELL, JOHN DILLICK.—Gr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 16 years in the Ranks), 25th March, 1890; Hon.-Lieut., same date; Dorset Regt., 21st Aug., 1897; Hon.-Capt., 26th March, 1900. Served with the 1st Bn. Dorsets (39th) on the N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98, with the Tirah Expeditionary Force (Medal with 2 clasps). Retired pay, 19th Feb., 1902.

BENNETT, ADRIAN.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Nov., 1854; Lieut., 9th March, 1855; Capt., 1st May, 1858; Maj., 28th Oct., 1871; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1877; retired, Hon.-Col., 26th May, 1880. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, 1854-55, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and sortie on 26th Oct. (Medal with 3 clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Indian N.W. Frontier War of 1863 with the Eusofzye Field Force, present at the defence of the Sungahs at the Unbeyla Pass, storming of the Conical Hill, destruction of Lalloo, and action at Unbeyla (Medal with clasp).

BENNETT, JOHN.—A John Bennet (*sic*) appears as 2nd Lieut. of Capt. Hart's Company of the Royal Fusiliers in the *Flanders Army List* for 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695, his commission being dated 30th Aug., 1695 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75). In a note, Mr. Dalton says that this officer's name does not appear in any subsequent list of the Regiment. In his *Hist. of the Royal Fusiliers*, Col. Waller shows John Bennett as a Lieutenant (commission dated 30th Aug., 1695), and states that he was out of the Regiment in 1702, served in Flanders and was present at the siege of Namur, and that he defended Gibraltar in 1704-5, and was appointed Governor thereof in 1710.

BENNETT, ROBERT.—Ens., 5th F., 1st Oct., 1794; Lieut., 5th Sept., 1795; h.p., the late Scotch Brigade (numbered the 94th in 1802, and disbanded in 1818), Nov., 1800; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1805; retired on h.p. of the late Royal Waggon Train, 14th Aug., 1806. Name removed from the Army List in 1810.

BENTINCK, Lord FREDERICK.—Ens., 32nd F., 1st Feb., 1798; Lieut., the late 24th Light Drs. (raised 1795, disbanded 1819), 1st May, 1798; Capt., 19th Oct., 1799; 52nd L.I., 25th May, 1803; Maj., 45th F., March, 1804; Lieut.-Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1804; 45th F., 5th May, 1804; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1st Foot Guards (Grenadiers), 31st Jan., 1805; Col. (Army), 4th June, 1813; Lieut.-Col., Grenadier Guards, 25th July, 1814; Maj.-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819; Col., 58th F., 6th Sept., 1826. Served as a volunteer in an Austrian Light Dragoon Regiment with the combined Russian and Austrian forces in Italy; also in Sicily, 1805, the Peninsula, 1808, and Walcheren Expedition, 1809. Was made a C.B. in 1815. Fourth son of William Henry Cavendish, 3rd Duke of Portland, K.G. Lord Frederick Bentinck died at Rome, 11th Feb., 1828.

BERESFORD, GEORGE DE LA POER (afterwards Sir GEORGE, *Bt.*).—Ens., 88th F., 8th March, 1827; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Feb., 1828; Capt. unatt., 19th Feb., 1836; Bt.-Maj., 9th Nov., 1846; 7th Dr. Gds., 19th March, 1852; retired same day. Only son of Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, *Bart.*, K.C.B., G.C.H., K.T.S.; succeeded his father as 2nd *Baronet* in 1844. Was M.P. for Athlone, 1841-2. Died 11th Feb., 1873.



LORD ROBERT BERTIE.
NINTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

BERKELEY—(BARCLAY ?)—Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Capt. h.p.), July, 1733. Col. Waller gives this officer's name as *Berkeley*, but the notice of his promotion is given in the *Historical Register* for July, 1733, as follows:—"Capt. *Barclay* made Major in Lord Tyrawley's Regiment of Foot, in the room of Major Jones deccas'd"; and in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, July, 1733—"Capt. *Barclay*, an officer on half-pay, made Major to Lord Tyrawley's Regiment."

BERKELEY, THOMAS.—Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1805; retired 26th March, 1812. Died at Brussels in 1836. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula.—*Vide* p.p. 115 and 125.

BERNAL, RALPH.—Ens., 71st Highlanders., 8th June, 1830; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1833; Capt., 27th July, 1838; retired 14th Dec., 1841. Eldest son of Ralph Bernal, Esq. Was elected Member for Wycombe, in July, 1841; Middlesex, Aug., 1847; Dover, March, 1857; Liskeard, Aug., 1859; Nottingham, May, 1866; Waterford, 1870. Secretary to the Admiralty, from Dec., 1852, to March, 1858. Served sometime as Extra Aide-de-Camp to Lord Mulgrave (afterwards *Earl* of Normanby), Lord Lieut. of Ireland. On 20th Aug., 1844, Capt. Bernal married the heiress of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bt., and assumed the additional name of Osborne. He died at Bestwood Lodge, the seat of his son-in-law, the *Duke* of St. Albans, 4th Jan., 1882, aged 74.

BERNAL-OSBORNE, RALPH.—*Vide* BERNAL, Ralph.

BERNARD, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th March, 1795; Capt., 25th June, 1803; 70th F., 22nd Oct., 1807; Bt.-Maj., 4th June, 1814; Capt., 1st Royal Veteran Bn., March, 1816; retired full pay, 24th May, 1816; 5th Royal Veteran Bn., 1st Nov., 1819; retired full pay, 1821. Died 17th Dec., 1843. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Copenhagen, and with the 70th at the capture of Guadaloupe.

BERTIE, Lord ROBERT.—Ens., 2nd (Coldstream) F. Gds., 9th July, 1737; Lieut., 13th Feb., 1742; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 11th April, 1744; Col. and A.D.C. to the King, 4th March, 1752; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Aug., 1754; Maj.-Gen., 15th May, 1758; Lieut.-Gen., 18th Dec., 1760; Col. 2nd Troop (now 2nd Regt.) Life Guards, 2nd Oct. 1766; Gen., 29th Aug., 1777. Served with the 2nd Foot Guards at Fontenoy, where he was wounded; accompanied the Royal Fusiliers to the Mediterranean in 1756, and was in Admiral Byng's action off Minorca. Lord Robert Bertie was the 3rd son (by a second marriage) of Robert, 1st *Duke* of Ancester and Kesturn (4th *Earl* of Lindsey). He served in Parliament for Whitechurch, Hants, and subsequently for Boston, Lincolnshire. Lord Robert died at his residence in Mortimer Street, London, 10th March, 1782.—*Vide* p.p. 64 and 65, and Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels.

BERTLES, HENRY BECKET.—Ens., 34th F., 1st June, 1838; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1841, 3rd West India Regt., 7th April, 1843; retired 1st Sept., 1848.

BESLEY, ARTHUR CHARLES GORDON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1900. Proceeded to South Africa, on 17th March, 1901, with "A" Mounted Infantry Company 4th Bn. Royal Fusiliers—which Company was posted to the 20th Bn. Mounted Infantry—and was killed in action at Weddelfontein, Transvaal, 26th, June, 1901.—*Vide* p. 243.

BEST, Hon. JOHN CHARLES.—Ens., 20th F., 21st June, 1827; 17th F., 29th Nov., 1827; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Oct., 1829; Capt. unatt., 15th Aug., 1834; 50th F., 22nd Aug., 1834. Drowned at Norfolk Island by the upsetting of a boat, 13th Feb., 1840, aged 29. Fourth son of the 1st *Baron* Wynford, of Wynford Eagle, Dorset.

BEST, RICHARD MORDESLEY.—Ens., 64th F., 20th April, 1832; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Jan., 1835; Capt., 7th June, 1839; 57th F., 14th Jan., 1842; 10th F., 11th Dec., 1844; Bt.-Maj., 11th Nov., 1851; Maj., 10th F., 8th Jan., 1858; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Oct., 1858; Maj., 86th F., 19th March, 1861; Bt.-Col., 5th Feb., 1863; Lieut.-Col., 86th F., 20th Feb., 1863; 79th Highlanders, 13th Sept., 1864; Brig.-Gen., Madras, 4th Aug., 1870; h.p., 79th, 7th Nov., 1871; Maj.-Gen., 19th July, 1876; retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Gen.) 1st July, 1881.

- Served with the 10th Foot in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49, including the siege and surrender of Mooltan, and battle of Goojerat (slightly wounded; Medal with 2 clasps). Only son of Richard Best, and great-grandson of James Best, Esq., of Park House, Boxley, Kent, High Sheriff, 1751. Gen. Best died 12th March, 1892, aged 78. (In Burke's *Landed Gentry* his second name is spelt *Maxwelisley*).
- BETSWORTH, RICHARD.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th June, 1685 (in Capt. Will. Freeman's Company); Lieut. (?) ; Capt., 1st Aug., 1692. Left the Regiment after the battle of Landen, and was appointed Major of Chelsea Hospital, 12th Dec., 1694, his appointment being renewed 25th June, 1702 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 155). Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders and was wounded at the battle of Landen, 1693. (Col. Waller gives his name as *Betsworth*).—*Vide* p. 34, and Appendix II.—First List of Officers.
- BIBBY, THOMAS.**—Ens., 24th F., 12th June, 1767; Lieut., 28th Jan., 1775; Capt., 80th F., 18th Sept., 1780; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Jan., 1781; h.p., 1783; died, or retired, in 1810.
- BICKERSTAFF, JOHN.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Jan. 1700; Belasyse's Regt. of Foot (2nd F.), 12th Feb., 1702 (*vide* Dalton, Vol. III, p. 84, and IV, p. 236).
- BIGG-WITHER, FERDINAND.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Jan., 1893; Lieut., 27th Nov., 1896; Indian Staff Corps, 20th Feb., 1897; Capt., 21st Jan., 1902.
- BIRCHALL, ARTHUR PERCIVAL.**—2nd Lieut., 23rd May, 1900; Lieut., 11th April, 1902. Second son of John Dearman Birchall, Esq., J.P. and Alderman for the county of Gloucester, of Bowden Hall, Apleadon Court, and Buckholt, all in Gloucestershire.
- BIRD, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Nov., 1752; Capt., 58th F., 27th Dec., 1755; h.p., the late 123rd F. (disbanded in 1763), 1763. Died, or retired, in 1772.
- BIRD, STANLEY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1883; Capt., 26th March, 1891; Maj., 16th Nov., 1898. Staff Capt., Egypt, 31st Jan., 1896, to 17th Feb., 1901. *Passed Staff College*. Served in the Soudan Campaign of 1898, and was present at the battle of Khartoum (mentioned in despatches, British Medal and Khedive's Medal with clasp).
- BIRMINGHAM, JOHN.**—Ens., 63rd F., 15th Aug., 1775; Capt., 7th Oct., 1777; h.p., the late 101st F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 1785; Capt., h.p. ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th July, 1795; full pay, 17th May, 1796; retired 25th Sept., 1800.
- BIRMINGHAM, SAMUEL.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Nov., 1704. Appears in a list of the Regiment for 1705 as Samuel *Barningham* (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 59).
- BIRTWHISTLE, JOHN.**—Ens., 32nd F., 11th Dec., 1847; Lieut., 3rd Sept., 1849; Capt., 28th June, 1857; Maj., 25th Sept., 1860; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th March, 1861; retired 11th April, 1862. Died in 1895. Served with the 32nd at the second siege operations before Mooltan, including storm and capture of the city and surrender of the fortress (wounded); also at the surrender of Cheniote (Medal).
- BISHTON, THOMAS.**—Ens., 6th F., 21st June, 1839; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Oct., 1842; retired 20th Dec., 1842.
- BISSETT, JOHN.**—Ens., 14th F., 7th Nov., 1805; Lieut., 23rd April, 1807; 90th L.I., 16th July, 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th April, 1809; h.p., 90th L.I., 11th July, 1811. Died at Nantes, 12th Sept., 1825.
- BL. BLACK, JOHN LEWIS.**—Ens., 49th F., 22nd April, 1813; Lieut., 10th March, 1814; h.p., 1814; 1st F., 23rd Feb., 1815; h.p., 1816; 95th Rifles (now Rifle Brigade), 18th July, 1816; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th March, 1820; Capt., 53rd F., 16th June, 1825; Bt.-Maj., 28th June, 1838; Maj., 53rd F., 26th July, 1844; h.p. unatt., 3rd Dec., 1847; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 11th Nov., 1851; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 30th Dec., 1853; retired same day. Died in Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, 3rd Feb., 1859. Served with the 3rd Bn. 1st Foot in the campaign of 1815, including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo (slightly wounded; Medal); also with the 53rd in the Satej Campaign of 1846, including the battles of Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon (Medal with clasp).



SIR EDWARD BLAKENEY, G.C.B., G.C.H.
FOURTEENTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

BLACKALL, ROBERT.—Ens., 49th F., 19th Jan., 1838; Lieut., 6th May, 1840; 22nd F., 10th May, 1844; Capt., 15th March, 1853; 75th F., 13th Sept., 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Dec., 1858; Bt.-Maj., 11th March, 1865; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., retired full pay, 3rd July, 1872. Died in 1895. Served with the 49th in the first China War, and was present at the first taking of Chusan (Medal); as Brigade-Major with Expeditionary Force in 1854 against the Luruckzai Mohmuds (mentioned in despatches); with the Royal Fusiliers in the Indian N.W. Frontier War of 1863, with the Eusofzye Field Force (Medal with 2 clasps).

BLACKMORE, ——— Occurs as Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS in 1693. Killed at Landen, 19th July, 1693 (Col. Waller's and Cannon's Histories). This officer is not mentioned in any of Mr. Dalton's Lists.—*Vide* p. 34.

BLAKE, STEPHEN.—Ens., 37th F., 3rd Feb., 1814; Lieut., 3rd Sept., 1818; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; Paymr., 1st F., 25th Feb., 1822; 42nd Highlanders, 3rd July, 1828; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1833; 65th F., 6th Aug., 1838; Canadian Rifles, 20th March, 1846; 93rd Highlanders, 20th July, 1847. Died in 1848. Paymaster Blake served, with the 37th, the campaigns of 1814-15 in Upper Canada.

BLAKE, WILLIAM LASCELLES FITZGERALD.—2nd Lieut., Oxford L.I., 25th Feb., 1893; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1896; h.p., 17th Nov., 1897; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th April, 1898; Capt., 12th May, 1900.

BLAKENEY, Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD, G.C.B., G.C.H.—Cornet, 8th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 28th Feb., 1794; Lieut., the late 121st F., 24th Sept., 1794; Capt., the late 99th F. (raised 1794, disbanded 1798), 24th Dec., 1794; 17th F., 8th March, 1798; Maj., 17th Sept., 1801; h.p., 1802; Maj., 47th F., 9th July, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th March, 1804; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 25th April, 1808; Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1811; Col. (Army), 4th June, 1814; Maj.-Gen., 27th May, 1825; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Sept., 1832; Lieut.-Gen., 28th June, 1838; Gen., 20th June, 1854; Col., 1st F., 21st Dec., 1854; Field Marshal, 9th Nov., 1862; Col.-in-Chief, Rifle Brigade, 28th Aug., 1865. Appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital, 25th Sept., 1856. This distinguished officer first saw service in the West Indies, under Maj.-Gen. White, and was present at the capture of Demerara, Berbice, and Essiquibo in 1796; in the course of these services he was three times taken prisoner by privateers. In 1799, he took part in the expedition to Holland, and was present in the actions of the 10th and 19th Sept., 2nd and 6th Oct. He accompanied the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers with Gen. Cathcart's expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and served at the capture of Martinique in 1810. In 1810, he sailed in command of the 1st Bn. for Lisbon, and took part in the hard fighting in the Peninsula, including the battles of Busaco and Albuera (wounded), affair at Aldea de Ponte, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, assault of Badajoz (severely wounded), battles of Vittoria, Pampluna, the Pyrenees, and Nivelle, and various minor affairs. Proceeded with the Fusiliers to New Orleans, and was present at the ill-fated assault of the American lines. He was also at the capture of Paris in 1815, and with the Army of Occupation. (Gold Medal with 5 clasps; Silver Medal with 4 clasps). For his services he was created a K.C.B., and a Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword. Sir Edward was the son of Col. William Blakeney, M.P., and grandson of Col. John Blakeney, M.P., of Castle Blakeney, co. Galway. Sir Edward died at Chelsea, 2nd Aug., 1868, being at the time of his death senior Field Marshal of the Army.—*Vide* p.p. 107, 108, 116, 122, 125 (note 3), 126 (note 2), 134 (note 1), 143, 146, 152, 163, 165, 166, 169, 183, and 199, and Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels.

BLAYNEY, Hon. CADWALLADER DAVIS (afterwards *Baron Blayney*).—Ens., 4th F., 7th June, 1821; 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 5th July, 1821; Lieut., 27th Jan., 1825; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Nov., 1825; Capt. unatt., 8th April, 1826; 80th F., 7th June, 1827; retired 11th June, 1830. Only son of Andrew Davis, 11th *Baron* Blayney, of Monaghan, in the Peerage of Ireland, a Lieut.-General in the Army; succeeded his father as 12th *Baron*, 8th April, 1834. Died 18th June, 1874, when the Barony became extinct.

BLEWER, BENJAMIN.—*Vide infra*, BLOOZ, Ben.

- BLIGH, ANTHONY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Nov., 1824. (Mentioned in Col. Waller's History. We can find no further trace of him.)
- BLOMER (JOHN ?).**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Oct., 1755 (his gazette appears, no christian name being given, in the *Scots Magazine* for Oct., 1755). Only two officers of the name of Blomer appear in the *Army List* for 1756: (A) *Montague* Blomer, Capt., 3rd F. Gds.; (B) *John* Blomer, Capt.-Lieut., 57th F., 25th Dec., 1755. We believe the latter to be the Lieut. Blomer of the Royal Fusiliers, and that he was promoted into the 57th (Perry's) Regt. on its formation in 1755.
- BLOOMFIELD, HENRY KEANE.**—Ens., 59th F., 30th Sept., 1813; Lieut., 7th Aug., 1817; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Nov., 1822; 11th F., 27th Feb., 1823; Capt., 1st April, 1824; Bt.-Maj., 28th Jan., 1838; Maj., 11th F., 26th Feb., 1841; Lieut.-Col., 27th June, 1845; Col. (Army), 20th June, 1854; h.p., 1st April, 1859; Maj.-Gen., 1st April, 1860; Lieut.-Gen., 13th Aug., 1868; Col., 64th F., 20th Jan., 1867. Died 11th Feb., 1870. Served with the 2nd Bn. 59th the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo, storming of Cambray, and capture of Paris.
- BLOOR, BENJAMIN.**—Ens., Independent Coy. of F. at Windsor (Thos. Cheek, capt.), 23rd Feb., 1685; 2nd Lieut., Independent Coy. of Grenadiers in the Tower (Thos. Cheek, capt.), 23rd Dec., 1685; 1st Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (Capt. Cheek's Grenadier Coy—*vide* p. 8), March, 1687. (*Vide infra*, CHEEK, Thos.; Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 38, 64, and 137). Appears in a List of the Regiment (name spelt *Bleaver*) as 1st Lieut. of Capt. de St. Ange's (Grenadier) Company. We cannot trace him further.
- BLUDWORTH, THOMAS.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Dec., 1726; h.p. (?); Lieut. and Capt., 2nd (Coldstreams) F. Gds., 25th Dec., 1729; retired in Jan., 1739. Appointed Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1743, and first Commissioner of Horse in March, 1743.
- BLUNDELL, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Ens., 1st West York Militia), 5th May, 1808; 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 2nd Aug., 1810; the late 4th Garrison Bn., 24th Jan., 1811; the late 101st F. ("The Duke of York's Irish," raised 1805, disbanded 1816), 11th June, 1812. Killed in a duel with Ensign M'Guire, at Newport, Isle of Wight, 11th July, 1813.
- BOLAM, CHARLES GODFREY.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Feb., 1858; retired 9th April, 1861.
- BONAMY, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1739. Died at Gibraltar, 8th July, 1746, aged 35. Son of Samuel Bonamy, of St. Peter-Port, Guernsey, Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey. The place and date of Lieut. Bonamy's death are taken from a Mural Tablet erected to his memory in the Parish Church of St. Peter-Port, on which he is described as "*Johannes Bonamy, Armiger: in Regio Anglorum Regimenti Fusileeri dicto Vice-Capitanus.*"
- BORTH, LEES.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th April, 1749.
- BOURKE, JAMES.**—Lieut., 4th Bn. the late Irish Brigade, 1st Oct., 1794; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1797; h.p., 1800; full pay, 28th July, 1801; retired 1st Aug., 1801.
- BOURKE, JOSEPH DEANE.**—Ens., 9th F., 9th Oct., 1817; Lieut., h.p., 1st (Grenadier) F. Gds., 24th Dec., 1818; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Dec., 1820; h.p., 1821; full pay, 4th July, 1822. Died 7th June, 1824.
- BOURNE, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1753; Capt., the late 76th F. (disbanded in 1763), 22nd Nov., 1756; h.p., 1763. Died 12th Jan., 1813.
- BOWDEN-SMITH, WALTER ADRIAN CARNegie.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1900.
- BOWEN, Rev. FURNIVAL.**—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th July, 1762, to 18th Feb., 1763.

- BOWEN, LEWIS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th May, 1811; the late 4th Garrison Bn., 7th May, 1812; 36th F., 3rd June, 1813; h.p., 1814; full pay, 13th July, 1815; 89th F., 18th July, 1816; h.p., 25th Jan., 1817; the late 94th F. (Scotch Brigade; disbanded 1818), 9th Feb., 1818; retired 10th Feb., 1818.
- BOWES, GEORGE CRAWLEY.**—Ens., 16th F., 13th Oct., 1825; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th July, 1826; Capt., 9th Nov., 1838; retired 23rd Feb., 1838.
- BOWYER, WILLIAM** (afterwards *Sir William, Bt.*).—Ens., 2nd (Coldstream) F. Gds., 10th May, 1758; Lieut. and Capt., 23rd Dec., 1763; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Oct., 1765. Out of the Army List for 1767. Eldest son of Sir William Bowyer, 3rd *Bt.*, of Denham Court, Bucks; succeeded his father as 4th *Bt.* in July, 1768, and died at Lower Seymour Street, London, 11th April, 1799.
- BOWYER, WILLIAM.**—Ens., 55th F., 31st Aug., 1793; Lieut., 31st Jan., 1794; h.p., the late 95th F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 1795; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Aug., 1795; Capt., 59th F., 25th July, 1798; Bt.-Maj., 15th May, 1806; retired 7th Oct., 1809. Served as Brigade-Major at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1803. Of Braywick Grove, Berks, and of Clapham, Surrey; eldest son of Richard Bowyer, and grandson of Sir William Bowyer, 3rd *Bt.*, of Denham Court, Bucks (*vide supra*). Died 9th Feb., 1844.
- BOWYER, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., 66th F., 5th July, 1797; h.p., the late 4th Bn., Irish Brigade, 18th July, 1799; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Oct., 1800; Capt., 24th F., 23rd Feb., 1803; Maj., 8th West India Regt., 5th June, 1806; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1808. Second son of Admiral *Sir George Bowyer*, 5th *Bt.*, who succeeded his brother *Sir William Bowyer*, 4th *Bt.*, in 1799 (*vide supra*); *Sir George* himself having been created a Baronet in 1794, in recognition of his services under Lord Howe, on the "glorious 1st of June." Lieut.-Col. Bowyer died at Barbadoes, while holding the appointment of D.A.G., on the 12th June, 1808.
- BOYCE, JOHN.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th June, 1685. In a list of the Fusiliers for Nov., 1687, this officer is called *Boys* (*vide infra*); he appears to have left the Regiment at the Revolution (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28 and 137).
- BOYLE, Hon. HENRY CHARLES.**—Ens., 24th F., 20th Sept., 1833; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Feb., 1837; retired 18th May, 1841. Second son of Henry, 3rd *Earl of Shannon*, K.P. Died at Florence, 6th April, 1846, aged 31.
- BOYS, JOHN.**—*Vide Boyce, John.*
- BRADSHAW, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appears also as Adjutant in a List of the Regiment for 1715.
- BRAND, ERNEST STANLEY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1899; Lieut., 27th Jan., 1900. Seconded for service with the Chinese regiment, 20th April, 1901.
- BRANDLING, RALPH THOMAS.**—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 31st May, 1833; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th May, 1836; retired 16th Nov., 1841.
- BRANDRETH, LYALL.**—2nd Lieut., Welsh Regt., 17th Jan., 1891; Lieut., 22nd May, 1895; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th May, 1900. Acting Brigade-Major, S.E. Dist. (Shorncliffe), 11th Feb., 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900 (twice mentioned in despatches).
- BRANSON, CHARLES BILDERBECK MEAD.**—Cornet, 1st Dr. Gds., 24th Nov., 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Feb., 1873; retired 27th Feb., 1875.
- BRENAN, JUSTIN.**—Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th March, 1813; h.p., 88th F., 5th Nov., 1818. Died, whilst still on half-pay, 10th Dec., 1845. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula.
- BRICE, ARTHUR HILL.**—Ens., 10th F., 27th Aug., 1756; Lieut., 19th Oct., 1758; Capt., the late 121st F. (raised 1762, disbanded 1763), 13th Feb., 1762; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Nov., 1766; Bt.-Maj., 29th Aug., 1777; retired in 1777. Died in High Street, Marylebone, 8th May, 1817. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence, and was taken prisoner at Fort Chamblé.—*Vide p. 70.*

BRICE, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Jan., 1771; Capt., 24th F., 28th Nov., 1771; retired 7th July, 1775.

BRIDGES, EDWARD.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th June, 1858; Lieut., 11th April, 1862; 48th F., 7th July, 1863; retired 6th March, 1867.

BRIGGS, GEORGE EWEANK.—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 13th June, 1874; 14th F., same date; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1875; Lieut., 28th Aug., 1875 (Army, 13th June, 1874); Adj., 8th July, 1880, to 1st Feb., 1887; Capt., 16th Feb., 1884; Maj., 18th Feb., 1891; Lieut.-Col., 5th April, 1899.

BRINE, JAMES.—Lieut., 39th F., 31st Oct., 1805; Capt., 3rd March, 1808; h.p., 24th Oct., 1821; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Jan., 1824; Bt.-Maj., 27th May, 1825; Maj. unatt., 19th Sept., 1826; retired Sept., 1827. Died at Sidmouth, Devon, 9th July, 1859, aged 75. Served with the 39th in the Peninsula (War Medal with 4 clasps).

BRISBANE, THOMAS.—Lieut., 14th F., 8th April, 1755; Capt.-Lieut., 1st Dec., 1758; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1759; retired 21st March, 1762.

BROADHURST, JOHN.—Cornet, 16th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 24th July, 1800; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Dec., 1802; Capt., 27th F., 27th April, 1803; 15th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 9th July, 1803; retired 11th May, 1809.

BROOK, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Dec., 1746.

BROWNE, ANTHONY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1685. (As Lieut. in Capt. John Pennington's Company in lists for June, 1685, and Nov., 1687. We cannot find this officer in any other Lists of the Regiment, but an Anthony Browne appears as Lieut. of Capt. Sir John Yates's Independent Troop of Horse in 1688, his commission being dated 11th Oct., 1688. *Vide* Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28, 137, and 179).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers.

BROWNE, *Hon.* CAVENDISH.—Ens., 85th F., 5th Nov., 1847; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1849; Capt., 4th Aug., 1854. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and was killed before Sebastopol on the night of the 22nd March, 1855, whilst leading a detachment of his Regiment against a sortie of the enemy. "The courage displayed by Capt. Cavendish Browne, of the 7th," wrote *The Times* Correspondent, "was most conspicuous. Severely wounded at the commencement of the attack, he refused to go to the rear, though nearly fainting from loss of blood. He led on his men, encouraging by voice and gesture, to the front. When his body was found, it lay far in advance of our line, with three balls in the chest." Third son of John Cavendish Browne, 3rd *Baron* Kilmaine. At the time of his death, Capt. Browne was in the 26th year of his age.—*Vide* p.p. 190 and 201.

BROWNE, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1702; Capt., 11th Jan., 1715 (commission renewed on the accession of George I). Name appears in Lists of the Regiment for 1715 given in Col. Waller's History, p.p. 44-5.

BROWNE, *Hon.* JAMES LYON.—Ens., 64th F., 14th Jan., 1842; Lieut., 8th Nov., 1844; Capt., 22nd Dec., 1848; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Feb., 1849; 21st Fusr., 17th Jan., 1851; Maj., 29th Dec., 1854; Lieut.-Col., Prov. Depôt Bn. at Malta, 18th March, 1856; h.p., 10th Nov., 1856. Retired in 1859, and died 5th Sept., 1860. Served with the 21st in the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with clasps, and 5th Class of the Medjidie). Eldest son of John Cavendish, 3rd *Baron* Kilmaine, and brother of Capt. Cavendish Browne who fell before Sabastopol (*vide supra*).

BROWNE, JOHN HAMILTON.—Ens., 44th F., 11th Feb., 1777; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1778; Capt. h.p., the late 74th F. (Argyle Highlanders; raised in 1778, disbanded 1783), 15th March, 1784; 52nd F., 6th Jan., 1790. Died in 1792.

- BROWNE, Lord RICHARD HOWE.**—Ens., 43rd L.I., 25th Nov., 1852; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Aug., 1854; Lieut., 8th Dec., 1854; Capt., 13th July, 1855; Maj., 29th May, 1863; 96th F., 8th Sept., 1863. Retired 21st Feb., 1865. Fifth son of Howe Peter, 2nd *Marquis* of Sligo. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 20th March, 1855, including siege and fall of Sebastopol, sorties on the 22nd March and 9th May, defence of the Quarries on the 7th June, assaults on the Redan of the 18th June (severely wounded) and 8th Sept.; slightly wounded by the bursting of a shell in Sebastopol, 1st Dec., 1855 (Medal with clasp; 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).—*Vide* p.p. 190 and 193.
- BROWNE, VALENTINE JOHN AUGUSTUS.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th June, 1863; retired 9th June, 1865. Eldest son of the Rev. John Denis Browne, Vicar of Braintree, Essex, and great-grandson of the *Right Hon.* Arthur Browne, Constable of Carrickfergus, a Colonel in the Army and M.P. for Mayo, second son of the 1st *Earl* of Attamont, and brother of Peter, 2nd *Earl*, ancestor of the *Marquis* of Sligo. On retiring from the Royal Fusiliers, Mr. Valentine J. A. Browne took Holy Orders and is now rector of Nuffield, Oxfordshire.—*Vide supra*.
- BROWNE, WALTER GILBERT BARTON.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th May, 1885; cashiered in 1896.
- BROWNE, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Ens., 101st F., 20th Oct., 1861; Lieut., 17th July, 1866; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Feb., 1869; Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd July, 1870; Capt., 2nd July, 1874; Maj., 20th Oct., 1881; Lieut.-Col., Indian Staff Corps, 20th Oct., 1887; retired pay, 10th May, 1895. Served with the 101st in the Indian N.W. Frontier Campaign of 1863, and was present at the storming and capture of the Crag Piquet (Medal with clasp); also in the Afghan War of 1878-79 (Medal).
- BROWNE, WILLIAM LLOYD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Nov., 1855; Lieut., 1st May, 1858; 12th Lancers, 11th June, 1859; 5th Lancers, 10th July, 1860; Capt., 11th March, 1862; Maj., 12th Oct., 1868; Lieut.-Col., 15th March, 1879; Col. (Army), 1st Oct., 1881; h.p., 15th March, 1884; retired pay 15th March, 1889.
- BROWNE, WILLIAM PRYCE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1855; Lieut., 19th Aug., 1855; Capt., 2nd Dec., 1862; retired 18th Dec., 1867. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Sebastopol from the 7th July, 1855, including the assault of the Redan on 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp, and Turkish Medal); served also with the 11th Punjaub Infantry in China in 1860. Died at Blackheath, 4th Oct. 1874.
- BROWNE, WILLIAM R.**—Ens., 61st F., 29th Sept., 1837; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th March, 1841; Capt., 27th March, 1846; retired 12th Jan., 1855.
- BROWNLOW, FREDERICK.**—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 9th Nov., 1815; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1816; h.p., 25th March, 1817; 43rd L.I., 15th Jan., 1818; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1818; Capt., Ceylon Rifles, 21st June, 1821; 72nd Highlanders, 4th July, 1822; Maj., 26th Aug., 1824; h.p. unatt., 10th Nov., 1825; 7th Dr. Gds., 10th Oct., 1834; retired 17th Oct., 1834.
- BROWNLOW, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Sept., 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; full pay, 9th July, 1818; h.p., April, 1819; retired Jan., 1828.
- BRUCE, GEORGE DAVID.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th May, 1893; Lieut., Indian Staff Corps, 27th Feb., 1897. Served in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1897-98—operations on the Samana and in the Kurrum Valley during Aug. and Sept., 1897 (Medal with 2 clasps); Tirah Campaign, 1897-98—actions of Chagru Kotal and Dargai; operations in the Bazar Valley, 25th to 30th Dec., 1897 (clasp).
- BRYDALL, THOMAS.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (in Capt. Worthevale's Company), 1st Aug., 1692 (commission dated at Lembecq in the Low Countries—Dalton, Vol. III, p. 250); Lieut. (com. ntion renewed by Queen Anne), 24th Aug., 1702; Capt.-Lieut., 15th March, 1703; Capt., 10th June, 1703. Served with the Regiment in the Low Countries, and in Spain. Capt. Brydall (whose name is also given as Brydle and Briddle) died in the Service, and a pension was conferred on his widow, Mrs. Abigail Brydall (*vide* Col. Waller's History, p. 47, and *infra*, CAMPION, Robert, note 1).

BRYDLE, THOMAS.—*Vide supra*, BRYDALL, Thomas.

BUCHANAN, WILLIAM HANDASYDE.—Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1858; Hon.-Capt., 19th Nov., 1863; Hon.-Maj., 19th Nov., 1873; Army Pay Dept., 1878; Retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 17th May, 1879. Died in 1885.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ROBERT, *Earl of*.—*Vide* HOBART, Hon. Robert.

BUCKNALL, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appointed Fort Major of Edinburgh Castle, where he died 10th March, 1729.

BUFFA, JOHN.—Surg., 24th F., 7th April, 1796; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1800. Died at Faversham, 3rd July, 1812.

BULKELEY, JAMES.—Ens., 22nd F., 27th May, 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1777; Capt., 43rd F., 21st May, 1778; h.p., 1783; full pay, 25th Sept., 1787; retired 24th Sept., 1789. Lieut.-Col., Northampton Fencibles, 25th Oct., 1794.

BULKELEY, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 31st F., 8th April, 1825; Capt., 22nd March, 1840; Maj., 31st Dec., 1845; retired 21st Jan., 1848. Served with the 31st in the Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6, and was dangerously wounded at Moodkee.

BUNYON, CHARLES SPENCER.—Ens., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 1st Aug., 1826; Lieut., 30th F., 16th July, 1829; h.p., same day; 90th F., 4th Oct., 1831; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Sept., 1832; h.p. unatt., 16th Sept., 1836. Died, whilst still on half-pay, in 1881.

BURBRIDGE, SAMUEL.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1702-3.

BURCHETT, RICHARD.—Lieut., 23rd Dec., 1711; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Oct., 1717; Capt.-Lieut., 7th July, 1747. Died late in 1750 or early in 1751.

BURGHersh, JOHN, *Lord* (afterwards *Earl of* WESTMORELAND, G.C.B., G.C.H.).—Ens., 11th F., 17th Dec., 1803; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Jan., 1804; Capt., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 3rd May, 1805; 3rd Dr. Gds., 1st Nov., 1805; Maj., 83rd F., 20th Dec., 1810; h.p., 91st F., 21st March, 1811; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Dec., 1811; Lieut.-Col., 63rd F., 12th Dec., 1811; Col. (Army), 4th June, 1814; h.p., 25th Dec., 1814; Maj.-Gen., 27th May, 1825; Lieut.-Gen., 28th June, 1838; Col., 56th F., 17th Nov., 1842; Gen., 20th June, 1854. Served as A.D.C. to Gen. Don in the expedition to Sicily, 1805-6, and as A.A.G. in Sicily and on board Admiral Duckworth's Fleet at the passage of the Dardanelles and subsequent operations; also in Egypt under Gen. Sir W. Stewart (1806-7) and on the Staff, and with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, in the Peninsula, 1808-13 (Medal with 4 clasps). In Sept., 1813, Lord Burghersh proceeded as Military Commissioner to the head-quarters of the Allies, under Schwartzberg, in Germany, with whom he made the Campaign of 1814; in 1815, as Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Tuscany, he served with the Austrian army in the campaign against Naples, and signed, in conjunction with Marshal Bianchi, the Military Convention by which Naples was restored to Ferdinand (*Knight of Maria Theresa, Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand, of St. Joseph, and of the Order of Leopold*). He succeeded his father as 11th *Earl of* Westmoreland in Dec., 1841, and died at Apthorpe House, Northampton, 16th Oct., 1859, aged 75.

BURGOYNE, JOHN (afterwards *Sir* JOHN, *Bt.*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th May, 1759; Capt., the late 85th F. (Royal Volrs. L.I.; raised 1759, disbanded 1763), 4th March, 1761; Maj., 52nd F., 13th Feb., 1762; Lieut.-Col., 58th F., 19th Dec., 1764; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 15th July, 1773; Col. (Army), 29th Aug., 1777; the late 23rd Light Drs. (raised 1781, re-numbered the 19th, 1783, and disbanded as the 19th Lrs., in 1821), 24th Sept., 1781; Maj.-Gen., 20th Nov., 1782. Succeeded his father, Sir Roger, as 7th *Bart.* in Dec., 1780. Died in the East Indies in 1785. Sir John served in the American War of Independence, and was appointed Lieut.-General, in America only, in 1776.

BURKE, JAMES.—Ens., 67th F., 19th June, 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Feb., 1807. Retired 30th May, 1810.

- BURKE, JOHN.**—Ens., 81st F., 13th Feb., 1805; h.p., the late 103rd F. (raised 1794, disbanded 1795), 1810; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Jan., 1811; retired 16th July, 1812.
- BURKE, PATRICK JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Ens. Galway Militia), 28th Oct., 1807; Capt., 17th March, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Landed with the 2nd Bn. in the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the passage of the Douro and battle of Talavera (*vide* p. 115, note 2). Died at Newtown Lexlip, whilst still on half-pay, 30th June, 1835.
- BURNE, RAINALD OWEN.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd May, 1891; Lieut., 21st March, 1892; Army Service Corps, 1st Oct., 1894; Capt., 1st April, 1899. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, on the Staff.
- BURNETT-HITCHCOCK, HARRY WILLIAM GEDDES.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1899; Lieut., 8th Feb., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1901-02, on the Staff (Queen's Medal and 5 clasps). Son of Col. Thomas Burnett-Hitchcock, r.p. Shropshire L.I.
- BURNETT-STUART, EUSTACE ROBERTSON.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1865; Lieut., 27th April, 1870; 79th Highlanders, 27th Aug., 1873. Retired in 1875. Eldest son of the late Rev. Theodosius Burnett-Stuart, Prebendary of Wells and Vicar of Wookey, Somerset, and grandson of John Burnett-Stuart, of Dens and Crichtie, co. Aberdeen. Mr. Burnett-Stuart succeeded to the family estates of Dens and Crichtie on the death of his uncle, the Rev. John Burnett-Stuart.
- BURNINGHAM, SAMUEL.**—*Vide supra*, BIRMINGHAM, Samuel.
- BURRARD, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1737; Independent Coy., 20th April, 1738.
- BURROES, JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th July, 1775; Capt., 18th Sept., 1780; Bt.-Maj., 1st March, 1764; Maj., 16th April, 1755; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1798; Maj., 47th F., 24th March, 1804. Retired Aug., 1804.—*Vide* p. 101.
- BURROES, THOMAS.**—Ens., Independent Coy., Feb., 1793; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Nov., 1793; Capt., the late 112th F. (raised 1794, disbanded 1795), 11th Oct., 1794; 38th F., 1st Sept., 1795; Maj., 2nd Aug., 1804. Retired 8th Feb., 1807.
- BURROWS, WILLIAM GUY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 9th April, 1887. Retired in 1888.
- BURSTON, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1721.
- BURTON, CECIL FOWLER.**—Lieut., R. Irish Regt., 9th Sept., 1882; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Oct., 1882; Capt., 13th Nov., 1889. Died in 1897.
- BURTON, ROBERT HALY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Dec., 1794; Capt., 23rd Dec., 1799; Maj., 18th May, 1809; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Aug., 1813; Lieut.-Col., the late 13th Veteran Bn. (renumbered 7th in 1815), 26th Aug., 1813; r.f. pay, 24th May, 1816; the late 6th Veteran Bn., 1st Nov., 1819; r.f. pay, 15th June, 1820. Col. Burton, previous to obtaining his commission in the Royal Fusiliers, served in the ranks of the 30th Regiment for nine years, and in April, 1786, was appointed Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master in the 60th (now K.R. Rifles). He served with the 30th and 60th in America and the West Indies, and with the Fusiliers in Canada (D.Q.M.G. and Brig.-Maj.), Bermuda, at Copenhagen, and the capture of Martinique. He retired in Aug., 1826, and was appointed Barrack Master at Dorchester, where he died on the 25th Sept., 1831.—*Vide* p. 101.
- BURTON WILLIAM.**—Ens., ——— Regt., 26th Nov., 1717; 2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd March, 1728; Lieut., 1st July, 1734. Died in 1743.
- BUSBY, JOHN.**—Ens., 18th F., 3rd Oct., 1845; 13th F., 30th Dec., 1845; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1847; 13th F., 3rd March, 1848; Capt., 1st April, 1853; retired 1st July, 1853.

- BUSHE, RICHARD.—Ens., 64th F., 1st Feb., 1800; Lieut., 30th July, 1800; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 4th July, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Sept., 1804; Maj., 20th Portuguese Regt., 16th Feb., 1809. Maj. Bushe served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Copenhagen, and the capture of Martinique. On being attached to the Portuguese army, he joined the 20th Infantry at Cadiz, and served during the siege. He was mortally wounded at Barossa, while commanding the flank companies of the 20th, and died at La Isla, Cadiz, on the 20th April, 1811.
- BUTLER, EDWARD.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th May, 1709; Lieut., 11th Jan., 1715; Capt.-Lieut., 5th April, 1733; Capt., 12th Nov., 1733; retired in 1742.
- BUTLER, EDWARD.—Ens., 22nd F., 9th Nov., 1815; Lieut., 24th Feb., 1820; Capt., h.p. unatt., 1st Oct., 1825; Bt.-Maj., 28th June, 1838; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Jan., 1842. Retired 1842.
- BUTLER, WILLIAM HENRY PAGET.—Ens., 4th F., 17th Sept., 1850; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th July, 1852; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854; 85th L.I., 26th Feb., 1856; 3rd F., 19th Aug., 1856; h.p., 10th Nov., 1856. Retired 15th June, 1858. Fourth son of Sir Thomas Butler (8th *Baronet*), of Cloughgrenan, co. Carlow. Capt. Butler served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battle of Inkerman (severely wounded), and siege of Sebastopol (Medal and clasps).—*Vide p.* 187.
- BUTLER, Lord JAMES WANDESFORD.—Ens., 85th L.I., 7th Nov., 1834; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Sept., 1838; Capt., 3rd June, 1842; retired in 1846. Was A.D.C. to *Earl de Grey*, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, and subsequently State Steward to the *Duke of Abercorn*, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland. Third son of James, 19th *Earl* and 1st *Marquis* of Ormonde. Lord James died 13th Dec., 1893.
- BUTLER, JOHN.—Lieut., 3rd May, 1709; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Jan., 1736. Died in 1745.
- BUTLER, LINDSEY HOLLAND.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th July, 1855; Lieut., 21st Dec., 1855; retired 13th Aug., 1858. Eldest son of the *Hon.* Charles Lennox Butler (6th son of James, 22nd *Baron* of Dunboyne), J.P. and D.L. for Middlesex and Warwick, Major Westminster Militia. Mr. Butler died 13th July, 1887.
- BUTLER, RICHARD FOWLER.—*Vide* FOWLER-BUTLER, Richard.
- BUTLER, ROBERT FOWLER.—*Vide* FOWLER-BUTLER, Robert.
- BUTLER, THOMAS.—Ens., 60th Rifles, 9th May, 1834; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th April, 1837. Retired 28th July, 1840.
- BYNG, ARTHUR MAITLAND.—2nd Lieut., W.I. Regt., 28th Sept., 1895; Lieut., 14th Oct., 1897; Capt., 27th June, 1900; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th March, 1901. Eldest son of Arthur Henry Byng (late Maj. 3rd Leicester Regt., and formerly Lieut. R.N.), and grandson of Capt. Henry Byng, eldest son of Vice-Admiral the *Hon.* Henry Dilkes Byng, 4th son of John, 5th *Viscount* Torrington. Capt. Byng proceeded to South Africa, on 7th Jan., 1902, in command of "D" (M.I.) Coy. 4th Royal Fusiliers, which Company was posted to the 20th Bn. Mounted Infantry.
- BYNG, EDMUND J. S.—Ens., 26th F., 18th Aug., 1790; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1791; Capt., 18th April, 1795. Retired 9th March, 1803.
- BYRON, HENRY.—Ens., 61st F., July, 1807; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Oct., 1807. Retired 17th Jan., 1811.
- CADOGAN, *Hon.* EDWARD.—Ens., 29th F., 27th Sept., 1775; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Nov., 1775; Capt., 49th F., 16th Oct., 1778. Fifth son of Charles Sloane, 3rd *Baron* Cadogan (created *Viscount* Chelsea and *Earl* Cadogan in Dec., 1800). Died at St. Lucia in 1779.

- CALCOTT, GEORGE BERKELEY.**—Ens., 43rd L.I., 10 Sept., 1807; Lieut., 6th April, 1809; Capt., 26th Oct., 1815; h.p., 25th March, 1817; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Dec., 1817; h.p., 4th Dec., 1823; Bt.-Maj., 10th Jan., 1837; Capt., 36th F., 31st Jan., 1845; retired same day. Served with the 43rd in the Peninsula Campaign of 1808-9, including Sir John Moore's retreat; in the Walcheren Expedition of 1809; subsequently in the Peninsula; the expedition to New Orleans; and the capture of Paris (War Medal with 10 clasps). Maj. Berkeley Calcott, of Caynham Court, Shropshire, was the fourth son of the Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D., vicar of Whittle and rector of Rochfort, Essex (eldest son of the Rev. Lucy Berkeley, rector of Great Whitby, Worcester, and grandson of Rowland Greene—who assumed the name of Berkeley—of Cotheridge, High Sheriff of Worcestershire in 1711). Maj. Berkeley assumed the name of Calcott by the will of his aunt, Mrs. Calcot, of Caynham Court. He died at St. John's House, Blackheath, on the 29th Aug., 1868. Descended from Sir Rowland Berkeley, of Cotheridge, a cavalier officer, M.P. for Worcester; one of the intended Knights of the Royal Oak.
- CALCRAFT, THOMAS.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Nov., 1755; 52nd F. (raised in 1755 and re-numbered the 50th in 1763), 27th Dec., 1755; Maj., 1759; Lieut.-Col., the late 91st F. (raised 1759, disbanded 1763), 12th Jan., 1760; 50th F., 29th Jan., 1762; Col. (Army), 25th May, 1772; Maj.-Gen., 29th Aug., 1777; Col., 65th F., 6th Jan., 1779; Lieut.-Gen., 26th Nov., 1782. Disappears from the Army List in 1783, but we can find no record of his death.
- CALDWELL, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd May, 1751; Capt., 20th Dec., 1755; Maj., 18th July, 1766; Lieut.-Col., 8th F., 27th Oct., 1772. Appointed Lieut.-Col.-Commdt. of British Militia in Canada in 1775, and died at Niagara 31st Oct., 1776. This officer embarked with the Royal Fusiliers on board Admiral Byng's Squadron in March, 1756 (*vide* p. 63); his company being on board the *Intrepid*. "He commanded a company of English Fusiliers on board the *Intrepid*, in the engagement in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Byng, during which he was wounded by a splinter, that ship suffering much more than any in the Fleet" (Playfair's *Family Antiquity—Baronetage of Ireland*, Vol. IX, p. 149). He also served with the 8th in the American War of Independence. Lieut.-Col. John Caldwell was the second son of Sir John Caldwell (2nd Baronet), of Castle Caldwell (Ross Beg), co. Fermanagh.
- CALVERT, HARRY** (afterwards *Sir HARRY, Bt.*).—Ens., 31st F., 29th April, 1819; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Sept., 1819; Capt., 27th Highlanders, 6th June, 1822; h.p., 52nd L.I., 5th July, 1822; Grenadier Gds., 26th Feb., 1824; Maj. unatt., 13th Nov., 1827. Retired July 1830. Elder son of Gen. *Sir Harry Calvert, Bt.*, G.C.B., K.H., sometime A.G. of the Forces; succeeded his father as 2nd Baronet in Sept., 1826, and assumed the name of Verney in 1827. *Sir Harry Verney* was M.P. for Buckingham 1832-41, 1857-74, and 1880-85; for Bedford 1847-52. He died 12th Feb., 1894, aged 93.
- CAMPBELL, COLIN.**—Ens., 1st F., 26th Feb., 1772; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1774; retired 14th Oct., 1778.
- CAMPBELL, DONALD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; Capt., 5th F., 3rd Aug., 1804; h.p., the late R. York Rangers, 9th June, 1805. Appears in Army List for 1819; "omitted from Army List of 1820, he not having drawn his half-pay for seven years previously" (Col. Waller).
- CAMPBELL, HUGH WALTER GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1883; Capt., 18th Feb., 1891; Maj., 20th July, 1898; h.p., 11th April, 1900. Retired in 1901. Second son of the *Hon.* and Rev. Archibald George Campbell, late rector of Knipton, Leicestershire, and grandson of John Frederick, 2nd *Baron* and 1st *Earl* of Cawdor.
- CAMPBELL, JOHN.**—Ens., 37th F., 25th Jan., 1771; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th May, 1774; Retired in 1776.

* 20th May, 1756.—*Vide* p. 65.

- CAMPBELL, JOHN THOMAS.—Ens., 72nd Highlanders, 19th Aug., 1851; Lieut., 6th June, 1854; Capt., 29th July, 1856; h.p., Nov., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; the late R. Canadian Rifles, 18th July, 1862; Maj., 4th April, 1865; Lieut.-Col., 7th Nov., 1868; h.p., 11th Dec., 1869. Retired in 1873, and appointed to the Reserve of Officers, 1st Dec., 1880. Served with the 72nd in the Crimea from 13th June, 1855, including expedition to Kertch, siege of Sebastopol (wounded in the trenches on 19th Aug.) and attacks of the 18th June and 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp, and Turkish Medal). Died at Edinburgh, 24th May, 1897; aged 63.
- MR. CAMPBELL, ROBERT PRESTON.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th May, 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 61st F., 2nd Jan., 1823; Capt., the late Ceylon Rifles, 27th March, 1823. As a lieutenant of the Royal Fusiliers, this officer served, as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. F. Adam (commanding 3rd Inf. Bde., 2nd Dn.), in the Waterloo Campaign of 1815. "Robert Preston Campbell," writes Mr. Dalton, in *The Waterloo Roll Call*, "fired the last gun at Waterloo, and the gun was a French one! He captured it in the *saucée qui feut* of the French, and turned it against their retreating masses." Capt. Campbell died at Kandy, Ceylon, the 18th June, 1825—the 10th anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.
- CAMPBELL, WALTER.—Ens., h.p., 23rd June, 1825; 62nd F., 26th April, 1827; Capt., 20th Sept., 1833; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th April, 1838; h.p. unatt., 5th April, 1839; Staff Officer of Pensioners, 27th Nov., 1843; Bt.-Maj., 9th Nov., 1846; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1854; Bt.-Col., 16th Nov., 1858. Retired (by sale of commission) in 1867.
- CAMERON, DONALD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1811; h.p., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 23rd Sept., 1819. Appointed Capt. Renfrew Militia, 30th May, 1830. Donald Cameron served in the Peninsula with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, from Aug., 1811, to the end of the war in 1814; including the actions at Fuentes Guinaldo and Aldea de Ponte, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, St. Marcial (near St. Sebastian), Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes (wounded). He was also present at the assault of New Orleans and at the capture of Paris (Silver War Medal with 6 clasps). He was the author of the *Journal in the Peninsula War*. Died (while still a lieut. h.p. 60th), 31d Aug., 1870.—*vide* p.p. 129, 136, 139 (note 2), 143, and 150.
- CAMERON, GEORGE JOHN ARNOLDS.—Ens., 55th F., 23rd Feb., 1844; 11th F., 26th Sept., 1845; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th April, 1851; 10th F., 9th May, 1851. Retired 13th Feb., 1852.
- CAMERON, JOHN.—Ens., the late Loyal Sheffield Regt., 27th Aug., 1794; 64th F., 6th April, 1796; Lieut., 1st April, 1797; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Sept., 1804; h.p., the late 2nd Garrison Bn., 25th Feb., 1805; Bt.-Maj., 4th June, 1814; Capt., the late 8th Veteran Bn., 24th May, 1820; retired full pay (on the disbanding of the 8th Vet. Bn.), 1821. Died at Perth, 29th April, 1829.
- CAMPION, ROBERT.—According to Mr. Dalton (*English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, Vol. III, p. 315) this officer was appointed "lieut. to Capt. Ric. Betsworth," ROYAL FUSILIERS, by commission dated 1st Dec., 1693. He appears also in a list of the Regiment, given by Mr. Dalton (Vol. V, p. 58) as 2nd Lieut. of Capt. Chris. Simpson's Company; his commission having been renewed by Queen Anne on the 24th Aug., 1702. Col. Waller shows him as Qr.-Mr., 1st Aug., 1692; Lieut., 1st Aug., 1693, and states that he died in the service. Robert Campion accompanied the Fusiliers on the expedition to Cadiz in 1702 (*vide* p. 45), and was out of the Regiment in 1705. His widow received a small pension.*
- CAREY, LEICESTER WILLIAM LE MARCHANT.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Feb., 1898; Lieut., 16th Nov., 1898; Capt., 13th July, 1901. South African War 1899-1902. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso. Operations in Tugela Heights, 14th to 27th Feb., 1900, and action at Pieter's Hills; in the Transvaal, May and June, 1900;

* Mrs. Eliza Campion's name appears in a list of officers' widows on "the Establishment of Ireland, residing in Great Britain and Ireland, for whom 3 months' pension is humbly demanded to Lady Day, 1719." The amount against her name is £5.

Natal, March to June, 1900; Transvaal, E. of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900; and Cape Colony, N. of the Orange River (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p. 246 (note 1). Son of Maj.-Gen. (honorary) Constantine Phipps Carey, late Lieut.-Col. R.E., younger son of James Carey, Esq., of La Bigoterie, Guernsey.

CAREY, PERCIVAL GAUSSEN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1902.—*Vide infra* CAREY, Thos. de B.

CAREY, THOMAS.—Asst.-Surg., 64th F., 24th Jan., 1851; Surg. Staff, 26th Jan., 1858; 87th Fusiliers, 24th May, 1861; h.p., 22nd May, 1866; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th May, 1867; Surg.-Maj., 31st Jan., 1872; 2nd (Carlisle) Brigade Depot, June, 1873; h.p., 6th Feb., 1874. Served with the 64th in the Persian Campaign of 1856-57, including storming and capture of Reshire, surrender of Bushire, night attack and battle of Kooshab (Medal with clasp); served in Bengal and N.W. Provinces during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8, in medical charge of the head-quarters of the 64th, and was present at the actions of Futtehpoore, Aoung, Pandoo Nuddee, Cawnpore, &c.; the first relief of Lucknow (present in three sorties from the Residency); also at the defence of Cawnpore, where he was severely wounded (Medal with clasp; one year's service for Lucknow).

CAREY, THOMAS DE BEAUVOIR.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th April, 1900; Lieut., 22nd Oct., 1901. Eldest son of Frank Carey, of Summerlands, Guernsey, a direct descendant of Peter Carey, Parliamentary Commissioner (son of Lieut.-Gov. Peter Carey), who—with his fellow commissioners, Messieurs Peter de Beauvoir and James de Havilland—was treacherously detained prisoner by Sir Peter Osborne, the Royalist Governor of Castle Cornet, Guernsey, but escaped on the night of Sunday, 3rd Dec., 1643, after forty-three days' close confinement. Brother of Percival G. Carey (*vide supra*).

CARNEGIE, CHARLES (afterwards the *Hon.* CHARLES).—Ens., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 22nd Nov., 1850; Lieut., 25th March, 1853; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Oct., 1853; 27th F., 23rd Dec., 1853. Retired 7th Sept., 1855. Third son of Sir James Carnegie, *Bt.*, of Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, N.B., and brother of James, 9th *Earl* of Southesk (who succeeded his father as 6th *Baronet* in 1849, and was restored to the peerage, with original precedence, by reversal of Act of Attainder in 1855; his brothers, at the same time, being raised to the rank of an *Earl's* sons). Mr. Charles Carnegie was M.P. for Forfarshire 1860-72, and Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, 1872-1884.

CARPENTER, GEORGE WILLIAM WALLACE.—Ens., 41st F., 17th June, 1851; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Jan., 1854; Capt., 12th Jan., 1855; Maj., 13th May, 1859; 32nd L.I., 5th March, 1861. Retired 22nd Jan., 1864. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, and was wounded at the battle of Alma. (Medal and clasp, and Turkish Medal).—*Vide* p. 183.

CARR, CHARLES CATTLEY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Jan., 1886; Capt., 2nd Feb., 1898; *Bt.*-Maj., 29th Nov., 1900. Served in the South African War in 1899-1902 with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, and was present at the action of Colenso, Pieter's Hill, Hussar Hill, and Hlangwani, and the relief of Ladysmith; also took part in the operations in the Transvaal, including engagement at Rooidam, and the operations in the Western Transvaal, under Gen. Hunter. Commanded an Infantry detachment in the Mafeking Relief Column (mentioned in despatches; *Bt.*-Maj.; Queen's Medal and 5 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 261.

CARR, WILLIAM.—Appears as Lieut. of Capt. Hunt Withers' Company of the Regiment (date of commission not given) in the *Flanders Army List* for 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695 (*Vide* Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75). We cannot trace him.

CARTER, HARRY LEE.—Ens., 69th F., 14th April, 1843; Cornet, 6th Dr. Gds., 2nd Aug., 1844; Lieut., 1st May, 1846; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Oct., 1847; retired 29th Dec., 1848; Paymr., Oxford Militia, 21st Nov., 1855; 13th L.I., 25th Aug., 1858; the late Military Train, 19th Feb., 1859; h.p., 1861. Died 3rd Oct., 1862.

CARTER, JOHN.—Ens., 84th F., June, 1796; Lieut., 2nd July, 1796; Capt., 31st Dec., 1806; Maj., 11th Dec., 1813; 72nd F., 12th Sept., 1816; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th March, 1823; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 3rd March, 1825; 2nd W.I. Regt., 2nd June, 1825; 1st F., 30th April, 1827; Col. (Army), 28th June, 1838; Lieut.-Col., 79th Highlanders, 29th Oct., 1841; h.p. unatt., 14th June, 1842. This officer joined the 84th at the Cape of Good Hope, and accompanied that regiment to India in 1798. After twenty years' foreign service—during which period he was present in several actions in the Mahratta Campaign, and, as Captain of the Grenadier Company of the 84th, at the capture of the Isle of France in 1810—he returned home, and exchanged into the 72nd, with which he served at the Cape against the predatory Caffres. In 1836, Col. Carter was created a K.H. (Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order). He died at Springfield Villa, Exeter, 6th Aug., 1845.

CARTER, WILLIAM.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 18 years 158 days in the Ranks), 4th Aug., 1900; Hon.-Lieut., same date.

CARTER, WILLOUGHBY HARCOURT.—Ens., 98th F., 4th Oct., 1839; Lieut., 2nd July, 1841; 64th F., 20th Dec., 1842; Capt., 2nd June, 1848; 21st R.S. Fusrs., 22nd Dec., 1848; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Jan., 1851. Retired 24th Feb., 1854.

CARTHEW, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Dec., 1704; Capt.-Lieut., 11th Jan., 1715. Served with the War of the Spanish Succession.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN CAMERON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1902.

CARTWRIGHT, JOHN THEODORE.—Ens., Cape Mtd. Rifles, 2nd Feb., 1855; Lieut., 5th Sept., 1856; Capt., 26th Feb., 1861; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st July, 1863. Retired 18th April, 1868.

CAVENDISH, Hon. HENRY FREDERICK COMPTON.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th May, 1808; 10th Light Drs. (Hussars), 22nd June, 1808; the late 24th Light Drs. (raised 1795, disbanded 1819), 26th July, 1810; Capt., the late 103rd F. (raised as the 9th Garr. Bn. in 1806, numbered the 103rd in 1808, disbanded in 1818), 6th June, 1811; h.p., 25th F., 1812; Maj., 75th F., 2nd April, 1818; 9th Light Drs. (Lancers), 24th Sept., 1818; Maj. and Lieut.-Col., 1st Life Gds., 12th July, 1821; Lieut.-Col. and Col., 10th Jan., 1837; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov., 1846; Col., 2nd Dr. Gds., 2nd June, 1853; Lieut.-Gen., 20th June, 1854; Gen., 9th Nov., 1862. Served in the Peninsula from July, 1808, to Jan., 1809, and was wounded at the battle of Corunna, while serving as aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck (War Medal with 2 clasps). Third son of Geo. Aug. Hen. Cavendish, 1st *Earl* of Burlington, 3rd son of William, 4th *Duke* of Devonshire. General Cavendish was at one time chief equerry and clerk marshal to H.M. Queen Victoria, and M.P. for Derby, 1812-35. Died in Burlington Gardens, 5th April, 1873.

CHAPMAN, FRANCIS ROBERT HENRY.—Sub.-Lieut. unatt., 12th Feb., 1876; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Jan., 1877; Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd July, 1877; Army, 12th Feb., 1878; Capt., Bombay Staff Corps, 12th Feb., 1889. Retired 14th March, 1897. Res. of Officers, 23rd Aug., 1900; Maj., 18th Oct., 1902. Temp. Inst. of Hindustani at the R.M. Coll., Sandhurst. Served in the Afghan War in 1880 (Medal). Promoted Major in Reserve for services in connection with the South African War of 1899-1902.

CHAPMAN, PAUL.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1900; Lieut., 13th July, 1901. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War of 1899-1902, and took part in the operations in the Transvaal; commanded a section of the 2nd Bn. Mtd. Infantry at Steynsburg, Cape Colony, during Jan. and Feb., 1902. (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).

CHAPPELLE, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th April, 1795. Out of the Regiment and Army List in 1800.

- CHARD, WILLIAM WHEATON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1859; Lieut., 2nd Dec., 1862; Capt., 28th Oct., 1871; Maj., 1st July, 1881; Lieut.-Col., 9th Sept., 1885; *Com. Bn.*, 9th April, 1887; Col. (Army), 9th Sept., 1889; retired pay, 3rd Sept., 1890. Died at Plymouth, 12th Sept., 1890. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign of 1863, and was present at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass (Medal with clasp); with the 2nd Bn. in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and shared in the defence of Candahar, including sortie of Deh Khojah and battle of Candahar (Medal with clasp).—*Vide* p.p. 216, 224, and 225. Col. Chard belonged to the family of Chard (Wheaton Chard), of Pathe House, co. Somerset (*vide* Burke's *General Army* for 1851).
- CHARLTON, HENRY.—Ens., 1st F., 29th Dec., 1843; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1846. Died at Southampton, 9th Aug., 1847.
- CHEALES, EDWARD RONALD SPURR.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Dec., 1901.
- CHEEK, THOMAS.—Capt., Independent Coy. of F. at Windsor, 23rd Feb., 1685; Independent Coy. of Grenadiers in the Tower, 23rd Dec., 1685; ROYAL FUSILIERS (Grenadier Coy.), March, 1587 (*vide* p. 8; *supra*, BLOOR, Ben.; and Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 38 and 64). Left the Regiment in June, 1687. Was probably a son, or a near relative, of Col. Thomas Cheek, of Pirgo, in Essex,* an officer in Col. Russell's Regt. of Guards, who was Lieut.-Governor of the Tower of London in 1686. Col. Cheek was removed from his post at the Tower in July, 1687. (*Vide* Dalton, Vol. I, p.p. 37, 52, 53, and 260; Vol. II, p. 38).
- CHETWOOD, KNIGHTLEY.—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers.
- CHICHESTER, Hon. ADOLPHUS WILLIAM.—Ens. and Lieut., Grenadier Gds., 9th June, 1841; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st March, 1843; 45th F., 11th Aug., 1843. Retired 7th Feb., 1845. Fourth son of Arthur Chichester, 1st Baron Templemore, of Templemore, co. Londonderry. Died at Boulogne, 26th Aug., 1855.
- CHICHESTER, Lord ARTHUR.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1825; Capt. unatt., 6th Dec., 1827; 87th R.I. Fusrs., 1st May, 1828. Fourth son of Geo. Aug., 2nd Marquis of Donegal. Died at the Mauritius, 25th June, 1840.
- CHICHESTER, ARTHUR CLAUD SPENCER.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Jan., 1900; Lieut., 25th Feb., 1901. Proceeded to South Africa with "D" (Mtd. Inf.) Coy., 4th Bn. ROYAL FUSILIERS—which was posted to 20th Bn. Mounted Infantry—on 7th Jan., 1902. Served as Acting-Provost-Marshal to Col. Dawkins' Column of Mounted Infantry. Son of the Hon. Arthur Henry Chichester, and grandson (heir presumptive) of Henry Spencer Chichester, 2nd Baron Templemore.—*Vide supra*, CHICHESTER, Hon. A. W.
- CHICHESTER, Lord HAMILTON FRANCIS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Dec., 1826; Capt., 28th Dec., 1832; h.p., 9th F., 13th April, 1838; Bt.-Maj., 9th Nov., 1846; Capt., 2nd F., 11th Feb., 1848; retired same day. Fifth son of Geo. Aug., 2nd Marquis of Donegal. Died at Malta, 1st Jan., 1854.
- CHICHESTER, Lord SPENCER AUGUSTUS.—Ens., 43rd L.I., 29th Aug., 1823; Lieut., 4th Nov., 1824. Third son of Geo. Aug., 2nd Marquis of Donegal, and elder brother of Lords Arthur and Hamilton F. Chichester (*vide supra*). Died at Richmond, 27th May, 1825.
- CHILLCOTT, JOHN CONGREVE.—Qr.-Mr. in 1727; Lieut., 18th Jan., 1740; Capt.-Lieut., 3rd June, 1752; Capt., 16th Dec., 1752; exchanged to Qr.-Mr. h.p., 25th March, 1755. (*Vide* Col. Waller's History, p. 51 [List of Officers re-appointed 20th June, 1727], and Lists of Officers and Quarter-Masters).
- CHITTER, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, June, 1795; Capt. in a Regt. raised to serve in the West Indies, 1st July, 1795,

* *Vide* Camden's *Britannia*, Vol. II, p. 131.

- CHIVERS, MICHAEL.—2nd Lieut. (of Capt. Whalley's Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1685. Appears in a list of the Regiment for Nov., 1687, but we cannot trace him further.
- CHOLWICH, WILLIAM FRANCIS.—Ens., 41st F., 30th Nov., 1796; Lieut., 1st July, 1798; h.p., 1801; 81st F., 9th July, 1803; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Aug., 1804. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique (wounded, 2nd Feb.) and in the Peninsula (wounded at Albuera). Killed at the assault of Badajoz, in the attack on La Trinidad, 6th April, 1812.—*Vide* p.p. 106, 107 (note 6), 125 (note 3), 133, and 134 (note 1).
- CHRISTIE, THOMAS.—Lieut., 69th F., 14th Aug., 1800; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Aug., 1800; Capt., 5th F., 3rd April, 1801; 70th F., 14th May, 1801; h.p., 17th Feb., 1803. Omitted from Army List of 1840, he not having drawn his half-pay for two years previously.
- CHURCH, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Sept., 1804; 68th F., 16th May, 1805; 93rd Highlanders, 6th Feb., 1806. Retired 25th Aug., 1807.
- CHURCHILL, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Nov., 1760; Capt., 19th F., 2nd April, 1772. Out of the Army List for 1780.
- CLARINA, *Baron*, C.B.—*Vide* MASSEY, *Hon. Eyre Challoner Henry*.
- CLARKE, ALURED (afterwards *Sir* ALURED, G.C.B.).—Ens., 50th F., 20th March, 1759; Lieut., 10th May, 1760; Capt., 5th F., 7th Jan., 1767; Maj., 54th F., 28th Nov., 1771; Lieut.-Col., 20th Sept., 1775; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1777; Col. (Army), 16th May, 1782; Maj.-Gen., 28th April, 1790; Col., 5th F., 25th Oct., 1794; Lieut.-Gen., 27th Jan., 1797; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Aug., 1801; Gen., 29th April, 1802; Field-Marshal, 22nd July, 1830. This veteran officer obtained his first commission at the age of 14, and served with the 50th in Germany during the Seven Years' War, and with the Royal Fusiliers throughout the American War of Independence. In 1795, he was appointed to command the land forces which captured the Cape of Good Hope. He subsequently saw service in the East Indies, and commanded the troops in Lucknow which, in 1797, "deposed the Nabob Vizier Ali, and placed Sandut Ali on the Musnud of Oude" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1832, Vol. CII, p. 662). *Sir* Alured Clarke died at Llangollen Vicarage, while on a visit to his niece Mrs. Eyton, on the 16th Sept., 1832, aged 87. An obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* says that *Sir* Alured Clarke probably belonged to a family of which Charles Clarke, Esq., one of the barons of the Exchequer (died in 1750), and his brother the Rev. Alured Clarke, D.D., Dean of Exeter (died in 1740), were members. They were the sons of Alured Clarke, of Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire. Charles, the Exchequer baron, had a son Thomas, who entered the Army in 1745 and was a general officer and lieutenant-governor of Quebec in 1792.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels, and p.p. 78, 97, 100, and 165.
- CLARKE, FREDERICK.—Cornet, the late 27th Light Drs. (raised in 1795, numbered the 24th in 1804, and disbanded in 1819), 1st July, 1797; Lieut., 24th Jan., 1801; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1804. Died at York, 18th Dec., 1804.
- CLARKE, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Sept., 1726. Appears in a list of the Regiment for June, 1727, as junior subaltern of Capt. Marcus Smith's Company. We cannot trace him further.
- CLARKE, JOHN HENRY COURTNEY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Aug., 1866; Lieut., 27th Oct., 1871; Adjt. (2nd Bn.), 6th Sept., 1873, to 29th Sept., 1878; Capt., 1st Feb., 1879; Maj., 27th March, 1883; retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 29th Dec., 1886. Adjt. 4th (now 6th) Militia Bn., 7th June, 1882, to 7th June, 1886.
- CLARKE, MERVYN OFFICER.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1898; Lieut., 27th Sept., 1899. Served as Brigade Signalling Staff Officer in South Africa, 25th June, 1900, to 15th Aug., 1900, and from 15th Oct., 1900, to 20th June, 1902; as aide-de-camp, 21st June, 1902, to 16th July, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).
- CLARKE, *Rev.* RICHARD.—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th July, 1767, to 5th May, 1769.



SIR ALURED CLARKE, G.C.B.
THIRTEENTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

CLARKSON, THOMAS REEDER.—Ens., 68th L.I., 14th Dec., 1854; Lieut., 9th March, 1855; Capt., 27th July, 1866; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Oct., 1866. Retired 12th June, 1867. Served with the 68th in the Crimea from 6th Sept., 1855, and was present at the siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Also in the New Zealand War of 1864-65.

CLAYHILLS, JAMES MENZIES.—Ens., 93rd Highlanders, 23rd Nov., 1852; Lieut., 13th Aug., 1854; Capt., 31st Aug., 1855; h.p., Nov., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; Maj., 20th June, 1865; h.p., 28th Oct., 1871; Lieut.-Col., 25th Nov., 1874; Col., 1st July, 1885. Served with the 93rd in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battle of Balaclava, siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assault on the Redan on the 8th Sept. (Medal with 2 clasps, and Turkish Medal). Of Bourne Grange, Hadlow, Kent, J.P. for North Riding of Yorkshire. Third son of Capt. George Dunbar Clayhills, Madras Army (of Invergowrie, Forfarshire), who took the name of Henderson in addition to that of Clayhills, on succeeding to his mother's estate of Hallyards.

CLEATHER, WILLIAM HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1805; "A Regt. of Infantry" (styled the 2nd Ceylon Regt. in 1808), 21st March, 1805; Capt., 4th Ceylon Regt., 21st Nov., 1810; 1st Ceylon L.I., 25th Dec., 1817. Died in 1820.

CLEAVELAND, SAMUEL.—Ens., the late 95th F. (raised 1760; disbanded 1763), 2nd Nov., 1762; h.p., 1763; 13th F., 12th July, 1770; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th March, 1773; retired in 1777. Maj., Lymington Volrs., 13th Nov., 1805; Lieut.-Col. (?) Died at Lymington in April, 1816. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the early part of the American War of Independence.

CLIFFE, LOFTUS ANTHONY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th April, 1816; h.p., 25th March, 1817; retired June, 1825. Son of Lieut.-Gen. Walter Cliffe (of the Cliffs of Bellevue, co. Wexford). Entered Holy Orders and died 12th Aug., 1877.

CLIFFE, WALTER.—Ens., 28th F., 22nd Dec., 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1778; Capt., 31st Dec., 1782; Bt.-Maj., 1st March, 1794; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 31st March, 1795; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1798; Bt.-Col., 29th April, 1802; h.p., 9th F., 30th Nov., 1802; Maj.-Gen., 25th Oct., 1809; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1814. Sailed with the 28th, as a volunteer, to America, in October, 1775, and served with the light company of the 28th from the landing at Cape Fear, 1st May, 1776, at the attack on Charlestown, battles of Brooklyn, White Plains and Brandywine (where he carried the Colours) and other actions. With the Royal Fusiliers at Monmouth, Newhaven, Fairfield, Newark, and siege of Charlestown, and subsequently as Brigade-Major to Sir A. Clarke, in Georgia and East Florida. Served as D.A.G. to the Expedition for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and in Bengal as A.G. to the King's forces in India. Eldest son of Major Loftus Cliffe, and grandson of John Cliffe, of Mulrancon Hall, Dungulph Castle, and New Ross. (*Vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Vol. II, p. 72). Lieut.-Gen. Cliffe died at Taunton, 13th July, 1816.

CLIFFORD, RICHARD CORMICK.—Ens., 10th F., 17th Oct., 1845; Lieut., 1st Jan., 1847; Capt., 30th July, 1857; 48th F., 21st Dec., 1860; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1862; Maj., 1st April, 1870; h.p., 6th May, 1870. Retired in 1853. Served with the 10th in the Punjaub Campaign of 1849 (Medal with clasp).

CLOWES, HENRY.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 20 years 178 days in the ranks), 12th June, 1878; Hon.-Capt., 12th June, 1888; retired 16th Dec., 1894. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80; defence of Candahar (Medal).—*Vide* p. 215.

CLUTTERBUCK, SAMUEL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715; Capt.-Lieut., 9th July, 1729; Capt., 3rd April, 1733. Retired 2nd May, 1751. Belonged to the family of Clutterbucks, of Eastington, Gloucestershire. A Major Samuel Clutterbuck, great-grandson of the Rev. Samuel Clutterbuck (third son of Clutterbuck, of Eastington) established a branch of this family in Ireland (*Burke's General Armory*).

- III. COANE, HENRY.—Ens., 78th Highlanders, 1803; Lieut., 31st March, 1803; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Feb., 1810; 73rd F., 8th March, 1810. Retired 3rd Feb., 1820. Was senior captain of the 2nd Bn. 73rd, at Waterloo, where he was wounded. The Coanes are an Irish family, but a branch settled at Bath in 1815 (*Dalton's Waterloo Roll Call*, p.p. 161-2).
- COANE, JAMES.—2nd Lieut., 95th Rifles (now Rifle Brigade), 11th Dec., 1805; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Jan., 1807. Died in 1807.
- COBB, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Oct., 1755. Out of the Regiment in 1758.
- COCHRANE, Hon. BASIL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; Capt., 4th F., 17th Sept., 1799; h.p., 1802; 72nd Highlanders, 25th May, 1803; Maj., the late 96th F. (raised as 2nd Bn. 52nd in 1799, made the 96th in 1803, re-numbered 95th in 1816, and disbanded in 1818), 10th March, 1804; Lieut.-Col., 36th F., 9th Oct., 1806; Col. (Army), 4th June, 1814. Served with the 36th in the Peninsula. Second son of Archibald, 9th *Earl* of Dundonald. Died on passage from Dublin to Liverpool, 14th May, 1816 (*vide infra*).
- COCHRANE, Hon. CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1768; Capt., 4th F., 6th May, 1774; 1st Foot Gds. (now Grenadier Gds.), 21st Nov., 1778. Served with great distinction in the American War of Independence; was aide-de-camp to *Lord Cornwallis*. Killed, by a cannon-shot, at Yorktown, Virginia, 17th Oct., 1781. Second son of Thomas Cochrane (of Culross and Orchiltrie), who succeeded as 8th *Earl* of Dundonald in 1758.
- COCHRANE, CHARLES STEWART.—2nd Lieut., 60th (now K.R.) Rifles, 8th April, 1836; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Aug., 1838; Capt., 12th Jan., 1844; 64th F., 16th Feb., 1849. Died at Kurrachee, 27th Aug., 1850. Second son of Admiral Sir Thomas John Cochrane, G.C.B., and great-grandson of the 8th *Earl* of Dundonald (*vide supra*).
- III. COCHRANE, HUGH STEWART.—Ens., 86th F., 13th April, 1849; Lieut., 15th Oct., 1852; Capt., 16th F., 24th Aug., 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st March, 1859; Bt.-Maj., 19th Jan., 1864; Maj., 28th Oct., 1871; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 7th Jan., 1874; Lieut.-Col., 43rd L.I., 16th Feb., 1878; Bt.-Col., 7th Jan., 1879. Retired in 1881; died in 1884. Served as adjutant of the 86th in the Central India Campaign, under Sir Hugh Rose; present at the storming and capture of the hill fort of Chandairee (slightly wounded); battle of Betwa (3 horses shot under him); siege, storming, and capture of the City of Jhansi, when under a heavy fire he planted the British flag on the top of the palace; battle and capture of Koonch; various actions before Calpee (15th-21st May, 1858), &c., &c.; commanded irregular cavalry, under Sir R. Napier, in pursuit of Tantia Topee (twice mentioned in despatches; V.C.; Medal with clasp; Bt.-Maj.). Served also as Brigade-Major with the Eusofzye Field Force in 1863 (Medal with clasp).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., &c.
- COCKBURN, JAMES.—Ens., 69th F., 31st July, 1787; Lieut., the late 19th Light Drs. (raised as the 23rd Drs. in 1781, re-numbered the 19th in 1783; disbanded as the 19th Lancers in 1821), 25th March, 1791; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Sept., 1795; 2nd Drs. (Scots Greys), 30th Dec., 1795; Maj., 81st F., 7th Sept., 1797; the late 24th Light Drs. (raised as the 27th in 1795, re-numbered the 24th in 1804, disbanded in 1819), 3rd Oct., 1798. Retired 24th Aug., 1800.
- COCKS, JOHN SOMERS.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th July, 1855; Lieut., 1st April, 1856; died 4th Dec., 1856, aged 18. Second son of the Rev. Henry Somers Cocks, and great-grandson of Charles Cocks, 1st *Lord* Somers, Baron of Evesham, Worcestershire.
- CODD, GARLIKE PHILIP ROBERT.—Ens., 67th F., 1st April, 1813; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th May, 1813; 85th L.I., 22nd July, 1813. Killed at Bladensburg, 24th Aug., 1814.

- COGHLAN, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1693 (commission dated at Eppeyen); Capt., 25th March, 1703. Appears in a list of the Regiment in the *Flanders Army List* for 1694 (corrected to Sept., 1695) as 2nd Lieut. of Capt. Hunt Withers's Coy. (commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702), also in a M.S. list in the War Office for 1706, which is believed to give the exact roll of officers of the Royal Fusiliers who went to Spain to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession (*vide* Col. Waller, p. 40). Out of the Regiment in 1712.
- COGHLAN, JOHN.—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 9th Feb., 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1777. Retired 5th Nov., 1777.
- COLE, FRANCIS BURTON OWEN.—Ens., 20th F., 24th April, 1855; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1855; Lieut., 16th Oct., 1865; Capt., 29th May, 1863; retired in 1873. Served with Brigadier Chamberlain's force, attached to 1st Coke's Rifles, against the Mahsood Wuzerees, March-May, 1860, and was present at the storming of the Burrura Pass, capture and burning of Makeen, and various minor affairs (N.W. Frontier Medal with clasp). Cole, of Llys Merichion, Denbighshire, J.P. and D.L.; eldest son of Owen Blayne Cole, of Brandrum, co. Monaghan, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1835. (*Vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Vol. I, p. 300).
- COLE, MOWBRAY LYSTER STANLEY OWEN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th July, 1897; Lieut., 10th Aug., 1898; Capt., 12th Jan., 1901. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights, and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, in Natal, March to June, 1900, and in Cape Colony, N. of the Orange River; commanded No. 4 Coy. 20th Bn. Mounted Infantry, Oct., 1901, to Aug., 1902, taking part in the "drives" in Orange Free State and Transvaal (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). *Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 250. Only son of Capt. F. B. O. Cole, of Llys Merichion (*vide supra*).
- COLENZO, JOHN ERIC.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1902.
- COLHOUN, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1754. Out of the Regiment in 1757.
- COLLINGS, ADOLPHUS, M.D.—Asst.-Surg. Staff, 26th Feb., 1841; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th April, 1841; Surg., the late 2nd W.I. Regt., 20th Nov., 1846; Staff-Surg. 2nd Class, 18th Feb., 1848; Surg., 40th F., 12th March, 1852; h.p., 24th Aug., 1858. Son of Joseph Collings, Jurat of the Royal Court of Guernsey. Died at Grange Hill, Guernsey, 1st Dec., 1871, aged 56.
- COLT, JOHN HAMILTON.—Ens., 41st F., 6th Feb., 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Nov., 1806; 3rd Drs. (now 3rd Hussars), 15th Jan., 1807. Retired in 1809. Son of Robert Colt, of Auldham and Seaclyffe, co. Haddington, Inveresk, co. Midlothian, Garturk, Gartsherrie, and Lockwood, co. Lanark; M.P. for Weymouth. Died in 1840.—*Vide infra*, COLT, Oliver.
- COLT, OLIVER.—Ens., 5th Fusrs., 25th Aug., 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1855; Lieut., 27th July, 1855. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea in July, 1855, and was killed in the attack on the Redan, Sebastopol, 8th Sept., 1855, aged 20. Eldest son of John Hamilton Colt, of Gartsherrie, Inveresk, and Auldham, and grandson of John Hamilton Colt mentioned above.—*Vide* p.p. 195, 197 and 201 (note 1).
- COLTMAN, THOMAS.—Ens., 66th F., 10th May, 1827; h.p. unatt., 21st May, 1829; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th June, 1830; 10th Light Drs. (Hussars), 19th Nov., 1830. Retired 16th Aug., 1831.
- COLVIN, WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH.—Cornet, 5th Dr. Gds., 17th Nov., 1857; Lieut., 16th Aug., 1859; Capt., 17th Nov., 1862; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th March, 1864; Bt.-Maj., 19th Dec., 1876; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1878; Lieut.-Col., 23rd March, 1881. Died at Bellary, 8th April, 1883.—*Vide* p.p. 228-9. Served on the Staff in Bombay as D.A.Q.M.G. and A.Q.M.G., Sept., 1877, to May, 1881.

CONDUIT, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Dec., 1726. Out of the Regiment in June, 1727.

CONEY, PHILIP GEORGE.—Ens., 1st F., 9th July, 1852; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1854; Capt., 1st June, 1855. Died at Mean Meer, 30th April, 1858, aged 24. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma, where he carried the Queen's Colour (Medal with clasp).—*Vide* p.p. 179, 183, and 202. Youngest son of John Jeane Coney, of Braywick Grove, Maidenhead, Berks, J.P. for Berks and Somersetshire.

CONNELLAN, EDWARD.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 2nd Oct., 1865; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1867; Staff, 1872; Surg., 1st March, 1873; Surg.-Maj., 2nd Oct., 1877. Died in 1886. Served in the Ashanti War of 1873-4 (Medal).

CONNOR, AUGUSTUS SAMUEL WILLIAM.—Ens., the late Ceylon Rifles, 13th Feb., 1867; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Feb., 1870; Lieut., Bombay S.C., 31st Aug., 1870; Capt., 13th Feb., 1879; Maj., 13th Feb., 1887. Died in 1888.

CONNOR, W. SHREWBURIDGE.—Ens., 61st F., 20th April, 1809; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Feb., 1811. Died in 1814.

CONOLLY, WILLIAM.—Ens., 36th F., 31st Jan., 1865; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th June, 1865; Lieut., 7th Feb., 1871; Capt., 20th Oct., 1878; Shropshire L.I., 12th July, 1882; Retired Pay, Hon.-Maj., 4th Feb., 1885. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80; took part in the defence of Candahar and sortie on Doh Khoja (slightly wounded. Medal).—*Vide* p.p. 216, 219, and 220.

CONYNGHAM, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Dec., 1752; Capt.-Lieut., 26th May, 1759; Capt., 15th Oct., 1759; h.p., the late 121st F. (disbanded 1764), 28th Nov., 1766. Not in the Army List for 1777.

COOK (or COOKE), JOHN.—Appears as Lieut. of Capt. Patrick Seaton's Coy. ROYAL FUSILIERS in *Flanders Army List* for 1694 (corrected to Sept., 1695. *Vide* Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75), and probably served at the siege of Namur; Capt.-Lieut., 10th June, 1703. Appears in a list of the Royal Fusiliers (supposed to be the roll of officers who embarked for Spain to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession) for 1706.

COOK (or COOKE), JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Died in the Service (Col. Waller's Records).

COOK, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1720. Out of the Regiment 5th April, 1720 (Col. Waller's Records).

COOK, WILLIAM.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Qr.-Mr.-Sergt. Grenadier Gds.), 15th April, 1856; Adj., 27th May, 1856. Retired 31st July, 1857.

COOPE, WILLIAM JESSER.—Ens., 57th F., 17th Feb., 1854; Lieut., 15th Sept., 1854; Capt., 26th Feb., 1856; h.p., Nov., 1856; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; 64th F., 3rd March, 1863; h.p., 27th Feb., 1867; Capt., 17th Lancers, 1st April, 1868; retired same day. Capt., 2nd Royal Middlesex Militia (Edmonton Rifles), 19th March, 1872. Retired in 1878. Served with the 57th in the Crimea in 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, capture of the Quarries, assault of the Redan, 18th June, and attack on the 8th Sept.; present at the bombardment and capture of Kinbourn. After the repulse on the 18th June, Lieut. Jesser Coope volunteered to carry despatches to Lord Raglan (which he did across the open, exposed to a heavy fire), and afterwards from Lord Raglan to Sir George Brown (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).

COOPER, EDWARD JOSHUA.—Sub.-Lieut. unatt., 11th Sept., 1876; 99th F., 11th Sept., 1876; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1878; Lieut., 11th Sept., 1878; I. of Musk., 1st Nov., 1881, to 31st March, 1883; Capt., 13th Feb., 1885; Maj., 28th Nov., 1897; Lieut.-Col., 28th Nov., 1901. Served in the Soudan, 1886-7, as aide-de-camp to the G.O.C. Frontier Field Force. Embarked, as second-in-command of 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, for South Africa in Oct., 1899, and served throughout the War of 1899-1902; commanded the 2nd Bn. from

25th Dec., 1899, to 13th Feb., 1900; took part in the relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights, 14th to 27th Feb., 1900, and action at Pieter's Hill. Operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900; in Natal, March to June, 1900; in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900; and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River. Dist. and Station Comdnt. Also operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. (Mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; D.S.O.). *Vide* p.p. 236, 246 (note 1), 249, 250, 258, 260, and 261. Eldest son of the late Col. Joshua Harry Cooper, Royal Fusiliers, of Dunboden, co. Westmeath (*vide infra*).

COOPER, JOHN.—*Qr.-Mr.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th May, 1692 (commission dated at Brussels); *Lieut.*, 1693. Killed at the battle of Landen (Dalton, Vol. III, p. 250).—*Vide* p. 34.

COOPER, JOSHUA HARRY.—*Ens.*, 11th F., 16th Sept., 1851; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Feb., 1854; *Capt.*, 23rd March, 1855; *Maj.*, 11th April, 1862; *Lieut.-Col.*, 21st June, 1864; *Col. (Army)*, 21st June, 1869. Retired 6th Sept., 1873. Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55 with the Royal Fusiliers, including the sortie of the 26th Oct., the battle of Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; appointed aide-de-camp to Col. Yea; present at the attack on the Quarries, 7th June (wounded on the 8th), and assault on the Redan, 18th June. (Medal with 2 clasps; 5th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish Medal). *Vide* p. 213. Of Dunboden, co. Westmeath, J.P., High Sheriff 1875; second son of Richard Wordsworth Cooper, and great-grandson of the *Rt.-Hon.* Joshua Cooper, of Markree Castle, co. Sligo, M.P. for co. Sligo, and of the Privy Council of Ireland. Col. Cooper (who was father of *Lieut.-Col.* E. J. Cooper, *vide supra*) died in 1901, aged 60.

COPELAND, JOHN.—*Surg.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1795. Died in 1800. Col. Waller gives this officer's christian name as Joseph, and the date of his appointment—Oct., 1796; the name and date of appointment here given are taken from the Army Lists 1796-1800.

COPSEY, CHARLES.—Appears as 2nd *Lieut.* of *Capt.* Chris. Simpson's Coy., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in *Flanders Army List*, 1694 (corrected to Sept., 1695), date of commission not given; 2nd *Lieut.* (*Capt.* R. Turner's Grenadier Coy.), 6th Dec., 1701; commissioned renewed in 1702; *Capt.* in Elliot's Regt., of Foot (raised in 1703, disbanded 1713), 10th April, 1703; Moor's Regt. of Foot, 11th Feb., 1709. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Namur. (*Vide* Dalton, Vol. IV, p.p. 75 and 246; Vol. V, p.p. 58 and 175).

CORBET, MOSES.—*Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th April, 1748; *Capt.-Lieut.*, 4th Sept., 1754; *Capt.*, 22nd Jan., 1755; *Maj.*, 19th Nov., 1761; retired 18th July, 1766. *Maj.* Corbet was subsequently appointed *Lieut.-Governor* of Jersey, and held that post when a French force, under Baron de Rullecourt, surprised the island on the 5th Jan., 1781, and captured the town of St. Helier's. Corbet was taken prisoner and forced to sign a capitulation; but the French were attacked and defeated by the garrison and island militia, under Major Pierson. For signing the capitulation, Corbet was tried and superseded, but eventually was granted a pension. Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory, belonged to the late 95th Regiment, which was raised in 1780 and disbanded in 1783.

CORKRAN, LEWIS HENRY.—*Ens.*, 31st F., 29th May, 1867; 52nd L.I., 21st Aug., 1867; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd April, 1869; retired 14th Aug., 1872.

CORNWALL, HENRY.—Henry Cornwall, though he does not appear to have been gazetted to the Royal Fusiliers, was, according to Mr. Cannon,* one of the officers authorised to raise a company for the "Ordnance Regiment." Col. Waller shews him as *Capt.* in the ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1685; *Maj.*, 1685; *Col.* of "Cornwall's Regt. of Foot" (9th Norfolk), 19th June, 1685. Col. Henry Cornwall (or Cornwall) was Master of the Horse to the Princess of Orange, and was superseded in the command of his regiment (9th F.) in Nov., 1688. He died 22nd Feb., 1717 (Dalton, Vol. II, p. 30).

* *Vide* Cannon's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*, p. 8, and *infra*, MONAGAN, Sir John.

CORRANCE, JOHN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1743.*

COTTON, THOMAS D'AVENANT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th April, 1805; Adj't., 27th April, 1809, to 30th Aug., 1810; Capt., 30th Aug., 1810. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Copenhagen and Martinique; accompanied the Battalion, as Adjutant, to the Peninsula in 1810; particularly distinguished himself at Salamanca and the Pyrenees, and was mortally wounded, while acting Brigade-Major, at the battle of Neville, in the carrying of the village of Sarre, 10th Nov., 1813. Died of his wounds at Anhouse, near Bayonne.—*Vide p. 148.*

COTTON, Hon. WELLINGTON HENRY STAPLETON (afterwards *Viscount COMBERMERE*).—Cornet, 7th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 21st Oct., 1837; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th May, 1841; 1st Life Gds., 26th Oct., 1841; Capt., 29th Dec., 1846; Maj., h.p. unatt., 22nd Feb., 1850; Lieut.-Col., 16th May, 1857; Col., 15th Dec., 1861. Retired in 1867. Son of Field-Marshal Sir Stapleton Cotton, 1st *Viscount Combermere*, G.C.B., &c., Col. 1st Life Gds. and Constable of the Tower of London; succeeded his father as 2nd *Viscount*, 21st Feb., 1865, and died 1st Dec., 1891.

COURTENAY, CHARLES S.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th April, 1855; Lieut., 3rd Oct., 1855. Retired 20th April, 1860.

COURTENAY, GEORGE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th April, 1805. Retired 23rd March, 1806.

COVENTRY, CORBET JOHN.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th April, 1861. Retired 6th Feb., 1863. Subsequently served in the East Kent Militia (now 3rd [Militia] Bn. The Buffs). Second son of Thomas William Coventry, late 15th Hussars, and grandson of the *Hon.* Thomas William Coventry (3rd son of Geo. Will., 6th *Earl* of Coventry, of North Cray Place, Kent.

COX, CHARLES.—Cornet, the late 21st Light Drs. (raised 1794; disbanded 1818), 17th Sept., 1803; h.p., 1804; Lieut., 2nd F., 16th May, 1805; Capt., 4th Garrison Bn., 14th April, 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd June, 1808; 2nd F., 7th June, 1810; h.p., 41st F., 9th Nov., 1815. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula (War Medal with clasp for *Talavera*). Died at Naples (whilst still on half-pay), 13th Oct., 1866.—*Vide p. 115 (note 2).*

COX, EDWARD HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Nov., 1884; Capt., 15th March, 1892; Maj., 3rd Feb., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902, as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen.; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, W. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900; including action at Frederickstad), in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River, including action at Rooibdam, and in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, Nov., 1900, to May, 1902 (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps, King's Medal with 2 clasps, and D.S.O.).—*Vide p. 246 (note 1).*

CRADDOCK, PHILIP.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Dec., 1726; h.p., ———; 26th F., 29th Oct., 1730.

CRAIGIE, ROBERT COLLINS.—Ens., 95th F., 2nd Feb., 1838; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1841; 69th F., 29th Dec., 1841; Paymr., 26th F., 3rd Nov., 1843; Recruiting Staff, 24th Oct., 1856; Hon.-Maj., 1st Jan., 1860. Name disappears from the Army List for 1872.

* We believe that John Corrance exchanged to the 8th Foot, with which regiment he fought at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden; obtaining his Company in 1755 and his Majority in 1768, he retired in 1776, and died 12th March, 1778. Major Corrance's daughter and co-heir married Snowden White, M.D., whose grandson is Capt. F. Snowden Corrance (assumed the name of Corrance in 1887), late 11th Hussars, of Parham Hall, Suffolk, M.P. for East Suffolk, 1893-73 (*vide Burke's Landed Gentry*, p. 328).

+ Capt. Cotton does not appear in the list of Royal Fusilier officers who were present at Salamanca; we presume he was then serving on the Staff.

- CRAUFORD, ———**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th April, 1808. Landed with the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula and was present at the battles of Busaco and Albuera (with 2nd Bn.). Died in 1814. (In the list of officers who landed with the 1st Bn. at Lisbon and those who were present with the 2nd Bn. at Albuera, the name is spelt Crawford.)—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- CRESER, RICHARD.**—Ens., the late 100th F. (raised as the 100th Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regt. in 1805; disbanded as the 99th in 1818), 10th Jan., 1811; 55th F., 1st Aug., 1811; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd June, 1813; h.p., 25th March, 1817; Paymr., 21st R.S. Fuhrs., 14th Jan., 1819; h.p., 27th F., 17th Nov., 1825. Died whilst still on half-pay, 18th Sept., 1857.
- CRESSWELL, EDMUND.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st July, 1808. Retired 16th Nov., 1809.
- CREWE, KINDER.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Ens. Shropshire Militia), 4th June, 1812; h.p., 6th June, 1816; the late 4th Veteran Bn. (disbanded 1821), 24th Aug., 1820; the late 2nd Veteran Bn. (reduced 1826), 25th Dec., 1821; r.f.p. in 1826. Served in the Peninsula. Died in 1847.
- CRICHTON, ARCHIBALD EDWARD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Aug., 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; 70th F., 1st Feb., 1873. This officer's name appears in the Index of Hart's Army List 1874-8, but not in the list of the 70th; nor can we find any mention of him, except in the Index.
- CRICHTON, CONSTANTINE HOTHAM.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899; Capt., 14th Dec., 1901.
- CROFTON, Hon. ALFRED HENRY.**—Ens. and Lieut., Grenadier Gds., 26th Aug., 1853; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1854. Retired 31st Aug., 1855, and died 29th Oct., 1881, aged 44. Page of honour to H.M. Queen Victoria, 1847. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea and was slightly wounded at the Alma (Medal with clasp). Third son of Sir Edward Crofton, 4th Bart., who succeeded his grandmother as 2nd Baron Crofton in 1817.—*Vide* p. 183.
- CROFTON, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715; promoted into another regiment, 6th Feb., 1719. Gazetted in 1715 as Lieut. to Capt. R. Cunningham.
- CROFTON, Hon. WILLIAM GORGES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Aug., 1803; Ens. and Lieut., 2nd (Coldstreams) F. Gds., 7th Dec., 1803; Lieut. and Capt., 10th March, 1808. Served with the Coldstreams in the Peninsula; wounded before Burgos, 18th Oct., 1812, and was killed before Bayonne during the sortie, 14th April, 1814. Fourth son of Anne, Baroness Crofton, of the Mote, co. Roscommon, who was elevated to the peerage of Ireland in 1797—an honour intended for her husband, Sir Edward Crofton, 2nd Bart., who died in Sept., 1797.—*Vide supra*, CROFTON, Hon. A. H.
- CROFTS, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th March, 1707; Capt.-Lieut., 12th Nov., 1733; Capt., 25th April, 1741. Retired in 1751. This officer appears as senior lieutenant of the Royal Fusiliers in a list for 1715; also in a Gazette, dated 11th Jan., 1715 (renewal of commissions on the accession of George I.) as "George Crofts, Gent., Lieut. to the Colonel's Company."* Capt. Crofts probably served in the War of the Spanish Succession. According to Col. Waller, he came from another Regiment, his first commission being dated 6th Aug., 1706. His name is not to be found in Vol. V (1702-1707) of Mr. Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, but there was a Lieut. George Crofts, in Colyear's Regt., in 1692 (*vide* Dalton, Vol. III, p. 261).

* Col. Waller in his *Alphabetical List of Officers* gives another George Crofts with the following dates:—Capt.-Lieut., Royal Fusiliers, 11th Jan., 1715 (the date on which George Crofts, *Gent.*, was gazetted lieutenant of the Colonel's Company); Capt., 25th April, 1741 (same date as the above George Crofts got his company); retired 9th Feb., 1750-1. We cannot help thinking that there was only one George Crofts in the Regiment—the one appointed in March, 1707.

- CROMPTON, JOHN.**—Appears as lieutenant of Capt. Negus's Coy. Royal Fusiliers in 1695 (*Flanders Army List* 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695), and his commission was renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702. He served in Flanders, and embarked, as lieutenant of Capt. Chris. Simpson's Coy., with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702. Died in the Service; his widow, Mrs. Martha Crompton, receiving a small pension.*
- CROPP, WILLIAM.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1705; Lieut. (to Capt. Gervaise Parker), 11th Jan., 1715; Capt., 30th April, 1719; Maj., 3rd Sept., 1733. His death is thus announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1740: "20th July.—Major Cropp, of the Royal Regt. of Fusileers, a brave officer, near 40 years in the Service." Served with the Fusiliers in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- CROSBIE, PIERSE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th May, 1863; Lieut., 1st May, 1866. Retired 10th May, 1871. Third son of Pierce Crosbie, of Ballyheigue, co. Kerry, High Sheriff 1815.
- CROSBIE, WILLIAM.**—Ens., 38th F., 16th July, 1757; Lieut., 8th Sept., 1759; Capt., 9th May, 1769; Maj., 29th Sept., 1778; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Oct., 1778; Lieut.-Col., 18th Sept., 1780; 22nd F., 24th April, 1781; Col., 18th Nov., 1790; 89th F., 3rd Dec., 1793; Maj.-Gen., 3rd Oct., 1794; Col., 22nd F., 23rd Dec., 1795. Served with the 38th in the Leeward Islands, and with the Fusiliers in America; was appointed Barrack-Mr.-Gen. to the British forces in North America in 1780. Gen. Crosbie raised the 89th F. (now 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers) in 1793. He died at Portsmouth, of which garrison he was lieutenant-governor, 16th June, 1798.
- CROTTY, ANDREW.**—Ens., 44th F., 15th Sept., 1758; Lieut., 16th Aug., 1760; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1765. Retired 20th Feb., 1767.
- CROTTY, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795. Retired in July, 1799.
- CROWDER, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Lieut. W. Riding of Yorks Yeomanry), 16th June, 1803; Capt., 5th Nov., 1806; Bt.-Maj., 17th Aug., 1812; Maj., 9th Sept., 1813; h.p., 23rd R.W. Fusrs.; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 27th May, 1825. Created a Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order (K.H.) in 1836. Died at Cheltenham, 27th Aug., 1838. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Copenhagen; landed with the 2nd Bn. in the Peninsula in April, 1809, and was present at the passage of the Douro, battles of Talavera and Busaco. He subsequently served with the 1st Bn. at Albuera (wounded), and, previous to the commencement of the battle of Salamanca, he commanded two companies in support of two light companies of the Guards in the village of Arapiles (mentioned in despatches; Bt.-Maj.). He was present at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees (wounded at Sauroren).—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 137, 139 (note 2), 146, and 147.
- CROXTON, JOHN.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1694 (commission dated at the Hague); Ens., 1st Foot Gds., 15th July, 1695; Lieut., 1st April, 1697. Left the Guards, 16th Aug., 1703. (*Dalton*, Vol. IV, p. 24).
- CUMMIN, GEORGE ROBERT.**—Ens., 97th F., 7th Jan., 1830; Lieut., 28th Sept., 1832; Capt., 21st April, 1837; 78th Highlanders, 29th Oct., 1841; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1845. Retired in 1846.
- CUNNINGHAM, Rev. JAMES.**—Appears as Chaplain of the ROYAL FUSILIERS in a list of officers re-appointed 20th June, 1727.
- CUNNINGHAM, ROBERT.**—Appears as Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS (promoted at Barcelona *vice* Peter Beavoir), 24th Dec., 1709; commission renewed on accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Served in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- CURRIE, WILLIAM GEORGE TOWNSEND.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Dec., 1899; Lieut., 28th Jan., 1901.

* Mrs. Martha Crompton's name appears in the list of officers' widows for whom a quarter's pension was demanded to Lady Day, 1719.—*Vide supra*, BRYDALL, THOS., and CAMPION, Robert.

CUST, Hon. EDWARD (afterwards *Sir EDWARD, Bt., G.C.B. K.C.H.*)*.—Cornet 16th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 15th March, 1810; Lieut., 57th F., 27th Dec., 1810; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 7th March, 1811; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 9th Dec., 1813; 5th Dr. Gds., 24th March, 1814; h.p., in 1814; f.p., 8th Feb., 1816; Maj., 55th F., 24th Oct., 1821; h.p., Spanish Staff, 27th July, 1822; 20th F., 12th Dec., 1826; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 26th Dec., 1826; Col. unatt., 23rd Nov., 1841; Maj.-Gen., 11th Nov., 1851; Col., 16th Lancers, 9th April, 1859; Lieut.-Gen., 14th May, 1859; Gen., 12th Jan., 1866. Died 14th Jan., 1878. Served with the 16th and 14th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula (War Medal with 6 clasps). Created a Baronet in 1876. Sixth son of Brownlow Cust, 1st Baron Brownlow. Author of *Annals of the Wars of the 18th and 19th Centuries*.

- **CUTHBERT, ROBERT**.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Aug., 1804; Capt., 3rd Feb., 1809. Served with the 1st Bn. at the capture of Martinique, and subsequently in the Peninsula. Died of wounds received in repulsing a sortie from Badajoz, April, 1812.—*Vide* p. 132.

CUTHBERT, ROBERT H.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Nov., 1826; 2nd F., 21st May, 1829. Retired 4th Dec., 1835.

CUTLER, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1704. Out of the Regiment before Nov., 1712. Appears in a list for 1706, and probably served in the War of the Spanish Succession.

DALGAIRNS, WILLIAM.—Ens., 17th F., 7th Sept., 1809; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th July, 1810; 55th F., 8th Dec., 1813; h.p., 24th July, 1817. Died at La Rosaire, Guernsey, while still on half-pay, 26th Feb., 1869. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees (War Medal with 4 clasps); served as Adj. of the 55th with Sir T. Graham's (*Lord Lynedoch*) Army in Holland, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the unfortunate assault on Bergen-op-Zoom, 8th March, 1814.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).

DALY, WILLIAM.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Oct., 1861; Lieut., 12th April, 1864; Capt., 6th Sept., 1873; Maj., 1st July, 1881; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 21st June, 1887. Retired pay, 16th Oct., 1889. Died 5th Nov., 1902. Was Adj., 5th West Middlesex Rifle Volrs., 10th June, 1881, to 9th June, 1885.

DAMBON, JOSEPH.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (to Capt. P. Griffith's Coy.), 11th Jan., 1715. We can find no further trace of this officer, but in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1749 we find that a Capt. Dambon was promoted Major in Read's Regiment "in the room of Major Otway." The name is very uncommon, and the officer promoted may have been (as promotion went in those days) the Joseph Dambon of the Fusiliers.

DANCY, ROBERT.—*Vide* DANSY, Robert.

DANIEL, JOHN.—Ens., 86th F., 16th Dec., 1795; Lieut., 20th Jan., 1796; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1802; h.p., 1802; 30th F., 9th July, 1803; Maj., the late 99th F. (raised 1804; disbanded, as the 98th, 1818), 28th Feb., 1805; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1812; Lieut.-Col., the late 99th F., 16th June, 1812; 54th F., 17th June, 1819; h.p., 14th Sept., 1820; Inspt. F.O. Recruiting Dist., same date; 49th F., 19th June, 1823; Col. (Army), 22nd July, 1830. Retired 22nd Nov., 1836.

DANIEL, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Worcestershire Militia), 11th April, 1809; h.p., 19th March, 1818. Died, whilst still on half-pay, 9th March, 1842. Served in the Peninsula with the Royal Fusiliers and was present with the 1st Bn. at Orthes.

* Col. Waller includes Sir Edward Cust's name in his Alphabetical List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers, but does not give the date of his appointment to the Regiment. We have carefully searched the Annual Army Lists, prior to Sir Edward's promotion to Major-General, and can find no record of his appointment to the Fusiliers.

- DANIELL, WILLIAM ARTHUR BLACKBURNE.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Jan., 1900; Lieut., 16th March, 1901. Son of Francis Henry Blackburne Daniell, and grandson of Capt. George Daniell, R.N., J.P., and of the *Rt. Hon.* Francis Blackburne. (*Vide Burke's Landed Gentry*—Daniell, of New Forest, co. Westmeath.)
- DANSY, ROBERT.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (to Capt. W. Freeman), 19th June, 1685; Fort Maj. of the Fort and Blockhouse of West Tilbury, 1st April, 1689 (commission dated at Hampton Court. *Vide Dalton*, Vol. III, p. 99). Killed at the siege of Namur, 17th July, 1695. His name is also given as DANCY.—*Vide Appendix II.*, and p. 38.
- DARASSUS, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Nov., 1721; Capt., 13th Dec., 1739. Retired 16th Dec., 1752.
- DARBY, WILLIAM JOHN.**—Ens., 17th F., 6th May, 1762; Lieut., 24th Nov., 1769; Capt., 12th Dec., 1774; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Aug., 1780; Lieut.-Col., 44th F., 13th June, 1789. Retired 26th Nov., 1793.—*Vide p.* 96.
- DARTMOUTH, GEORGE LEGGE, 1st Baron.**—Capt., Independent Coy. in the Tower, 11th Oct., 1669; Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, 7th Dec., 1670; Col. of a Regt. of F., 18th Feb., 1678; Gen. of Artillery Train in Flanders, 1st May, 1678; Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, 1684; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685. Deprived of the command, 1689; imprisoned in the Tower for corresponding with King James II.; died there in bed suddenly of apoplexy, 21st Oct., 1691, and was interred in a vault in the Trinity Chapel, Minorities. Entered the Royal Navy in 1665, and served during the first Dutch War as lieutenant; served in the second Dutch War as captain in the attack on the Smyrna Fleet and the battle of Solebay; greatly distinguished himself in command of the *Royal Catherine* in Rupert's attack on Von Tromp, 28th May, 1673, and in the succeeding actions of that war, at the conclusion of which he was appointed Governor of Portsmouth, Master of the Horse, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Duke of York. In 1683 he was sent to destroy the fortress of Tangier and withdraw the garrison, an operation which he performed with the most signal success. Appointed Constable of the Tower, Feb., 1685. His career during the reign of James II. has been sketched in the early services of the Regiment. "The crime of having been personally the friend of James was deemed a sufficient ground to induce at least a suspicion of treason. He was arrested and committed prisoner to the Tower, where grief or indignation, at the treatment he experienced, is supposed to have accelerated that end which his enemies ought ever to have lamented, because superior worth existed not among them." Son of Col. William Legge ("Honest Will Legg") a noted cavalier officer. Created 1st Baron Dartmouth in 1682.—*Vide p.p.* 3, 4, 11 and 16, and Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels.
- DAUBENY, ALFRED GOODLAD.**—Ens., 90th L.I., 23rd Nov., 1852; Lieut., 8th Sept., 1854; Capt., 30th Nov., 1855; h.p., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; Maj., 23rd June, 1869; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1877; Lieut.-Col., 25th Sept., 1878. Served with the 90th in the Crimea, from 5th Dec., 1854, including capture of the Quarries, siege and fall of Sebastopol, attack of the Redan, 18th June, and with the storming party on the 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp and Turkish Medal). Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80, including defence of Candahar and sortie on Deh Khoja (mentioned in despatches). Died at Candahar, 21st Nov., 1880.—*Vide p.p.* 215, 219, 220, and 221.
- DAUNT, ARTHUR HILDESLEY.**—Lieut., 2nd Durham Militia, 27th Nov., 1871; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Nov., 1873; Capt., 23rd May, 1883; 1st W.I. Regt., 28th June, 1884. Retired, with a gratuity, in 1885. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1878-79 (Medal).
- D'AUVERGNE (or DAUVERGNE), JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th July, 1747. A James Dauvergne was gazetted cornet in the 1st Troop of Horse Guards in April, 1748; Adjt., 21st Aug., 1754; Brigadier and Lieut., 5th June, 1758; Exempt and Capt., 17th Dec., 1761; Guidon and Maj., 13th Feb., 1769; 2nd



GEORGE LEGGE, LORD DARTMOUTH.

FIRST COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

- Lieut. and Lieut.-Col., 31st Dec., 1770; 1st Lieut. and Lieut.-Col., 5th Aug., 1778; Col. (Army), 19th Feb., 1779; Maj.-Gen., 20th Nov., 1782. Was somewhere Equerry to George III. Belonged to the St. Helier's (Jersey) Branch of the D'Auvergnes, and was uncle of Vice-Admiral Philip D'Auvergne, *Prince de Bouillon*. Gen. D'Auvergne died at Southampton, 19th Dec., 1799. (Bertrand Payne's *Armorial of Jersey*.) Though we have no direct evidence of identity, we think there is a strong presumption that Lieut. D'Auvergne of the Fusiliers entered the Household Cavalry in 1748, and became a Major-General; he would not have lost either rank or pay by accepting a cornetcy in the 1st Troop of Horse Guards.
- DAVENPORT, SHARINGTON.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1756; Capt.-Lieut., 18th July, 1766. Died 3rd March, 1767. A member of the family of Davenport, of Davenport; probably the second son of Sharington Davenport, who died in 1744 (*vide Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. I, p. 377).
- DAVEY, HENRY W. ROBERT.—Assist.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1826. Resigned 4th Jan., 1833.
- DAVIDSON (or DAVISON), WILLIAM.—Capt.-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1727. Appears in a list of officers re-appointed on that date. Can find no further trace of him.
- DAVIE, FRANCIS.—2nd Lieut., Marine Forces (now Royal Marines), 7th May, 1793; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; 1st Lieut., Marine Forces, 13th Feb., 1795. Appears as Lieut. Royal Fusiliers in Army List for 1796, date of commission as above; and as 1st Lieut. of Marines in Army List for 1797, date of commission 13th Feb., 1795. We presume his Marine commission was ante-dated on his re-appointment to that corps.
- DAVIES, EDWIN LEWIS VAUGHAN SAUNDERS.—2nd Lieut., W.I. Regt., 6th April, 1892; Lieut., 24th Dec., 1893; Capt., 27th Aug., 1898; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1899; employed with Army Pay Dept., 7th Feb., 1901. Served with the Ashanti Expedition, 1895-6 (Star). Sixth son of Arthur Henry Saunders Davies, of Pentree, co. Pembroke, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1861.
- DAVIS, CHARLES WINTER.—Ens., the late Newfoundland Fencibles, 3rd Sept., 1812; Lieut., 24th Feb., 1814; 8th F., 11th April, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th April, 1820; h.p., 30th F., 17th Sept., 1829; 17th F., 16th Nov., 1849; retired same day.
- DAVISON, HUGH PERCY.—Ens., 27th F., 25th Oct., 1805; Lieut., 11th Nov., 1806; Capt., 7th W.I. Regt., 26th Nov., 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Jan., 1808; the late 18th Light Drs. (disbanded, as the 18th King's Irish Hussars, in 1822), 26th May, 1808; 17th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 17th Dec., 1812; Maj., 67th F., 19th March, 1814; Lieut.-Col., 24th Aug., 1815; h.p., 5th W.I. Regt., 5th Feb., 1818; Col. (Army), 10th Jan., 1837; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov., 1846. Died at Stanley Hall, Shropshire, 5th July, 1849.
- DAWKINS, CLINTON FRANCIS BERENS.—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 31st Dec., 1844; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Nov., 1847; 35th F., 10th April, 1849. Retired 30th Jan., 1852.
- DAWSON, RICHARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1808; 1st Drs., 30th June, 1808. Retired in Dec., 1810.
- DAWSON, RICHARD.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Aug., 1807. Not in the Army List for 1809.
- DAWSON, WILLIAM.—Ens., 35th F., 18th Aug., 1799; Lieut., 21st March, 1800; h.p., 1802; restored to f.p., 25th March, 1803; 1st Drs., 20th March, 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th June, 1808. Not in the Army List for 1809.
- DAY, ———. Appears as Lieut. of Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick's Company of the Royal Fusiliers in the *Flanders Army List*, 1694 (corrected to Sept., 1695). We cannot find any further trace of him.
- DAY, ELISHA.—Cornet, R. Wagon Train, 17th Feb., 1804; Lieut., 15th Aug., 1805; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Aug., 1806. Retired Dec., 1810.

- DEANE, THOMAS.—Ens., 58th F., 1794; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1794; Capt., 39th F., 1st July, 1795; W.I. Regt., 1st Sept., 1795; 53rd F., 2nd Nov., 1796; 64th F., 25th July, 1802; Bt.-Maj., 25th April, 1808; Maj., 1st F., 25th June, 1808; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 4th June, 1814; Lieut.-Col., 1st F., 29th June, 1815. Retired 23rd Nov., 1815. (Col. Waller gives the name as *Dean*, but it is *Deane* in the Army Lists.
- DEASE, GERALD.—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 21st Sept., 1874; 4th F., 21st Sept., 1874; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Nov., 1875; Lieut., 13th Nov., 1875 (Army, 21st Sept., 1874); Capt., 11th June, 1884; Maj., 11th Dec., 1891; retired pay, 5th Dec., 1894; Reserve of Officers, same date. Was extra A.D.C. to Lieut.-Gen. and Gen. Govr., Ireland, 9th April, 1881, to 7th May, 1882, and 31st Aug., 1882, to 25th Aug., 1884. Adjut., 4th (Militia) Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 11th Jan., 1892, to date of retirement. Dease, of Turbotston, co. Westmeath, J.P. and D.L. for cos. Westmeath and Cavan; eldest son of the late James Arthur Dease, of Turbotston, J.P. and D.L., and Vice.-Lieut. of Cavan. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. II, p. 108.)
- DE BRAKELL, M. A. JACOB.—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 1st April, 1806; Lieut., 31st July, 1806. Retired 26th April, 1810.
- DECHAIR, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th April, 1745. Retired 12th March, 1754.
- DE LANIER, HENRY.—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th July, 1713. Out of the Regiment in 1715.
- DE MONTMORENCY, RAYMOND ELMERIC.—Ens., 26th F., 17th Nov., 1840; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1844; 50th F., 23rd Feb., 1844. Died in London, 2nd June, 1848.
- DESPARD, JOHN.—Ens., 12th F., 21st April, 1760; Lieut., 12th May, 1762; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Sept., 1768; Capt., 7th Oct., 1777; Bt.-Maj., 13th Feb., 1783; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1789; Lieut.-Col., 13th July, 1791; Bt.-Col., 21st Aug., 1795; Maj.-Gen., 18th June, 1798; Lieut.-Gen., 32th Oct., 1805; Col., 12th Veteran Bn., 25th June, 1808; 5th W.I. Regt., 29th Dec., 1809. Died at Swan Hill, Oswestry, 3rd Sept., 1829, aged 84. Served with the 12th during the Seven Years War, and was present at Warburg and Fellinghausen; embarked with the Royal Fusiliers for Quebec in March, 1773, but returned to England on recruiting service in 1774. Rejoining the Regiment in May, 1775, he was at St. John's when that post was surrendered to the Continentals in Nov., 1775. Having been exchanged, he served the campaign of 1777 with the light infantry, and was at the assault and capture of Fort Montgomery on the North River; he subsequently served as D.A.G. to the Army, and was present at the siege and surrender of Charleston, and continuing on Lord Cornwallis's Staff accompanied him in all his campaigns in the Carolinas and Virginia, until the surrender of the British forces at York Town. This veteran officer, during his long service, was in twenty-four engagements, had two horses shot under him, was thrice shipwrecked, once taken prisoner, and, as an ensign of 15, had the Colour of his Regiment shot out of his hand.—*Vide* p.p. 69, 71, and 100.
- DESPARD, PHILIP.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Sept., 1754; Capt., 21st March, 1762; h.p., the late 72nd F. (raised as 2nd Bn. 33rd in 1756, numbered the 72nd in 1758, disbanded in 1763), in 1763. Not in the Army List for 1765.
- DESPARD, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th May, 1795; Capt., 14th May, 1804; Bt.-Maj., 20th June, 1811; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1811; Bt.-Lieut.-Col. in 1813. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; landed with the Battalion in the Peninsula in 1810, and was senior captain with the 2nd Bn. at Albuera, assuming command when Lieut.-Col. Blakeney was wounded (Gold Medal). Served with the 1st Bn. in subsequent campaigns; was mortally wounded in the affair at Sauroren, during the fighting in the Pyrenees, and died of his wounds at Vittoria, on the 28th July, 1813.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3), 146, and 147 (note 1).*

* His death is thus recorded in the *Scots Magazine* for 1814:—"At Vittoria, of the wounds he received in the battle of the Pyrenees, Lieut.-Col. Despard, of the 7th Regt., or Royal Fusiliers." Col. Despard must have been gazetted Bt.-Lieut.-Col. subsequent to his death, as in the casualty list published in the *London Gazette* he is styled "Major Despard."

D'ESTE, AUGUSTUS FREDERICK (afterwards *Sir* AUG. FRED., K.C.H.).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Sept., 1811; Capt., York Chasseurs, 14th March, 1815; 12th F., 6th July, 1815; Maj., 11th F., 11th July, 1822; 4th Dr. Gds., 24th Oct., 1822; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 1st July, 1824; Col. (Army), 28th June, 1838; 69th F., 10th Nov., 1848; retired same day. Died 28th Dec., 1848. Son of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex by Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of John, 4th Earl of Dunmore (marriage ceremony first performed in Rome and repeated in London, but declared invalid in Aug., 1794, by the Court of Arches, in consequence of its having been contracted contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act). "Sir Augustus D'Este was born in the year 1794, and entered the Army as a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, with which Regiment he went to America, and was present at the attack upon New Orleans in 1815, as aide-de-camp to Sir John Lambert. . . . King William IV., in 1830, appointed him a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order. He was some years Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks."—*Annual Register*, 1848, Vol. XC, p. 276.

DE TRAFFORD, GALFRID ALOYSIUS CATHCART.—2nd Lieut., 105th L.I., 5th Sept., 1877; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Sept., 1880. Retired in 1885. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War of 1879-80, and took part in the operations subsequent to the action at Maiwand, and in the defence of Candahar (severely wounded. Medal). Second son of the late John Randolphus de Trafford, J.P., of Croston Hall, Preston, and grandson of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, 1st Baronet, of Trafford Park, Lancashire.—*Vide* p.p. 216 and 217.

DE TRAFFORD, THOMAS CECIL.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1901. Third son of the late Augustus Henry de Trafford, of Haselour Hall, Tamworth, late Royal Dragoons, and grandson of Sir Thomas Joseph de Trafford, 1st Baronet, of Trafford Park, Lancashire (*vide supra*).

DEVENISH, FRANCIS.—Ens., in Capt. Robert St. Clair's Independent Coy., at West Tilbury, 10th Dec., 1683; 2nd Lieut. (in Maj. St. Clair's Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685. Probably of Gillingham, co. Dorset. Joined the Prince of Orange in Nov., 1688 (*Dalton*, Vol. II, p. 137). A Francis Devenish appears as Maj. of Col. Thomas Erle's Regt. of Foot in 1689, of whom Mr. Dalton says that he was "probably the eldest son of Fras. Devenish, who died 10th May, 1689, and to whom there is a tablet in Gillingham Church, Dorset. Killed at the battle of Aughrim" (*Dalton*, Vol. III, p. 117).—*Vide* p. 4 (note 2), and Appendix II.

DEVEREUX, Hon. GEORGE (afterwards *Viscount* HEREFORD).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1761; h.p., 8th Jan., 1768. Died at Nanteribba Hall, Montgomeryshire, 31st Dec., 1804. Succeeded his brother as 13th *Viscount* Hereford in Aug., 1783.

DEVEY, HENRY FRYER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Aug., 1807; Capt., 28th Oct., 1813; h.p., 25th Aug., 1814. Died at Handsworth, near Birmingham, 13th June, 1840. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Albuera, Badajoz (severely wounded), and other engagements.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 134 (note 1).

DICKINSON, DOUGLAS JOHN.—Ens., 2nd F., 30th June, 1837; Lieut., 30th Jan., 1839; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Dec., 1840; Adj., 20th Sept., 1844, to 27th Feb., 1846; h.p., 2nd F., 27th Feb., 1846. Adj., Brecknock Militia, 7th Feb., 1846; Maj., 13th Nov., 1852; Lieut.-Col., 30th Aug., 1860. Died in Jersey, 22nd March, 1865. Served with the 2nd Foot throughout the campaign of 1838-9 in Afghanistan and Beloochistan; present at the assault and capture of Ghuznee (Medal) and Khelat (leg broken by musket-ball).

DIGBY, GEORGE.—Ens., 53rd F., 25th March, 1758; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1761. Retired in 1768.

DIGBY, WILLIAM HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th April, 1791; Capt., 28th March, 1793; Cuyler's Regt. of Foot, 30th Oct., 1793; New Independent Coy. of Foot, 1st Oct., 1794; r.f.p., the late 121st F. (raised 1794, reduced same year), 16th June, 1795. Not in the Army List for 1799.

- DILLON, WILLIAM.**—Asst.-Surg., 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 18th Jan., 1810; 77th F., 3rd Oct., 1816; h.p., 72nd Highlanders, 27th March, 1817; 3rd R. Veteran Bn., 25th Aug., 1824; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1825; 1st F., 25th May, 1826. Removed from the Service in 1828.
- DISNEY, BRABAZON.**—Cornet, 11th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 16th Sept., 1811; Lieut., 5th Aug., 1813; the late 23rd Light Drs. (raised as the 27th in 1795, disbanded as the 23rd in 1818), 15th Sept., 1814; Capt., 67th F., 8th April, 1816; h.p., 25th July, 1817; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd April, 1819; Maj., 3rd March, 1825; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 31st Aug., 1830. Died in Dublin, 15th March, 1833. Served with the 23rd Light Drs. at the battle of Waterloo, where he was wounded (Medal). Son of Thomas Disney, of Rock Lodge, co. Meath.
- DISNEY, EDGAR JOHN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1854; Lieut., 12th Jan., 1855; Capt., 26th Jan., 1858; 24th F., 11th Aug., 1858. Retired 21st Oct., 1859. Capt., Essex Rifles Militia (now 3rd Bn. Essex Regt.), 6th May, 1862; Maj., 2nd April, 1879; Lieut.-Col., 1st May, 1882; Hon.-Col., 8th March, 1890. Of The Hyde, Essex, J.P., D.L.; eldest son of Edgar Disney, of The Hyde, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1864, son of John Disney, of The Hyde, by his wife (first cousin) Sophia, younger daughter and co-heir of Lewis Disney-fyfeche, of Swinderby, co. Lincoln, and Danbury Place, Essex.—*Vide infra*, DISNEY, Frederick.
- DISNEY, FREDERICK.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th June, 1758; Capt., 21st R.S. Fusrs., 19th Feb., 1766; Bt.-Maj., 10th Nov., 1780. Retired in 1783, and died at Lincoln, 13th June, 1788. Second son of John Disney, of Swinderby, and of the City of Lincoln, Sheriff of Nottingham 1733, a descendant of Lambert de Isney, of Norton D'Isney, co. Lincoln. Maj. Disney was great-uncle of Col. Edgar John Disney (*vide supra*).
- DISNEY, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Ens., 10th F., 8th July, 1795; Lieut., 12th Sept., 1795; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 24th Dec., 1802; Maj., 6th Garrison Bn., 27th Nov., 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Jan., 1808. Died 11th April, 1809.
- DIVE, HUGH JOHN HECTOR.**—Lieut., 1st W. York Militia, 6th June, 1870; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Nov., 1873. Drowned at Kohundelani, whilst on the march, with a draft of the 2nd Bn., to Afghanistan, 1st May, 1880.—*Vide p.p.* 216 and 221.
- DIXON, HENRY.**—Ens., 41st F., 6th Feb., 1847; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1848; Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Oct., 1852; 1st Drs., 29th Oct., 1862; h.p. (Hon.-Maj.), 28th May, 1870. Died in 1886. Served with the Royal Fusiliers the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 3 clasps).
- DOBBIE, DAVID.**—Lieut. and Adj. (from Sergt.-Maj.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Dec., 1838. Died at Gibraltar, 20th June, 1844.—*Vide p.* 170.
- DOBBS, EDWARD BRICE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd June, 1752; Capt.-Lieut., 8th May, 1758; Capt., 26th May, 1759. Retired 25th May, 1772. Second son of Conway Richard Dobbs, of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim, M.P. for Carrickfergus, and High Sheriff co. Antrim 1720 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. II, p. 117). Capt. E. Brice Dobbs, who was twice Mayor of Carrickfergus, died at Castle Dobbs in Feb., 1803.
- DOCKER, EDWARD SCOTT.**—Asst.-Surg., 53rd F., 29th Dec., 1840; 54th F., 26th Jan., 1841; 60th Rifles, 6th June, 1845; 2nd F., 15th Jan., 1847; Surg., 5th Fusrs., 14th March, 1851; Staff, 18th Sept., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; 18th Hussars, 13th Aug., 1858; Staff, 4th Sept., 1860; Surg.-Maj., 29th Dec., 1860; h.p., 2nd March, 1866; Hon.-Dep. Insp.-Gen., same date. Died in 1887.
- DOCKER, GEORGE ARTHUR MURRAY.**—2nd Lieut., Liverpool Regt., 21st April, 1900; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1900; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Oct., 1901. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900: operations in the Orange River Colony (May to 29th Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony, S. of Orange River, and in the Transvaal (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).

- DOLMAN, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Dec., 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 83rd F., 4th April, 1816; 40th F., 7th Nov., 1816; h.p., 25th March, 1817, 86th F., 4th May, 1820. Died at Barbadoes, 7th Jan., 1828.
- DOMVILLE, CHARLES.**—Lieut., 13th April, 1791; Capt., 17th March, 1795; Maj., 16th Sept., 1795. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Feb., 1798.
- DONALD, COLIN GEORGE.**—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Sept., 1874; Lieut., 21st Sept., 1874; Capt., 30th May, 1883; Maj., 3rd Sept., 1890; Lieut.-Col., 3rd Sept., 1898; h.p., 3rd Sept., 1902; 7th-57th (Hounslow) Regtl. Dist., 28th Nov., 1902. Was aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Madras, 31st May, 1883, to 21st Jan., 1886. Served with the Transport Dept. in the Afghan War, 1878-9 (Medal); South African War, 1899-1902, in command of the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (22nd Oct. to 24th Dec., 1899, and from 14th Feb., 1900); relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900) and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal in May and June, 1900, in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb., 1901, and 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps, King's Medal with 2 clasps; C.B.).—*Vide* p.p. 227, 233, 245, 246 (note 1), 248, 249, 251, 252, 255, 256, 259, and 263.
- DONALDSON, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1738; Capt., 12th Dec., 1746; Maj., 3rd June, 1752; Lieut.-Col., 57th F. (re-numbered the 55th in 1757), 25th Dec., 1755; Col. (in N. America), 1758. Served with the 55th in North America, and was killed at the attack on Fort Ticonderoga in July, 1758 (*vide Gentleman's Magazine* for 1758).*
- DONDÉ, PETER.**—*Vide* DUNDEE, Peter.
- DONELLAN, RALPH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th April, 1755; Qr.-Mr., 19th Feb., 1757; Lieut., the late 92nd F. (raised 1760, disbanded 1763), 29th Jan., 1760; h.p. in 1763. Probably served with the Royal Fusiliers in the expedition for the relief of Minorca in 1756.
- DONKIN, GEORGE DAVID.**—Ens., 52nd L.I., 15th Aug., 1834; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1837. Retired 21st Sept., 1841, and died at Wyfold Court, Oxon., 23rd Jan., 1857.
- DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, KENNETH AUBREY FITZGERALD SEYMOUR.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd April, 1902. Eldest son of Aubrey Reginald Douglas-Hamilton, late 57th Regt., third son of Col. Francis Seymour Douglas-Hamilton, R.A. (*Vide Foster's Peerage*, p. 339—Hamilton, *Duke* of).
- DOUGLASS, FRANCIS WINGFIELD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Dec., 1863; Lieut., 16th Oct., 1867; Capt., h.p. unatt., 24th March, 1875; 21st R.S. Fusrs., 3rd May, 1876; Maj., 23rd Jan., 1883; Adjt., 1st Galloway Rifle Vols., 2nd Feb., 1885. Retired in Aug., 1891. Served in the Ashanti War, 1873-4, on special service; present at the battles of Amoaful and Ordashu, and capture of Coomassie (Medal with clasp; promoted captain unatt.).—*Vide* p. 209.
- DOWBIGGIN, MONTAGU HAMILTON.**—Ens., 71st H.L.I., 30th June, 1848; Lieut., 16th Sept., 1851; 4th F., 5th Dec., 1851; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 17th July 1855; Maj. unatt., 1st Feb., 1856; Depôt Bn., 1st Oct., 1856; 99th F., 22nd July, 1859; Lieut.-Col., 3rd March, 1863; h.p., 10th Dec., 1863; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1865. Retired same day. Died at Brighton, 3rd Feb., 1866. Served with the 4th in the Eastern Campaign of 1854-5, including battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with clasps; Legion of Honour; 5th Class of the Medjidie).
- DOWSON, CHARLES SUTHERLAND.**—Ens., 90th L.I., 3rd June, 1842; 25th F., 13th Oct., 1843; Lieut., 29th F., 27th May, 1846; Qr.-Mr., 10th Dec., 1847; Lieut., 8th F., 11th Oct., 1853; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; Maj. unatt., 1st April, 1866; 3rd F., 3rd June, 1868; Lieut.-Col., h.p. unatt., 1st April, 1870; 10th F., 23rd Oct., 1875; h.p., 23rd March, 1876. Retired 1st July, 1881. Served with the 29th throughout the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-9, including the affair of Ramnugger, passage of the Chenab, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (Medal with clasps).

* James Grant in his *British Battles by Land and Sea* (Vol. III, p. 80) states, that Col. Donaldson and Maj. Proby, of the 55th, "were killed on the very summit of the trench."

- DRAWATER, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.**—Ens., 45th F., 1st May, 1805; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th March, 1806; Capt., 15th Aug., 1811; 70th F., 2nd July, 1812; 62nd F., 16th March, 1815; h.p., 25th March, 1817; 26th F., 23rd July, 1818; h.p., the late 104th F. (raised 1805, disbanded 1816), 30th Sept., 1819; Paymr., 64th F., 11th Nov., 1819; 4th Dr. Gds., 29th Dec., 1825. Retired h.p., 9th April, 1847. Died at Bathwick Hill, Bath, 12th Sept., 1857. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at Copenhagen in 1807, and capture of Martinique in 1809; landed with the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco and Aldea de Ponte (War Medal with clasp for Martinique and Busaco).
- DREW, EDWARD.**—Ens., 35th F., 3rd Feb., 1769; Lieut., 14th Nov., 1770; Capt., 12th March, 1774; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Oct., 1778; 35th F., 29th Oct., 1778. Retired, or died, in 1780. Probably served with the 35th in the American War of Independence.
- DROMGOLE, PATRICK.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from an Independent Coy.), 1st Dec., 1745; Capt.-Lieut., 2nd Oct., 1755; Capt., 29th July, 1757. Retired, or died, in 1759. Probably served with the Regiment on board Admiral Byng's in the attempt to relieve Minorca.
- DRUMMOND-WOLFF, HORACE HENRY.**—*Vide* WOLFF, H. H. Drummond.
- DRYBOROUGH (or DRIBOROUGH), JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Aug., 1708. Died in the Service. His widow, Mrs. Sophia Driborough (*sic*), was one of the ladies for whom a quarter's pension (£5) was claimed in 1719.—*Vide* CAMPION, Robert, p. 306 (note).
- DU CANE, CHARLES HENRY COPLEY.**—Lieut., Coldstream Gds., 25th Aug., 1883; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1884. Retired in 1885. Of Braxted Park, Essex, J.P., D.L., eldest son of Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G., of Braxted Park, J.P., D.L., M.P. for North Essex, 1857-68, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, 1866-68. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. I, p. 426.)
- DUCKWORTH, GEORGE HENRY.**—Ens., 39th F., 1801; Lieut., 68th F., 25th June, 1801; 11th F., 25th Aug., 1801; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 17th Aug., 1803; 55th F., 6th July, 1804; ROYAL FUSILIERS, Feb., 1805; 59th F., 14th Nov., 1805; Maj., the late York L.I., 25th July, 1806; 67th F., 2nd Oct., 1806; Lieut.-Col., 1st W.I. Regt., 14th Jan., 1808; 48th F., 16th June, 1808. Served in the Peninsula with the 48th, and was killed at the battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811.
- DUFFE, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Dec., 1770; Capt., 26th F., 9th April, 1777; Maj., 4th Jan., 1786. Retired 19th March, 1793. Probably served with the Fusiliers and 26th in the American War of Independence.
- DUIGAN, PHILIP, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1809; Surg., 2nd W.I. Regt., 19th Nov., 1821. Died at Sierra Leone, 5th June, 1823. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco and Albuera.—*Vide* p. 125.
- DU JARDIN, BENJAMIN STEPHENS.**—Ens., the late Ceylon Rifles, 5th July, 1855; Lieut., 23rd April, 1858; Capt., 21st July, 1871; h.p. (on reduction of corps) in 1873; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Feb., 1874. Retired (Hon.-Maj.), 6th March, 1880.
- DU MAURIER, GUY LOUIS BUSSON.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1885; Capt., 15th Sept., 1896; Maj., 12th Dec., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1901-2; proceeded to South Africa in command of "A" (Mounted Infantry) Coy., 4th Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 17th March, 1901, and was subsequently appointed to command the 20th Bn. Mounted Infantry (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; D.S.O.). Eldest son of George Louis Palmalla Busson du Maurier, the celebrated caricaturist and author; many years on the staff of *Punch*, and an Associate of the Royal Water Colour Society; whose grand parents fled from France during "The Terror" and settled in England.
- DUMBELL, HENRY ERIC.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1899; Lieut., 16th March, 1900.

DUNDAS, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1756. Died, or retired, in 1759.

DUNDEE, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 86th F., 11th April, 1816; 47th F., 8th Jan., 1818; Capt., 8th Oct., 1829. Died at Malta, 1st June, 1840.

DUNDEE (or DONDÉ), PETER.—Ens., 53rd F., 27th Aug., 1756; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1759; Qr.-Mr., 11th Feb., 1761; Capt., 25th Dec., 1770. Retired 19th Feb., 1777. In the Army Lists for 1757-70 this officer's name is given as "Dondé"; 1771-77 as "Dundee."

DUNNING, HARRY GORDON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1881; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 28th Nov., 1888. Served with the Egyptian Army, in the operations of the Soudan Frontier Field Force in 1887, including the engagements at Sarras (mentioned in despatches; Medal; 4th Class Osmanieh; and Khedive's Star); and in the operations in the Soudan frontier in 1889, including engagement at Toski (mentioned in despatches; D.S.O.; and clasp); was employed on Special Service in Uganda, and died of wounds received in Unyoro, 9th March, 1895, aged 33.

DUTERNE, LOUIS.—Lieut. in Col. Edward Fitzpatrick's Regt. (disbanded in the Leeward Islands, 1701), 1st Aug., 1692 (commission dated at Lembecq); Lieut. and Adjt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1695 (commission renewed in 1702); Capt. in Col. Hill's Regt. (11th F.—Devonshire), 6th Nov., 1704; Lieut.-Col. Commanding Artillery Train in Spain, 28th Oct., 1705. Served with Fitzpatrick's Regt. in the Low Countries and was wounded and taken prisoner at Steenkirk. Placed on half-pay as Lieut.-Col. of Artillery in 1714 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 118, note 20). Served as Adjt. of the Royal Fusiliers in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo.—*Vide* p. 29 (note 1).

DUTTON, WILLIAM HOLMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 71st H.L.I., 6th June, 1816; h.p., 1816; 85th L.I., 6th Nov., 1817; 4th F., 19th Nov., 1818; Capt., 15th Aug., 1822; Maj., 20th March, 1827; h.p. unatt., 5th July, 1827; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1841; Col., 20th June, 1854; Maj.-Gen., 26th Oct., 1858. Died in London, 7th Jan., 1863.

DYER, BERNARD ALFRED SAUNDERS.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1902. Served in the South African War, 1900-02; operations in Orange River and Cape Colonies (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).

DYER, JOHN SWINNERTON (afterwards *Sir JOHN, Bt.*).—Lieut., the late 72nd F. (raised as 2nd Bn. 33rd in 1756, numbered the 72nd in 1758, disbanded 1763), 7th Nov., 1759; Capt., 28th July, 1762; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Aug., 1764; 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Gds., 4th Oct., 1765; Capt.-Lieut. and Lieut.-Col., 21st Nov., 1777; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1st (Grenadier) Foot Gds., 14th May, 1778; Col., 20th Nov., 1782. Retired 6th July, 1790. Was one of the grooms of the bedchamber to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyer, 5th *Baronet*. Succeeded his father as 6th *Baronet* in 1780. Served with the 72nd in the Havannah in 1762. Died 21st March, 1801.*—*Vide infra*.

DYER, THOMAS RICHARD SWINNERTON (afterwards *Sir THOMAS, Bt.*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th June, 1783; h.p., 1783; restored to f.p., 3rd March, 1784. Capt.-Lieut. and Capt., 14th F., 14th April, 1791; Lieut. and Capt., 1st (Grenadier) Foot Gds., 27th April, 1793; Bt.-Maj., 1st Jan., 1798; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 23rd Oct., 1799; Lieut.-Col., 14th F., 1st Oct., 1807; R. York Rangers, 31st March, 1808; Col., 25th Oct., 1809; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1812; Lieut.-Gen., 27th May, 1825. Served with the Guards' Brigade in Flanders in 1793; with the expedition to the Helder, as A.A.G., in 1799; and as aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt in 1800-01. Was sent on special

* "Committed suicide in a moment of despondency, increased by the absence of his son, then serving in Egypt as aide-de-camp to Sir R. Abercrombie." (Col. Waller's *Records*,—Alphabetical List of Officers).

missions to Spain in July and Sept., 1808, and on his return home was appointed A.Q.M.G. Died in Clarges Street, Piccadilly, 12th April, 1838. Son of Sir John Swinnerton Dyer, whom he succeeded as 7th *Baronet* in 1801 (*vide supra*).

EARDLEY, Hon. WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Aug., 1792; Capt., Independent Coy., 3rd Nov., 1793; Maj., 82nd F., 12th March, 1794; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 16th Sept., 1795. Died at Fladong's Hotel, Oxford Street, London, 17th Sept., 1805, aged 31. Second son of Sampson, *Lord Eardley*.

EDGAR, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th April, 1745; Capt.-Lieut., 16th Dec., 1752; Capt., 20th June, 1753. Died, or retired, in 1762.

EDGAR, RICHARD.—Ens., 56th F., 26th June, 1779; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1787. Retired in May, 1794.

EDGE, GEORGE RASHLEIGH.—Cornet, 4th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 11th July, 1843; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Dec., 1844; Capt., 8th April, 1853. Retired 13th Dec., 1853. Maj., 2nd Somerset Militia, 4th March, 1871. Of Avonhill, Midford, Bath, J.P. for Somersetshire; fifth son of the Rev. Edward Edgell, Prebendary of Wells and Rector of Rodden. (*Vide Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. 1, p. 444—EDGE, of Standerwick Court, co. Somerset.)

EDWARD, H.R.H. Prince, K.G.—*Vide KENT, H.R.H. Duke of.*

EDWARDS, TIMOTHY.—Ens., 14th F., 20th Dec., 1760; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Oct., 1761. Retired in 1765. A member of the family of Edwards, of Nanhoron, co. Carnarvon.

ELLIOTT, GEORGE AUGUSTUS.—Ens., 33rd F., 15th March, 1855; Lieut., 16th Oct., 1855; 25th F., 12th Dec., 1859; Capt., 22nd Dec., 1863; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1864; h.p., 28th F., in 1868. Retired in 1868. (Col. Waller gives his name as "Elliott," but it is "Elliott" in the Army Lists 1855-1868.)

ELLIOTT, JOHN.—Ens., 50th F., 20th June, 1780; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Sept., 1780; Capt., the 74th F. (Argyle Highlanders, raised 1778, disbanded 1783), 29th April, 1782; 36th F., 28th Feb., 1783. Retired 4th Dec., 1784.

ELLIOTT-COOPER, GILBERT D'ARCY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th March, 1900; Lieut., 13th July, 1901. Served in the South African War; operations in the Transvaal, March to May, 1902.

ELLWOOD, CHARLES.—Ens., 47th F., 22nd April, 1802; Lieut., 6th July, 1804; Capt., the late 99th F. (raised 1804, disbanded, as the 98th, in 1818), 11th July, 1805; 5th Garrison Bn., 31st March, 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1812. Retired 3rd June, 1813.

ELPHINSTONE, JAMES DRUMMOND BULLER.—Cornet, 7th Light Drs. (Hussars), 23rd May, 1810; Lieut., 19th Dec., 1811; Capt. unatt., 23rd Dec., 1813; 7th Light Drs., 25th Sept., 1814; Bt.-Maj., 24th Oct., 1816; 2nd Drs., 17th Sept., 1818; Lieut.-Col., 4th W.I. Regt., 12th Nov., 1818; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 3rd F. Gds. (now Scots Gds.), 8th May, 1823; h.p. unatt. in 1828; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Aug., 1832. Retired 7th Sept., 1832. Served with the 7th Hussars in Flanders in 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo (Medal; Bt.-Maj.). Died 8th March, 1857. Fourth son of the Hon. William Elphinstone, an E.I. Director, and grandson of Charles 10th *Baron Elphinstone*. Assumed the additional name of Buller on his marriage in 1821.

ELWES, JOHN EMILIUS.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1855; Lieut., 19th June, 1855. Retired 12th June, 1860, and died at Clifton, Bristol, 16th Jan., 1865, aged 29. Of Leeson House, Langton Maltravers, Dorset, eldest son of J. M. Elwes, of Bossington, Hants.

ELWES, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Oct., 1726. Died, or retired, in 1754.

- EMLY, HENRY FRANCIS.**—Ens., 57th F., 19th July, 1855; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1860; retired 4th April, 1865; Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1868. Died at Aden, 24th Sept., 1870.
- ENGLAND, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Nov., 1733. Out of the Regiment in 1740.
- ENGLAND, THOMAS PERCIVAL.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1885; Capt., 21st Nov., 1892; Maj., 11th April, 1900; Passed Staff Coll., 1898. Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen., India, 31st Jan., 1900, to 10th Aug., 1900; Special Service China Expedition, 15th Aug., 1900, to 30th Sept., 1901; Chief Inst. M.I. School, India, 12th Oct., 1901.
- ENGLISH, HAMILTON.**—Ens., 90th L.I., 16th May, 1805; Lieut., 3rd April, 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Sept., 1806; Capt., 14th May, 1812. Retired 18th Oct., 1821. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; landed with it in the Peninsula and was present at the battles of Busaco and Salamanca (War Medal with 3 clasps).—*Vide* p. 139 (note 2).
- ENGLISH, THOMAS.**—Ens., 64th F., 26th July, 1800; Lieut., 7th W.I. Regt., 25th July, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th July, 1804. Died, or retired, in 1804.
- ERCK, GASPAS.**—Ens., 24th F., 8th Sept., 1802; Lieut., 7th April, 1804; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th April, 1809. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, was present at the battle of Busaco, and was killed at Albuera.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- ERSKINE, JAMES** (afterwards *Sir JAMES, Bt.*).—Ens., 26th F., 26th Feb., 1788; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Jan., 1793; Capt., Independent Coy., 8th March, 1793; 37th F., 1st Nov., 1793; Maj., 19th May, 1794; Lieut.-Col., the late 133rd F. (raised 1794, reduced same year), 22nd Aug., 1794; 15th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 27th Feb., 1796; Col. (Army), 1st Jan., 1800 (aide-de-camp to the King, 25th Dec., 1800); Lieut.-Col., 2nd Dr. Gds., 10th Feb., 1803; Maj.-Gen., 25th April, 1808; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1813. Died in London, 3rd March, 1825. Served the campaign of 1793-4 in Flanders, with the expedition to the Helder; sailed for Portugal in command of a cavalry brigade in April, 1809, but was invalided home in Sept. Of Torrey, Fifeshire; succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1813 or 1814.
- ERSKINE, JOHN.**—Ens., the late 94th Scots Brigade (disbanded in 1818), 27th Sept., 1808; Lieut., 18th Jan., 1810; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Nov., 1813. Retired 13th Jan., 1814, and died 23rd Nov., 1824.
- EVANS, DAVID HOWARD.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th March, 1900; Lieut., 13th July, 1901. Served in the South African War with "A" (M.I.) Coy. 4th Royal Fusiliers, which was posted to the 20th Bn. Mounted Infantry.
- EVERARD, MEREDITH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Sept., 1722. Died in 1750.
- EWING, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Feb., 1767. Retired 6th Jan., 1771.
- EYRE, WALPOLE G.**—Ens., 11th F., 12th Aug., 1825; 36th F., 29th Dec., 1825; Lieut., 23rd Nov., 1828; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st May, 1829. Retired 1st Dec., 1837.
- FAIRBROTHER, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (to Capt. Wm. Froud), 1st Aug., 1693 (commission dated at Eppeyen); appears in *Flanders Army List* (1694, corrected to Sept., 1695) as 2nd Lieut. of Capt. R. Turner's Coy; commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702 (2nd Lieut. to Capt. Dan. Negus). Occurs again in 1708. Served at the siege of Namur; and with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702. (*Vide* Dalton, Vol. III, p. 315; IV, p. 75; and V, p.p. 58-9.)
- FAIRBROTHER, JOHN.**—Ens., in Princess Anne of Denmark's Regt. of F., 24th March, 1691; Col. Ferdinand Hasting's Regt. of F., 26th Jan., 1692; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1692 or 1693. Killed at the battle of Landen. A pension of £20 was granted to his widow, Mrs. Sarah Fairbrother (*vide* Dalton, Vol. III, p.p. 194, 253, and 403).—*Vide* p. 34.

- FALKLAND, LUCIUS BENTINCK CARY, Viscount.**—Ens., 22nd F., 19th April, 1821; h.p., 1821; 63rd F., 13th Dec., 1821; 71st H.L.I., 20th Dec., 1821; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Jan., 1825; Capt., 19th Dec., 1826. Retired 9th Nov., 1830. Capt. of the Yeoman of the Guard, 1846; Gov. of Nova Scotia, 1840-46, and of Bombay, 1848-53. Succeeded his father as 10th Viscount, 2nd March, 1809. A Privy Councillor and a G.C.H. Died 12th March, 1884.
- FANE, JOHN THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1807; h.p., R. Waggon Train, 26th May, 1807; 25th F., 12th Nov., 1807; the late 18th Light Drs. (raised in 1759 as the 19th, numbered the 18th in 1763; disbanded as the 18th King's Irish Hussars in 1822), 23rd Feb., 1809; Capt., 22nd Nov., 1810; 87th F., 14th March, 1811; Maj., in De Meuron's Regt., 8th Dec., 1814; h.p., 25th July, 1816; 61st F., 30th Sept., 1819; Lieut.-Col. and Insp. F.O. of Militia (Ionian Isles), 23rd July, 1821; h.p., the late 22nd Light Drs. (raised as the 25th in 1794, numbered the 22nd in 1803 or 1804, disbanded in 1820), 29th Jan., 1824; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 3rd (Scots Fusrs.) F. Gds., 14th Sept., 1832. Retired 21st Sept., 1832. Served in the Peninsula, and in 1813 was appointed aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Skerrett. Died in 1833. Eldest son of the Hon. Thomas Fane, and grandson of the 9th Earl of Westmoreland.
- FARMER, CHARLES.**—Dispenser of Medicines, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Feb., 1856 (appears in the Army List for 1857 only).
- FARQUHARSON, FREDERICK.**—Ens., the late 101st F. (raised 1805, disbanded in 1816), 17th Sept., 1813; Lieut., 25th May, 1814; h.p., 1816; 75th F., 12th Dec., 1816; h.p., 25th March, 1817; 10th F., 28th Aug., 1817; 75th F., 29th April, 1818; Capt., 23rd Sept., 1819; h.p., 1821; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Aug., 1822; Maj., 29th June, 1830; Lieut.-Col., 7th Sept., 1832; Col. (Army), 9th Nov., 1832. Retired 9th Aug., 1850, and died at Southampton, 7th April, 1856, aged 58. "One of the Dorsetshire Farquharsons, and ten of his brothers survive him." *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1856, p. 550.—*Vide* p.p. 169 and 170.
- FAWCETT, MORRIS JAMES.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Aug., 1858; Lieut., 18th Aug., 1863. Retired 30th March, 1867, and appointed Adj. Cumberland Militia same day.
- FEARON, THOMAS.**—Asst.-Surg., 6th Drs., in 1801 (date not given in Army List); Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1801; 3rd R. Garrison Bn., 25th Sept., 1806. Not in the Army List for 1810.
- FENWICK, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd May, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 58th F., 1st Jan., 1824; Capt., h.p. unatt., 21st July, 1825; 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 17th Nov., 1825; Maj., 24th March, 1837. Died at Brompton, Middlesex, 11th Sept., 1837, aged 40. Second son of James Fenwick, of Longwiton Hall, Northumberland (*vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*—FENWICK, of Longframlingham).
- FERGUSON, WILLIAM DICK.**—Ens., h.p. 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 3rd April, 1817; 57th F., 26th Aug., 1823; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1825. Retired 28th Aug., 1828, and died in 1836.
- FERNIE, ANDREW.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Aug., 1804; Capt., 26th April, 1809. Served in the Peninsula with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Albuera, and with the 1st Bn. at Vittoria. Killed at Sauron, 28th July, 1813.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 146.
- FERRIER, RICHARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Sept., 1743. Out of the Regiment in 1750.
- FERRIES, RICHARD.**—Ens., 6th Bn. Irish Brigade, 1st Oct., 1794; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1797; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1797. Retired in Dec., 1802.
- FIELDING, WILLIAM ROBERT BASIL, Viscount.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th March, 1777; Capt., the late 75th F. (raised in 1778, disbanded 1783), 2nd Aug., 1778; 3rd Dr. Gds., 4th May, 1779; Maj., the late 19th Light Drs. (raised as the 23rd in 1781; numbered the 19th in 1783; disbanded as the 19th Lancers in 1821), 31st Dec., 1782; Lieut.-Col., the late 22nd Light Drs. (raised 1779, disbanded 1783), 31st Dec., 1782; h.p., 1783; Col. (Army), 12th March, 1793; the late 22nd Light Drs. (raised in 1794, disbanded 1802), 24th Feb., 1794; Maj.-Gen., 26th Feb., 1795. Died in Newcastle, 8th Aug., 1799 (*vide* *Gentleman's Magazine* for Aug., 1799, p. 725). Eldest son of Basil, 6th Earl of Denbigh, whom he predeceased.



LORD FREDERICK FITZCLARENCE, G.C.H.
(FORMERLY LIEUT.-COL. ROYAL FUSILIERS.)

- FIGUEL, HOSEA.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th July, 1696 (commission dated at Gemblours); Duncanson's Regt. of F. (33rd D. of Wellington's), 1st May, 1702. Was serving in Flanders in 1709 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 129, and Vol. V, p. 99).
- FINLEY, ROBERT.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd June, 1796; h.p., July, 1801. Not in the Army List for 1802.
- FISHER, HENRY, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd June, 1813; 63rd F., 18th Jan., 1816; h.p., the late 19th Lancers (disbanded in 1821), 19th Jan., 1826. Died in 1832. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in Pyrenees and South of France.
- FISHER, JULIAN LAWRENCE.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1897; Lieut., 16th Nov., 1898; Capt., 13th July, 1901; Adj. (1st Bn.), 2nd July, 1902.
- FISHER, THOMAS FORREST.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Capt. h.p. 52nd), 24th Jan., 1805; Capt., 5th Garrison Bn., 19th March, 1807; 6th Dr. Gds., 2nd April, 1807; Bt.-Maj., 20th Feb., 1812; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 9th March, 1815. Died at Blackheath, 13th Sept., 1818.
- FITZCLARENCE, AUGUSTUS ARTHUR CORNWALLIS.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from the ranks of the C. of London I. Volrs.), 4th Aug., 1900. Served with the City of London Imp. Volrs. in the South African War, 1899-1900; operations in the Transvaal, May, 1900, to Aug., 1901; in Orange River Colony, Feb. to March, 1900, and May, 1900; in Cape Colony, Feb., 1900, and March to May, 1900 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps). Son of Henry Edward Fitzclarence, and grandson of the late Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, rector of Mapledurham, Oxon., third son of George, 1st Earl of Munster (*vide infra*).—*Vide* p.p. 242 (note 1) and 243 (note 3).
- G.C. FITZCLARENCE, CHARLES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Nov., 1886; Capt., 6th April, 1898; Irish Gds., 6th Oct., 1900; Bt.-Maj., 29th Nov., 1900; Brig.-Maj., South Africa, 29th Aug., 1900, to 4th Feb., 1901; 5th Brigade, 3rd Dn. 1st Army Corps, 22nd April, 1903. Passed Staff Coll. in 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, on special service, and took part in the defence of Mafeking, during which he was twice wounded—once severely (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb., 1901; V.C.; Bt.-Maj.; Queen's Medal). Eldest son of Capt. the Hon. George Fitzclarence, R.N., and grandson of George, 1st Earl of Munster, and of the 3rd Earl of Clonmel.—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the V.C., &c., and p. 236.
- FITZCLARENCE, Hon. EDWARD.**—Ens., 62nd F., 3rd Nov., 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Nov., 1854; Lieut., 12th Jan., 1855. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and died of wounds received in the assault of the Redan, 18th June, 1855. Fourth son of George, 1st Earl of Munster.—*Vide* p.p. 193 and 201 (note 1).
- FITZCLARENCE, FREDERICK** (afterwards Lord Fred., G.C.H.)*—Ens. (Ens. and Lieut. after Waterloo), Coldstream Gds., 12th May, 1814; Capt., Cape Corps, 23rd Feb., 1820; 11th F., 9th Aug., 1820; Maj., 10th Jan., 1822; Lieut.-Col., 1st April, 1824; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd June, 1825; Col., 6th May, 1831; h.p. unatt., 24th Aug., 1832; Maj.-Gen., 23rd Nov., 1841; Col., 36th F., 23rd July, 1851; Lieut.-Gen., 11th Nov., 1851. Died at Poorunder, Bombay, 30th Oct., 1854. Second (natural) son of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (William IV.) and brother of George, 1st Earl of Munster.—*Vide* p.p. 164, 165 (notes 1 and 3), and 210.
- FITZCLARENCE, Hon. FREDERICK CHARLES GEORGE** (afterwards FITZCLARENCE-HUNLOKE).—Ens. 73rd F., 22nd April, 1842; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1845; 10th Hussars, 8th Aug., 1845; Capt., 12th April, 1850. Retired 22nd May, 1857. Of Widgerworth Hall, co. Derby, D.L.; second son of George, 1st Earl of Munster; assumed the surname of *Hunloke* in 1865. Died 17th Dec., 1878, aged 51.

* H.M. William IV., in 1831, created his eldest natural son, Col. George Fitzclarence, Earl of Munster, Viscount Fitzclarence, and Baron Tewkesbury; and, by a R.W. dated 24th May, 1831, granted the rank and precedence of children of a Marquis to the Earl's three brothers (Lords Frederick, Adolphus, and Augustus), and three sisters (Ladies Sophia, Mary, and Augusta)

FITZCLARENCE, HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1811; 15th Hussars, 23rd Jan., 1813; 10th Hussars, 25th March, 1818; the late 22nd Light Dr. (disbanded in 1819), 12th Nov., 1814. Died in India, in his 22nd year. Son of H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence (William IV.). A notice of his death appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1818, p. 91.

FITZGERALD, EDWARD THOMAS.—Cornet, the late 20th Light Dr. (raised in 1791, as "the Jamaica Light Horse," made the 20th Light Dr. in 1794; disbanded in 1818), 13th June, 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, June, 1806; Capt., the late 101st F. (raised in 1805; disbanded in 1816), 23rd Aug., 1806; 25th F., 13th Sept., 1810; 12th F., 3rd April, 1817; Bt.-Maj., 21st June, 1817; h.p., 25th Jan., 1818; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 22nd July, 1830. Served as D.A.Q.M.G. in Holland in 1814, and took part in the Waterloo Campaign in 1815; present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was slightly wounded (Medal). K.H. in 1837. Died at Turlough Park, co. Mayo, 19th Sept., 1845, aged 61. Second son of Charles Lionel Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. North Mayo Militia, of Turlough Park, Castlebar, co. Mayo. (*Vide infra*, FITZGERALD, THOS. GEO.)

FITZGERALD, JOHN.—Ens., 37th F., 6th June, 1778; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th April, 1782. Retired 15th June, 1791, and died at Geraldine, Queen's County, in March, 1834, aged 89.

FITZGERALD, THOMAS GEORGE.—Ens., 1st (Grenadier) F. Gds.; Lieut. and Capt., 17th Dec., 1802; h.p., 1802; Capt., 61st F., 9th July, 1803; Maj., the late 101st F. (raised in 1794; disbanded in 1816), 20th Aug., 1806; 8th Garrison Bn., 8th Oct., 1807; h.p., 1810; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 4th June, 1813; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1822; 72nd Highlanders, 27th March, 1823. Retired 26th Aug., 1824. Served some years as A.Q.M.G. in Ireland. Of Turlough Park, co. Mayo, and Maperton House, Somerset, D.L.; eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Charles Lionel Fitzgerald, of Turlough Park, co. Mayo (*vide supra*). Died at Turlough Park, co. Mayo, 5th June, 1850, aged 72.

FITZGERALD, WILLIAM HENRY DOMINIC.—Ens., 72nd Highlanders, 8th Oct., 1844; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th March, 1846; Capt., 24th Feb., 1854; h.p. unatt., 1st June, 1855; Bt.-Maj., 2nd Nov., 1855; Maj. unatt., 19th Dec., 1856; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 2nd April, 1865. Retired Oct., 1872. Died in 1901. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign of 1854, up to the battle of the Alma, where he was shot through both legs (Medal with clasps; Turkish Medal; 5th Class Medjidie; Bt.-Maj.).—*Vide* p. 183.

FITZPATRICK, ANDREW.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1703. Cannot trace him further.

FITZPATRICK, EDWARD.—Capt. in the Holland Regt. (afterwards Prince George of Denmark's, and now The Buffs—East Kent), 16th Jan., 1677-8; coy. reduced in 1679; Ens., the Holland Regt., 1st Jan., 1679; Lieut., 29th March, 1680 (to Rowland Morgan's Coy.; commission signed at Newmarket); Capt., 27th Dec., 1680; Col. of a Regt. of Foot (disbanded in 1701), 31st Dec., 1688; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1692 (dated at Lembecq). Edward Fitzpatrick was appointed Capt. of an additional company, in the Holland Regt. in 1677-8; on his company being reduced, after the Peace of Nimeguen, he preferred to accept an ensigncy in the Holland Regt., rather than leave the army, and in less than two years he again attained to the rank of captain (*vide* Dalton, Vol. I, p.p. 221, 257, 272, and 279). He served with the Holland Regt. in Holland, and embracing the cause of the Prince of Orange at the Revolution, was rewarded with the colonelcy of a newly-raised Regt. of Foot. With this Regt., he served in the Low Countries (present at Walcourt), and in Ireland at the siege of Cork and Kinsale in 1690. Returning to Flanders, he distinguished himself at the battle of Steenkirk; soon after which he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers, and was severely wounded in the head at Landen. In 1694, he was promoted Brig.-Gen., and commanded the Brigade to which the Fusiliers were attached at the siege of Namur. Was drowned on the 10th Nov., 1696, when on his passage from Holyhead to Dublin, in the *William*, packet, and his remains being recovered were interred in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Son of John Fitzpatrick, of Castletown, and elder brother of Richard, 1st Lord Gowran, whose son was created Earl of Upper Ossory (*vide* Monck Mason's *Hist. of St. Patrick's Cathedral*, Notes, p. lviii, and Collins's *Peerage of England*, Vol. VIII, p. 307—UPPER OSSORY, Earl of).—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels; and p.p. 27, 29, 33, 34, 36, 41, and 42.

- FITZPATRICK, EDWARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th May, 1729. (Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers).
- FITZPATRICK, RICHARD** (afterwards 1st *Baron* Gowran).—Ens. (to Capt. Edward Fitzpatrick), Holland Regt. (3rd Buffs), 24th Feb., 1688; Capt. in Col. Henry Cornwall's Regt. (9th Norfolk), 29th Sept., 1688; Col., Oliver Nicholas' (late Cornwall's) Regt., 24th Nov., 1688; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Nov., 1692 (commission dated at Whitehall); commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702. Left the Royal Fusiliers, 25th March, 1703 (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 149, 176, and 202). Richard Fitzpatrick, after serving with distinction in Ireland (1690-1) and the Low Countries with Nicholas' Regt., and the Royal Fusiliers, 1692-96; and also in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702; adopted the naval profession, and in command of a ship-of-war "signalized himself by his valour and conduct." In token of his appreciation of Richard Fitzpatrick's loyal and faithful services (as well as those of his brother, Col. Edward Fitzpatrick), William III., in 1696, granted him the forfeited estates of Edward Morris (*vide* Collins' *Peerage of England*, Vol. VIII, p. 307—UPPER OSSORY), and in 1715, George I. created him *Baron* Gowran, of Gowran. Second son of John Fitzpatrick, of Castletown, and brother of Edward Fitzpatrick, Col. of the Royal Fusiliers (*vide supra*). Died 9th June, 1727, and was succeeded by his son John, who in 1719 was created *Earl* of Upper Ossory.
- FITZROY, Lord FREDERICK.**—Ens., 66th F., 18th Oct., 1792; Lieut., 1st Oct., 1794; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Sept., 1795; 62nd F., 20th Jan., 1796. Retired in 1797. A son of the 3rd *Duke* of Graton. Died young.
- FITZSIMMONS, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; h.p., 52nd F., in Feb., 1803. Appointed Town Adj., of Cape Breton, in July, 1799, and died, or retired, in 1807.
- FITZWILLIAM, CHARLES.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1685. Left the Regt. in Dec., 1685. Second surviving son of William, 2nd *Lord* Fitzwilliam. Died in Ireland in 1689 (Dalton, Vol. II, p. 28).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers. Dalton gives the name as Fitzwilliams.
- FLEETWOOD, HENRY.**—2nd Lieut. (to Maj. Thos. Soper), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1685; Lieut. (Colonel's Coy.), 2nd Oct., 1688. From a letter in the *Dartmouth Papers* it appears that Henry Fleetwood was a near kinsman to Lord Dartmouth, and was probably removed from the Regt., or resigned his commission, at the Revolution (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28 and 183).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- FLEMING, ARTHUR CECIL CREWE.**—Cornet, 1st Dr. Gds., 11th Oct., 1839; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1841. Retired 28th Jan., 1842.
- FLEMING, JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Sept., 1706; Capt., 12th May, 1715; Maj., ———; Lieut.-Col., 4th Aug., 1722; Col., 36th F., 9th Jan., 1741; Maj.-Gen., 20th Sept., 1747; Lieut.-Gen. (?) Commanded the 36th in Scotland during the rebellion of 1745-6. Died at Gibraltar in March, 1751.
- FLEMING, JOHN.**—Lieut. (second to Capt. John Aldercron), 26th Dec., 1726; Capt., 22nd Sept., 1742.
- FLETCHER, ———** Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS in 1693. Appears in the list of officers wounded at the battle of Landen. He is not mentioned in Dalton.—*Vide* p. 34.
- FLINT, SAMUEL KIRK.**—2nd Lieut., R. Irish Rifles, 18th Nov., 1896; Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1898; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1900. Employed with the Egyptian Army since Nov., 1896. Served in the ranks 16 years 261 days. Served with the expedition to Dongola, 1896, and took part in the operations of 7th June and 19th Sept. (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 3rd Nov., 1896; promoted 2nd Lieut.; Egyptian Medal with 2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1897; action of Abu Hamed (2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1898; battles of the Atbara and Khartoum (despatches 30th Sept., 1898), and operations on the Blue Nile, including relief of Gedarif, in command of transport (5th Class Medjidie; 3 clasps to Egyptian Medal; Medal). Nile Expedition, 1899; operations resulting in defeat of the Khalifa (despatches 30th Jan., 1900; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal).
- FLOOD, DOUGLAS.**—Lieut., Wexford Militia, 16th Dec., 1854; Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st April, 1856; Lieut., 24th May, 1859. Retired 1st Dec., 1863.

FLOOD, FREDERICK FRERE SOLLY.—*Vide* SOLLY-FLOOD, F. F.

FOLLETT, HARDINGE GIFFARD.—Ens., 87th R.I. Fusrs., 29th Feb., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, same day; Lieut., 13th Aug., 1858. Died at Taplow, 15th July, 1861, aged 23. Second son of Sir William Webb Follett, Attorney-General, of Culm Davy, co. Devon, grandson of Benjamin Follett, of Topsham, co. Devon.

FORBES, THOMAS.—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1727.

FORBES, WILLIAM.—Lieut. (to Maj. Soper), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Oct., 1688. Not in any subsequent list (Dalton, Vol. II, p. 184).

FORBES, WILLIAM.—Ens., 52nd L.I., 9th Sept., 1819; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1825; Capt. unatt., 10th June, 1826. Died, or retired, in 1833.

FORBES, WILLIAM LACHLAN.—2nd Lieut., 106th F., 1st May, 1878; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd March, 1879; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; h.p., 7th Jan., 1882; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1883; Capt., 10th June, 1887; Adj., 1st Volr. Bn. Gordon Highlanders, 15th Dec., 1890, to 14th Dec., 1895. Retired in 1898 (Capt., Reserve of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.). Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80; defence of Candahar and battle of 1st Sept. (Medal with clasp). Burmese Expedition, 1886-7, as Asst. to Brigade Commissariat Officer (Medal with 2 clasps). South African War, 1899, 1901-2, with Imperial Light Horse; operations in Natal, severely wounded at Elandslaagte; afterwards employed with Remount Dept. (Queen's Medal with clasps).

FORD, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Nov., 1724. Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List. Out of the Regt. in 1727.

FORD, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1775; h.p. in 1783; Independent Coy. of Invalids at Plymouth, 20th April, 1791; at Guernsey, 23rd April, 1800. In 1803, whilst "an officer of Invalids on full pay," he was appointed Town Major of Carlisle, where he died in 1813. Probably served with the Fusiliers in the American War of Independence.

FORD, HARRY GEORGE WAKELYN.—Ens., 11th F., 21st Nov., 1865; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd March, 1866; Ceylon Rifles, 9th Feb., 1870; Lieut., 18th Oct., 1871; h.p. (on reduction of corps), 22nd July, 1873; 56th F., 18th Oct., 1873; Capt., 84th F., 26th May, 1880. Died in 1884.

FORD, MATTHEW WILLIAM.—Ens., 8th W.I. Regt., 1803; Lieut., 70th F., 24th Aug., 1804; Capt., 23rd April, 1812; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd July, 1812; 1st F., 27th June, 1822; h.p., the late 24th Light Drs. (raised as the 27th in 1795; re-numbered the 24th in 1804; disbanded in 1819), 14th Nov., 1822; Paymr., 16th F., 15th May, 1823. Cashiered in Oct., 1837.

FORMAN, EDWARD ROWLAND.—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 15th Oct., 1841; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Dec., 1843; 88th F., 23rd July, 1844; Capt., Rifle Brigade, 28th Jan., 1853. Served with the 2nd Bn. Rifle Brigade in the Crimea, and was killed in the attack on the Redan, 18th June, 1855, aged 33. Only son of Edward Forman, of Pendarren, co. Glamorgan, and nephew of Rowland Fothergill, of Hensol Castle, co. Glamorgan, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1850.

FORSTER, FREDERICK ALBERT.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1900; Lieut., 13th April, 1902. Second son of Paul Frederick Forster, of Malverleya, East Woodhays, Hants, and of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law.

FORSTER, HERBERT CYRIL.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1899; Lieut., 27th Jan., 1900.

FORSTER, JOHN.—Ens., 43rd L.I., 25th Aug., 1843; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Sept., 1847; 6th (Carabineers) Dr. Gds., 22nd Oct., 1847; Capt., 2nd Nov., 1850; Bt.-Maj., 20th July, 1858; Maj. unatt., 18th Feb., 1859; 6th F., 28th Jan., 1862. Retired same day. Served with the Carabineers in the Crimea from 26th July, 1855, to the fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Indian Mutiny, 1857-9; second in command of a wing of the Carabineers before Delhi, and was severely wounded in a charge which he led against a band of fanatic Ghazis (Medal with clasp; Bt.-Maj.).

- FORSTER, WILLIAM FREDERICK.**—Ens., 65th F., 22nd April, 1779; Lieut., the late 90th F. (raised in 1779, disbanded 1783), 1st Dec., 1779; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th March, 1793; Capt., Independent Coy., 4th July, 1793; Col., Loyal Somersetshire Fencible Men, 30th Oct., 1794. Out of the Army List for 1803.
- FORTESCUE, Hon. JOHN WILLIAM.**—Ens., 29th F., 14th July, 1837; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th June, 1839. Retired 16th Aug., 1842. Maj., East Devon Militia, 24th April, 1846; Lieut.-Col., 23rd Sept., 1853; retired 12th July, 1856. Died at Camacha, Madeira, 25th Sept., 1859, aged 40. Second son of Hugh, 2nd Earl Fortescue, K.G., LL.D., F.R.S., of Castle Hill, Devon.
- FOSTER, ELLIS CUNLIFFE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Dec., 1883; Capt., 8th July, 1891. Retired in 1892.
- FOSTER, FRANCIS JOHN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1855; Lieut., 28th Nov., 1856. Died at Biggleswade, 30th Oct., 1860.
- FOSTER, TREVOR JOHN.**—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Sept., 1872. Retired in 1877.
- FOTHERGILL, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Dec., 1739. Invalided 13th April, 1745.
- FOULKES, JAMES.**—Lieut. (2nd to Capt. Jno. Salter), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1695 (*Flanders Army List*, 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695); commission (2nd Lieut. to Capt. Ralph Turner) renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702 (*vide Dalton*, Vols. IV, p.p. 75 and 76, and V, p. 58). Served at the siege of Namur, 1695; embarked, with Capt. Turner's Coy. Royal Fusiliers, in the transport *William*, with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702. (His name is also given as *Fouks*, and in the embarkation list, 1702, as *Fox*.) Out of the Regt. in 1703.
- FOWLER, RICHARD.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th June, 1685. Mr. Dalton states that this officer was "appointed Lieut.-Col. of a Regt. of Foot, 1st March, 1691, his commission being signed by the Earl of Marlborough as commander-in-chief of the troops in the Netherlands" (*Dalton*, Vol. II, p. 28, note 8).—*Vide Appendix II.*—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- FOWLER, ROBERT J.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Sept., 1809. Served with the Royal Fusiliers, and was present with the 2nd Bn. at Busaco; killed, while serving with the 1st Bn., at Badajoz, April, 1812.—*Vide p. 134.*
- FOWLER-BUTLER, RICHARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Jan., 1886; Adjt. (1st Bn.), 2nd July, 1890, to 1st July, 1894; Capt., 28th Nov., 1897; Maj., 11th Oct., 1902; Adjt., 7th (Militia) Bn., 20th May, 1901. Eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Robert Henry Fowler-Butler, of Pendeford, late Royal Fusiliers (*vide infra*).
- FOWLER-BUTLER, ROBERT HENRY.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Feb., 1858; Lieut., 11th Feb., 1862; Capt., 16th Dec., 1867; Maj., 21st June, 1880; Lieut.-Col., 1st July, 1881; Col. (Army), 1st July, 1885; h.p., 9th April, 1887; 38th-64th (N. & S. Stafford) Regtl. Dist., 3rd Nov., 1888; Maj.-Gen., 16th Feb., 1898; retired pay, 13th Nov., 1900. Served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, in Southern Afghanistan (Medal). Of Pendeford Hall and Barton Hall, co. Stafford, J.P. Second son of Richard Fowler-Butler (assumed the surname of Butler on succeeding to the Barton Hall estate in 1824), of Pendeford Hall and Barton Hall, co. Stafford, J.P., D.L., late 95th Rifles (Rifle Brigade), with whom he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Maj.-Gen. R. H. Fowler-Butler succeeded to the Pendeford and Barton estates on the death of his half-brother, Rich. Owen Wynne Fowler-Butler, in 1865 (*vide supra*—FOWLER-BUTLER, Rich.; and Burke's *Landed Gentry*, Vol. I, p. 210).—*Vide p.p. 220 and 224.*
- FOX, JAMES.**—*Vide Foulkes, James.*
- FRAMPTON, WILLIAM JOHN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Dec., 1856; Lieut., 18th Sept., 1859; 59th F., 4th Feb., 1862; Capt., 29th Sept., 1865; Bt.-Maj., 20th Oct., 1877; Maj., 14th Sept., 1878; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 2nd March, 1881; Lieut.-Col., E. Lancashire Regt., 1st July, 1881; Col. (Army), 2nd March, 1885; h.p., 1st July, 1887; 30th (E. Lanes.) Regtl. Dist., 12th June, 1888; h.p., 12th June, 1893; retired pay, 17th June, 1896. Served with the 59th in the Afghan War, 1879-80, including battles of Ahmed Khel and Urzoo (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; Bt.-Lieut.-Col.).

- FRANCE, HENRY HUGH ATHERTON.—Cornet, 6th Dr. Gds. (Carabineers), 12th Sept., 1865; Ens., 15th F., 28th Dec., 1866; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Feb., 1867. Retired 10th Nov., 1869.
- FRANKLIN, GEORGE J.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Oct., 1855. Retired 27th May, 1857.
- FRANKLIN, HENRY.—Qr.-Mr. and Hon.-Lieut. (after 16 years 211 days in the ranks, and 2 years 17 days Warrant Officer), 14th July, 1883; Qr.-Mr., 3rd (now 5th) Militia Bn., 12th Oct., 1886; Hon.-Capt., 14th July, 1893; retired pay, 15th Nov., 1893.
- FRASER, ALEXANDER (afterwards *Baron Saltoun*).—Ens., 96th F., 11th Aug., 1837; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1839; Capt., 8th Oct., 1844; 28th F., 1st Aug., 1845; Maj., 16th July, 1852. Retired 18th Oct., 1853. *Baron Saltoun* of Abernethy, Aberdeenshire. Eldest son of the *Hon.* William Fraser; succeeded his uncle as 17th *Baron Saltoun*, 18th Aug., 1853. Died 1st Feb., 1886.
- FRASER, JAMES BAILLIE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1810. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula; was present with the 1st Bn. at Busaco, and with the 2nd Bn. at Albuera (shot through the thigh when all the officers and men of his company, except four, were *hors de combat*). Returning to England with the staff of the 2nd Bn. after Albuera, he went out again to Spain in 1812; was present with the 1st Bn. at Vittoria, and died at Sauron from wounds received in action on the 28th July, 1813.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 2) and 147 (note 1).
- FREDERICK, EDWARD BOSCAWEN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1899; Lieut., 16th March, 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902; with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in Natal (March, 1900), in Orange River Colony (May to 29th Nov., 1900, and Dec., 1900), in the Transvaal (Dec., 1900, to Jan., 1901), and in Cape Colony (Feb., 1901, to May, 1902; commanded a section of the 2nd Bn. M.I. Coy. at Steynsburg, Jan. and Feb., 1902); staff officer to Comdnt., Rosmead, and No. 15 Martial Law Area, Cape Colony Dist. (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Second son of *Sir* Charles Edward Frederick, 7th *Bt.* of Westminster, Middlesex, and Shawford House, Winchester, High Sheriff of Hants, 1889, J.P., Lieut.-Col. retired list, late 10th and 21st Hussars.—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1), 259, 262 (note 1), and 263 (note 2).
- FREEMAN, JOHN.—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th March, 1752. Retired 4th Sept., 1754.
- FREEMAN, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Jan., 1768. Out of the Regt. in 1778.
- FREEMAN, WILLIAM.—Lieut., in Col. Russell's Regt. of F. Gds. (Col. John Strode's Coy.), 27th Sept., 1667 (signed at Whitehall); Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th June, 1685. Died, or retired, 1st May, 1686.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- FREER, CHARLES THOMAS.—Ens., 65th F., 29th Nov., 1827; Lieut., 26th Oct., 1830; h.p. unatt., 3rd Feb., 1832; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Feb., 1833. Retired 17th Feb., 1837. Capt., Leicestershire Yeomanry, 3rd June, 1846; Maj., 13th May, 1863.
- FRENCH, *Hon.* ARTHUR REGINALD.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1899; Lieut., 12th May, 1900. Retired in 1901. Eldest son of Arthur, 4th *Baron* De Freyne, of Coolavin, co. Sligo, late Hon.-Col., 5th (Militia) Bn. Connaught Rangers.
- FRENCH-BREWSTER, ROBERT ABRAHAM.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th July, 1899; Lieut., 27th June, 1900; 2nd Lieut., Irish Gds., 10th July, 1901; Lieut., 22nd Jan., 1902. Second son of Robert Abraham Brewster French-Brewster, late 1st Dr. Gds., M.P. for Portarlington, 1883-85 (assumed the name of Brewster in 1874, on succeeding to the property of his maternal grandfather, the *Rt. Hon.* Abraham Brewster, Lord Chancellor of Ireland), second son of Henry Sneyd French, of Clonsilla, co. Dublin (*vide* *Foster's Peerage*—DE FREYNE, *Baron*).

FROGG, ——— Lieut. (to Maj. Chris. Worthevale), 1694-5. Appears in list taken from the *Flanders Army List*, 1694 (corrected to Sept., 1695), but does not occur again (*vide* Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75).

FROWDE (FROWD or FROUDE), WILLIAM.—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Henry Vaughan), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1685; Lieut.-Col. of Col. Thomas Farrington's Regt. (disbanded in 1698; re-formed, under Col. Farrington, in Feb., 1702, and now 1st Bn. [29th] Worcestershire), 1st April, 1694; re-appointed 12th Feb., 1702; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1st (Grenadier) Foot Gds., 10th March, 1702 (*vide* Dalton, Vols. II, p.p. 28 and 137, III, p. 382, IV, p. 278). "Appears to have been the third son of Sir Philip Frowde, *Knt.*, by his third wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Jno. Ashburnham, of Sussex" (Dalton, Vol. III, p. 382, note 2).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

FRYER, GEORGE.—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1749-50. Out of the Regt., 29th March, 1760.

GAGE, HENRY (afterwards *Viscount GAGE*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1777; Capt., 26th F., 14th April, 1779; Maj., the late 93rd F. (raised 1778, disbanded 1783), 17th Feb., 1783; h.p., 1783; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st March, 1794; Col. (Army), 1st Jan., 1798; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1805. Died in Arlington St., London, 29th Jan., 1808, aged 46, and was buried in the family vault at Firle, Sussex. Served in the American War of Independence. Eldest son of Gen. the *Hon.* Thomas Gage, C. in C. of H.M.'s forces in North America at the breaking out of the American War, second son of Thomas, 1st *Viscount* Gage, of Castle Island, co. Mayo. Maj.-Gen. Henry Gage succeeded his uncle as 3rd *Viscount* Gage in Oct., 1791.

GAGE, JAMES STIRLING.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Oct., 1811; h.p., 25th March, 1817; exchd. back to f.p., 19th March, 1818; Capt., 25th Jan., 1825. Retired 26th Feb., 1830. Died at Streeve Hill, 7th Nov., 1833.

GAGE, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1783; h.p. in 1783; restored to f.p., 23rd Feb., 1784; Capt. h.p., the late 95th F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 25th June, 1788; Lieut. and Capt., 1st (Grenadier) F. Gds., 16th Dec., 1789. Left the Gds., 23rd June, 1794.

GAISFORD, RICHARD BOILEAU, C.M.G.—2nd Lieut., 21st R.S. Fusrs., 1st May, 1878; Lieut., 14th Sept., 1880; Adj., 17th May, 1885, to 16th May, 1890; Capt., 25th Aug., 1886; Maj., 12th Nov., 1896; Lieut.-Col., h.p., 14th Dec., 1902; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd May, 1903. Passed Staff Coll. in 1893. Brig.-Maj., S.E. Dist., 11th July, 1896, to 10th July, 1899; D.A.A.G. South Africa, 16th Sept., 1899, to 4th Feb., 1900, and A.A.G., 5th Feb., 1900, to 8th Sept., 1902. Served in the South African War, 1881; Transvaal Campaign, with Natal Field Force. Burmese Expedition, 1886, as Adj. 2nd Bn. Royal Scots Fusrs. (Medal with clasp). South African War, 1899-1900; on the Staff (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 16th April, 1901; C.M.G.; Medal with clasps).

GALL, CHARLES DAVID MYERS.—Sub-Lieut., 1st F., 9th Aug., 1873; Lieut. (Army), 9th Aug., 1873; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1873; Adj. (2nd Bn.), 30th Sept., 1878, to 27th Feb., 1885; Capt., 28th Jan., 1882; Maj., 19th Dec., 1886; Lieut.-Col., 6th April, 1898. Retired (Lieut.-Col. Reserve of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.), 5th April, 1899. D.A.A.G. Dist. Staff Officer, 2nd Class, Madras, 10th June, 1887, to 31st March, 1889; Dist. Staff Officer, 1st Class; A.A.G., 1st April, 1889, to 19th June, 1892. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80; defence of Candahar, sortie of Deh Khoja, and battle of Candahar (Medal with clasp). Soudan Expedition, 1885; Suakin (Medal with clasp; Bronze Star). Son of the late Maj.-Gen. Richard Herbert Gall, C.B., Maj. and Lieut.-Gov. Royal Hospital, Chelsea, late 14th Hussars, and A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria.—*Vide* p.p. 233, 237, and 238.

GALL, GEORGE OSBORN HINDLEY CHAMBERLAIN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1881; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 16th Oct., 1889; retired (Reserve of Officers) in 1893; Maj., Reserve of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt., 18th Oct., 1902. Brother of Lieut.-Col. Charles D. M. Gall (*vide supra*).

- GALLWEY, *Sir* WILLIAM PAYNE, *Bart.*—Ens., 88th F., 29th July, 1824; Lieut., 22nd Sept., 1825; Capt., 21st Dec., 1832; Maj., 1st Nov., 1839; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th March, 1840. Retired 3rd June, 1842. Succeeded his father as 3rd *Baronet*, 16th April, 1831; M.P. for Thirsk, 1851-81. Died 19th Dec., 1881, aged 74.
- GAMBLE, ARTHUR.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1716.
- GAMBLE, RICHARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Sept., 1754. Out of the Regt. in 1758. Col. Waller gives the Christian name as *Robert*, but in the Army Lists for 1756 and 1757 it is *Richard*.
- GARDNER, ANTHONY.—Ens., 1st F., 18th May, 1855; Lieut., 12th May, 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; 22nd F., 13th April, 1858; Capt., 10th June, 1862; h.p., 1st July, 1867; 16th F. in 1872; retired in 1872.
- GARDNER, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Oct., 1755. Out of the Regt. in 1763.
- GARDNER, JAMES ANTHONY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th March, 1855; Lieut., 9th Sept., 1855. Retired 21st Sept., 1860. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 7th July, 1855, to the fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp).
- GARDNER, NEVILLE WALMSLEY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1899; Lieut., 27th Jan., 1900.
- GARFORTH, FRANCIS.—Ens., 63rd F., 2nd Dec., 1777; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Sept., 1779; Capt., 22nd F., 1st May, 1782; h.p., 1783; 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 27th Aug., 1785. Served with the 21st at the capture of Guadaloupe, where he died that same year.
- GARLICK, THEOPHILUS.—Ens. of Col. A. Gilby's Independent Coy. at Hull, 1st July, 1678 (signed at Whitehall); Lieut. of Capt. Robert St. Clare's Independent Coy. at West Tilbury (*vide supra*, DEVENISH, *Fras.*, and p. 4, note 1), 10th Dec., 1683; Lieut. (to Maj. R. St. Clare), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685; Lieut. to Maj. *Sir* Martin Beckman, 21st Oct., 1685; Lieut. (to Maj. W. Gilby) in *Lord* Lovelace's Regt. of F. (disbanded in 1690), 1st July, 1689 (*Dalton*, Vols. I, p.p. 238 and 308; II, p.p. 28, 58, and 137; III, p. 76).—*Fide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- GARNONS-WILLIAMS, RICHARD DAVIES.—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 26th Feb., 1876; 38th F., 26th Feb., 1876; Lieut. (Army), 26th Feb., 1876; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Jan., 1877; Capt., 26th Nov., 1884; retired pay (Res. of Officers), 4th May, 1892. Maj., 1st Volr. Bn. (Brecknockshire) South Wales Borderers, 8th Aug., 1894.
- GARRITT, ROBERT (afterwards *Sir* ROBERT, K.C.B., K.H.).—Ens., 2nd F., 6th March, 1811; Lieut., 2nd Garrison Bn., 3rd Sept., 1812; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Oct., 1812; Capt., the late 97th F. (raised as the "Queen's Germans" in 1798; numbered the 97th in 1802; disbanded as the 96th Queen's Own in 1818), 7th July, 1814; Maj. unatt., 19th Sept., 1826; 46th F., 7th Feb., 1834; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1841; 46th F., 16th May, 1845; Col. (Army), 20th June, 1854; Maj.-Gen., 26th Oct., 1858; Col., 4th W.I. Regt., 1st April, 1862; Lieut.-Gen., 10th March, 1866; Col., 43rd L.I., 14th Jan., 1866. Served with the 2nd F. in the Peninsula in 1811-12, including the battles of Fuentes d'Onor and Salamanca (twice wounded in the attack on the forts, when the command of Light Coy. 2nd F., and some artillery devolved upon him; he being the only surviving officer of his column of attack), and with the Royal Fusiliers, in 1813, at Vittoria, and Saureren (severely wounded), after which he was invalided home (War Medal with clasps for *Fuentes d'Onor*, *Salamanca*, *Vittoria*, and *Pyreneas*). Commanded a Brigade of the 4th Division before Sebastopol from Nov., 1854, to Oct., 1855, when he succeeded to the command of the 4th Division, and held it until the final evacuation of the Crimea (Medal with clasp; Turkish and Sardinian Medals; Officer of the Legion of Honour; 3rd Class Medjidie; K.C.B.). Died at 40, Pall Mall, London, 13th June, 1869. Eldest son of John Garrett, of Ellington.—*Fide* p. 147.
- GASKELL, THOMAS KERSHAW.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Oct., 1892; Lieut., Ind. S.C., 12th Jan., 1896; Capt., Ind. Army, 19th Oct., 1901.

- GATACRE, EDWARD LLOYD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1858; Lieut., 23rd Aug., 1861. Retired 11th March, 1862. Of Gatacre, Bridgenorth, Shropshire; eldest son of Edward Lloyd Gatacre, of Gatacre, J.P., High Sheriff 1856; succeeded to the estate 5th Nov., 1891. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. I, p. 573).
- GEDDES, WILLIAM LORRAINE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Feb., 1858; Lieut., 29th Jan., 1861; 53rd F., 24th April, 1861; Capt., 20th July, 1866; Bt.-Maj., 11th July, 1879. Died in 1881.
- GEE, JOSEPH.**—Ens., the late 98th F. (raised 1804, disbanded as the 97th in 1818), 30th March, 1809; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Nov., 1810; Cornet, R. Horse Gds., 14th March, 1813. Retired Feb., 1814. Served in the Peninsula and was present at Salamanca (Medal with clasp).
- GEE, W.**—The only mention we can find of this officer is: (A) *Recruiting License*, 18th Dec., 1724—"Capt. Gee and Sergt. H. Browne, of his company, to be absent out of the kingdom (Ireland) on that service for the space of three months from this date" (*vide* Col. Waller's *Records*, p.p. 49-50). (B) On 31st March, 1725, nine men of Capt. Gee's Coy. were returned as "absent on leave." Capt. Gee was not among the officers re-appointed to the Regt. on the 20th June, 1727.—*Vide* p. 57.
- GEORGE, JOHN.**—Ens., 44th F., 28th Feb., 1810; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1811; h.p., 25th March, 1817; 21st Fusr., 26th Nov., 1818; Capt., R. African Corps, 8th April, 1825; 66th F., 8th June, 1826; h.p. unatt., 6th Dec., 1827. Appointed Chamberlain and Master of Works at the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, where he died in 1858. Served in the Peninsula, with the 2nd Bn. 44th, in 1810-11, including the defence of Cadiz, and of the Lines of Torres Vedras, and Massena's retreat into Spain; with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in 1812, at the siege and storming of Badajoz (wounded in four places); also, in 1815, during the operations before New Orleans, at the capture of Paris, and with the Army of Occupation in France (War Medal with clasps for *Fuentes d'Onor* and *Badajoz*).—*Vide* p. 134 (note 1).
- GIBBON, EDWARD ACTON.**—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 1st Sept., 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Oct., 1858; Staff, 8th Nov., 1861; R.A., 3rd April, 1867; Surg.-Maj., 1st April, 1873. Retired h.p. (Hon.-Brigade-Surg.), 12th March, 1880. Of Sleedagh, co. Wexford; eldest son of William Monk Gibbon, LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, of Sandymount, co. Dublin, and the Parks, Neston, Cheshire (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. II, p. 167).
- GIBBONS, FREDERICK.**—Ens., 37th F., 4th March, 1806; Lieut., 16th F., 21st Aug., 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Sept., 1808; Capt., 56th F., 7th Nov., 1813; h.p., 6th Sept., 1817; 91st F., 21st Jan., 1819; 95th F., 1st Dec., 1823. Retired 18th Dec., 1828. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was severely wounded at the battle of Albuera. Died in 1829. Eldest son of Robert Gibbons, Member of Council of the Island of Barbadoes, fourth son of Sir John Gibbons, 2nd *Baronet* (*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*—GIBBONS, Sir Charles).—*Vide* p. 125 (note 2).
- GIBBONS, GEOFFREY (or JEFFREY).**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th July, 1708; Capt., 15th May, 1718. Appears in a list of the Regt. for 1715. Probably served in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- GIBBS, EDWARD.**—Ens., 3rd F., 11th Sept., 1760; Lieut., 25th March, 1763; h.p. in 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Dec., 1766. Retired 26th Jan., 1770.
- GIBSON, ROWLAND ROUTLEDGE.**—2nd Lieut., Dorset Regt., 20th Feb., 1897; Lieut., 2nd May, 1898; attached to the W. African Rifles, 11th Dec., 1899, to 21st Feb., 1901; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Feb., 1902. Served with the 1st Bn. Dorset Regt. in the Tirah Campaign, 1897-98: actions of Chagru Kotal and Dargai; capture of the Sampagha and Arhanza Passes; reconnaissance of the Saran Sar, and action of 9th Nov., 1897; operations in the Waran Valley and action of the 16th Nov., 1897; operations in the Bara Valley, 7th to 14th Dec., 1897 (Medal with 2 clasps). Served in West Africa, 1900: operations in Ashantee (slightly wounded).

- GIFFORD, ROBERT FRANCIS, Lord.**—Ens., 52nd L.I., 4th Dec., 1855; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th July, 1838; 6th Dr. Gds., 1st Feb., 1839. Retired 13th July, 1841. Eldest son of Robert, 1st *Baron* Gifford, whom he succeeded, as 2nd *Baron*, in Sept., 1826, and father of the present *Lord* Gifford, V.C., late 24th and 57th Regts. Died at Ampney Park, Gloucestershire, 13th May, 1872.
- GILBY, LOVELACE.**—Capt., 8th July, 1710; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Dec., 1726. A Lovelace Gylby was appointed Ens. (to Lieut.-Col. Garth) in Col. Hans Hamilton's Regt. (34th F.), 5th Feb., 1705, and a Lovelace Gilby as Ens. (to Capt. E. Bradshawe) in Sir Charles Hotham's newly-raised Regt. of Foot, 25th March, 1705. This latter corps was disbanded in 1713, and the officers placed on half-pay (Dalton, Vol. V, p.p. 102 and 192).
- GILES, ADAM.**—Occurs as Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1754. Not in the Army List for 1756. (Col. Waller.—Alphabetical List of Officers.)
- GILES, GODFREY DOUGLAS.**—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 10th Sept., 1875; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Aug., 1876; Lieut. (Army), 10th Sept., 1875; Bombay Staff Corps, 28th March, 1877. Retired in 1885 or 1886. Son of Commdr. Giles, the late H.E.I. Company's Navy.
- GILLEY, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Nov., 1830; Adj., 9th Nov., 1830, to 11th May, 1838; Paymr., 11th May, 1838; h.p., 29th Oct., 1852; Lieut., 78th Highlanders, 10th Dec., 1852; Capt. unatt., 3rd Nov., 1854; Adit., Prov. Dépôt Bn. Limerick, 1855 or 1856; Bt.-Maj., 26th Dec., 1856; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Nov., 1857. Retired 31st Aug., 1858. Died at Castle Connell, 28th March, 1869.
- GILLILIAN, WILLIAM.**—Ens., 76th F., 26th July, 1864; Lieut., 21st March, 1868; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1868. Retired 8th June, 1872.
- GION.**—*Vide* GUYON.
- GLEGG, BIRKENHEAD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1867; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871. Retired 9th Sept., 1874. Of Backford, co. Chester. Eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Holt Glegg, of Backford Hall, co. Chester, J.P., late Rifle Brigade, High Sheriff, co. Chester, and grandson of Lieut.-Gen. Birkenhead Glegg, of Backford and Irbie. Succeeded to the Backford estate in 1877.
- GLENCAIRN, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Earl of.**—Ens., 3rd F., 10th Jan., 1729; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd April, 1734; Capt., same day; Maj., the late 52nd F. (Jeffery's; raised in 1740-1, disbanded 1748-9), Feb., 1741; Lieut.-Col. 9th F., 29th Nov., 1745; Col. (Army), 19th Feb., 1762; Maj.-Gen., 30th April, 1770. Was appointed Governor of Dunbarton Castle, 22nd March, 1734. Second son of William Cunningham, 12th *Earl* of Glencairn, whom he succeeded as 13th *Earl*, in 1734. Died at Finlaystoun, Renfrewshire, 9th Sept., 1775 (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I, p. 639).
- GLENTWORTH, EDMUND HENRY, Lord.**—*Vide* PERY, Hon. Edmund Henry.
- GLOVER, GEORGE GRENVILLE.**—Ens., 82nd F., 20th Nov., 1827; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Feb., 1830; Capt., 31st Aug., 1838. Retired 12th July, 1839. Capt., 2nd Norfolk Militia, 23rd Nov., 1852; Maj., 16th March, 1860; Hon. Lieut.-Col., 1870. Retired in 1874.
- GLYN, ROBERT CARR.**—Ens., 85th L.I., 13th Dec., 1851; Lieut., 18th Feb., 1853; Capt., 30th Nov., 1855; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Feb., 1856; h.p., Nov., 1856; exchanged back to f.p., 31st July, 1857. Retired 18th July, 1862. Second son of Robert Thomas John Glyn, and grandson of Richard Carr Glyn (son of Sir Richard Glyn, 1st Bt. of Éwell, Surrey), an eminent Banker, who served as Lord Mayor in 1798, and was created a *Baronet* 22nd Nov., 1800. Capt. Glyn died 9th April, 1867. (Burke's *Peerage and Baronetage*—GLYN, of Gaunts, Dorset.)
- GODFREY, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th April, 1720 (*vide* Col. Waller's Alphabetical List). Out of the Regt. in 1724.

- GOODDEN, ROBERT BLUNDELL.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1901. Served in the South African War, 1900; operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony and Cape Colony (Queen's Medal with clasps). Served 1 year, 141 days with 3rd (Militia) Bn. Dorset Regt., embodied. Third son of John Robert Phelps Goodden, of Compton House, Dorset, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1891, Col. Commdg. Dorsetshire Yeomanry, and late Lieut. 4th Dr. Gds.
- GORDON, Hon. WILLIAM.**—Cornet, 11th Drs. (now Hussars), 26th July, 1756; Lieut., 1757 or 1758; Capt., 16th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 4th Aug., 1759; Maj., 31st F., 23rd Nov., 1761; Lieut.-Col., the late 105th F. (raised in 1761; disbanded 1763), 11th Oct., 1762; Col. (Army), 29th Aug., 1777; the late 81st Aberdeenshire Highlanders (raised by Col. Hon. W. Gordon, in 1777; disbanded 1783), 19th Dec., 1777; Maj.-Gen., 19th Oct., 1781; Col. Commdt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 3rd Oct., 1787; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Oct., 1788; 71st Highlanders (now H.L.I.), 9th April, 1789; Lieut.-Gen., 12th Oct., 1793; Gen., 1st Jan., 1798; Col., 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 6th Aug., 1803. Died 25th May, 1816. Of Fyvie; second son of William, 2nd Earl of Aberdeen; was sometime M.P. for Woodstock and for Heytesbury, and a Groom of the Bedchamber to George IV.—*Vide* p. 97, and Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers.
- GORDON, WILLIAM.**—Ens., 1st F., 18th July, 1809; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Dec., 1809; 1st F., 1st March, 1810; Capt. (attached), Portuguese and Spanish Army, 25th Oct., 1814; h.p., 25th Dec., 1816.
- GORE [FRANCIS].**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1705 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 59)—List of "The Royall Regt. of Fuziliers," 1705).
- GORE, HENRY** (afterwards *Lord ANNALLY*).—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from 36th F.), 8th May, 1749; Maj., 30th Dec., 1755; Lieut.-Col., 13th Drs. (now Hussars), 7th April, 1759; Col. of the Battle Axe Guards, 6th Feb., 1764. Third son of George Gore, an eminent lawyer (sometime Attorney-General in Ireland and a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas), fourth son of Arthur Gore, of Newtown Gore, co. Mayo, created a *Baronet* of Ireland in 1662. Col. Henry Gore was M.P. for co. Longford, and was created *Baron Annally* of Tenelick, co. Longford, in 1789. Died in Dublin, 5th June, 1793 (*Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*—ARRAN, Earl of, and GORE, Sir Ralph, *Bt.*).
- GORE, RALPH** (afterwards *Sir RALPH, Bt.*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th May, 1795; Capt., 100th (afterwards 92nd) Highlanders, 26th Aug., 1796; 9th F., 8th Aug., 1799; Maj., h.p. the York Fusrs., 7th Jan., 1803; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 25th July, 1810. Retired in 1826. Son of Richard Gore, of Sandymount, co. Wicklow, and grandson of Sir Ralph Gore, 4th *Bt.*, of Manor Gore, co. Donegal. Col. Ralph Gore succeeded his uncle (*Sir Ralph Gore*, created *Earl of Ross* in 1771) as 7th *Baronet* in 1802. Died 20th March, 1842 (*Burke's Baronetage*—GORE, Sir Ralph, *Bt.*).
- GOSSETT, CLAUDE BUTLER.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1900; Lieut., 14th Dec., 1901.
- GOSSIP, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1782; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 24th June, 1783; h.p., 1783. Retired in 1825. Of Hatfeild House, Yorks; eldest son of George Gossip, and grandson of William Gossip, of Thorp Arch, W. R. of Yorkshire. Died 20th March, 1830 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. I—HATFEILD, of Thorp Arch and Loughton).
- GRAHAM, HENRY ALEXANDER.**—Ens., 17th F., 28th May, 1829; 75th F., 25th June, 1829; Lieut., 15th June, 1832; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Feb., 1836; h.p., 20th F., 9th June, 1837; 95th F., 17th Feb., 1838. Retired 13th July, 1838.
- GRANT, JAMES MURRAY.**—Ens., the late 71st Highlanders (raised 1775, disbanded 1783), 21st July, 1781; Lieut. (?); ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1783; Capt., h.p. the late 74th Highlanders (raised 1778, disbanded 1783), 1783; Bt.-Maj., 1st March, 1794; Capt., 39th F., 24th Sept., 1803; h.p., 3rd (Scots) Foot Gds., 1804. Died at York, 25th Aug., 1817 (*vide* Col. Waller's Alphabetical List). Probably one of the Grants of Glenmoriston, co. Inverness.

- GRANT, JOHN BURGOYNE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Oct., 1778; Capt., 64th F., 3rd May, 1782. Out of the Army List for 1785.
- GRANT, PATRICK JAMES JOHN.—Ens., 3rd W.I. Regt., 14th April, 1846; Lieut., 96th F., 28th April, 1848; Capt., 15th April, 1856; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Sept., 1863. Retired 13th Oct., 1868. Died in London, 13th Aug., 1874.
- GRANT, WILLIAM LEWIS.—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 7th April, 1837; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th July, 1840; Capt., 23rd May, 1845. Retired 21st June, 1850. Lieut.-Col., Tower Hamlets Militia, 23rd Dec., 1852. Retired in 1852. Evon Yeomen of the Guard, 1852-3, and a Lieut.-Col. on the Staff of the late Italian Legion, 1855.
- GRAVES, WILLIAM EDWARD HELY H.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th April, 1862; Lieut., 23rd June, 1865; 64th F., 11th April, 1868. Retired 17th March, 1869. Lieut., 1st Royal Cheshire Militia, 19th May, 1871; Capt., 24th May, 1873. Retired in 1875. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzye Field Force; present at the defence of the Sungahs at the Umbeyla Pass, the attack and storming of the Conical Hill and destruction of Lalloo, action of Umbeyla and destruction of village at the foot of the Bonair Pass, and conclusion of the war (Medal).
- GREAVES, RICHARD.—Ensign, 89th F., 25th June, 1812; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th July, 1812; h.p., 25th March, 1817; exchanged back to f.p., 14th Jan., 1819; Capt., 34th F., 28th Oct., 1824; Maj., 8th May, 1828; h.p. unatt., 2nd Jan., 1837; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 29th Sept., 1837; Col., 11th Nov., 1851; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov., 1856; Lieut.-Gen., 8th June, 1863; Col., 40th F., 15th Dec., 1861; Gen., 25th Oct., 1871. Died at 69, Chester Square, London, 22nd May, 1872. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of 1814-15, and was present at the attack on New Orleans.
- GREEN, Rev. CRISPUS.—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1764, to 15th July, 1767.
- GREEN, RICHARD. — Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Oct., 1747. Retired 2nd May, 1751.
- GREEN, WILLIAM.—Lieut., 28th Dec., 1809. Retired in Nov., 1811. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Busaco and Albuera.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- GREENWOOD, WILLIAM.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th July, 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Died in 1818.
- GREGORY, ARTHUR CHAPLAIN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Jan., 1771. Died July, 1775.
- GRENVILLE, CHRISTOPHER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Aug., 1708.
- GREVILLE, GEORGE HENRY MACARTNEY.—Ens., Cape Corps, 4th Dec., 1806; Coldstream Gds., 8th Sept., 1808; Lieut. and Capt., 24th Sept., 1812, Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Sept., 1813; the late 25th Light Drs., 18th Nov., 1813; h.p. on reduction of corps, 24th Nov., 1819; 3rd Light Drs. (now Hussars), 2nd April, 1820; h.p., 25th Dec., 1821; 16th Lancers, 26th May, 1822; Maj. unatt., 13th Nov., 1827; 38th F., 26th Nov., 1830. Died at Berhampore, Bengal, 26th April, 1834 (*vide* Burke's and Foster's *Peerages*), aged 41. Served in the Peninsula with the Coldstreams from 25th June, 1811, to 1st Nov., 1812, when he returned home on promotion. Eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Francis Greville, 4th Drs., and great-grandson of William, 7th Lord Brooke.
- GRILY, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1791; Capt., Independent Coy., 20th Nov., 1793; Maj. unatt., 22nd May, 1794; Capt., 50th F., 3th May, 1794; Lieut.-Col., 12th F., 26th Jan., 1796. Died at the Cape of Good Hope in 1797. Fifth son of Gen. Sir Charles Grey, K.B., who was created a *Baron* in 1801, and *Viscount* Howick and *Earl* Grey in 1806 (Collins' *Peerage*, Vol. V, p. 692; Burke and Foster omit Thomas Grey in their *Peerages*).—*Vide infra*.

GREY, WILLIAM (afterwards the *Hon. WILLIAM*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Dec., 1791; Capt., 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 30th April, 1794; Maj., 7th West India Regt., 15th Aug., 1798; Lieut.-Col., 6th Veteran Bn., 31st March, 1803; 7th Veteran Bn., 1st Aug., 1811; r.f.p. in 1814. Was sometime Lieut.-Gov. of Chester. Died at Upper Berkeley Street, London, 10th Aug., 1817. Sixth son of Gen. *Sir* Charles Grey, K.B., afterwards 1st *Earl* Grey and *Viscount* Howick. (Described in Burke and Foster as the *fifth* son of *Earl* Grey; his brother Thomas' name being omitted—*vide supra*.)

GRIFFITH, EDWARD WYNNE.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; Lieut., 21st Sept., 1860; 1st Drs., 3rd March, 1863; Capt., 24th March, 1869. Retired 8th June, 1870. Of Plas Newydd, Trefnant, Denbighshire, and Tiresford, Tarporley, Cheshire, J.P. cos. Denbigh, Chester, and Merioneth; elder son of Edward Humphrey Griffith, and grandson of John Wynne Griffith, of Garn, co. Denbigh, J.P., sometime Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and M.P. for Denbigh Borough (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—GRIFFITH, of Garn).

GRIFFITH, PIERCE.—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Feb., 1710. Commission renewed, on accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in a list of the Regiment which "may be taken to represent the men who served with the Regiment at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession" (Col. Waller, p.p. 44-5, and Alphabetical List of Officers).

GRIFFITH, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1727. Appears in a list of officers re-appointed to the Regiment on that date (Col. Waller, p. 51, and Alphabetical List of Officers).

GROGAN, GEORGE.—Cornet, 6th Dr. Gds., 16th Jan., 1835; Lieut., 5th Oct., 1838; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Feb., 1839. Retired 20th Feb., 1844. Died at Seafeld, Howth, co. Dublin, 20th Nov., 1852.

GROUBE, THOMAS.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Dec., 1862; Lieut., 20th June, 1865; Capt., 24th Nov., 1877; Maj., 1st July, 1881; retired pay, Hon.-Lieut.-Col., 20th Dec., 1882. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzye Field Force; present at the defence of the Sungahs at the Umbeyla Pass, and the storming of the Conical Hill and destruction of Lalloo (Dec. 15th); action at Umbeyla and destruction of village at the foot of the Bonair Pass (Dec. 16th), which ended in the complete rout of the enemy and submission of the Hill tribes on Dec. 17th (Medal with clasp). Served with the 2nd Bn. in the Afghan War, 1879-80, including the defence of Candahar (Medal).

GROVE (or GROVES), GEORGE.—Ens. (to Capt. R. Fitzpatrick) in Col. E. Fitzpatrick's Regt., 21st May, 1692 (dated Bethlehem Abbey, name given as *Groves*); 2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Hen. Grove, Grenadier Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1693 (dated Linnick); 2nd Lieut. to the Colonel's Coy. in 1695; Lieut. to Capt. R. Turner (commission renewed by Queen Anne), 24th Aug., 1702; Capt. in Col. W. Evans' newly-raised Regt. of Foot (disbanded in Aug., 1713), 10th April, 1703; Maj. (?); Lieut.-Col. (?); Col., 19th F., 5th Aug., 1715. Attained to the rank of Lieut.-Gen. Died from the effects of a fall from his horse, 13th Oct., 1729. (Dalton, Vols. III, p.p. 258 and 315; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 58 and 173, note 7.) Served with Fitzpatrick's Regt. in Flanders, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Steenkirk (*vide* p. 29, note 1), and with the Royal Fusiliers during the campaign of 1693-97, and in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702.—*Vide infra*.

GROVE (or GROVES), HENRY.—Capt.-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1692 (dated Lembecq, name given as *Groves*); Capt. (Grenadier Coy.), 20th May, 1693; Maj. in *Sir* Matt. Bridge's Regt. of Foot (17th F.), 2nd June, 1700; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 6th March, 1703 (name given as *Groves*); Lieut.-Col. of Lord North and Grey's Regt. (10th F.), 25th April, 1704; Bt.-Col., 1st Jan., 1706 (dated St. James', name given as *Groves*); Brig.-Gen., 12th Feb., 1711; Col., 10th F., 25th June, 1715; Lieut.-Gen., 27th Oct., 1735. Died 19th Nov., 1736, aged 71; buried in Westminster Abbey (Dalton, Vol. III, p.p. 250 and 315; Vol. V, p.p. 111, 166, and Part II, p. 45, note 2). His death is thus noted in

- the *Historical Register* for 1736—"General Groves, in New Bond Street." Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Namur, and was wounded at storming of the breach of Terra Nova, 20th Aug., 1695. Served in Marlborough's Campaigns and was wounded at the battle of Oudenarde (granted a Bounty of £51—*vide* Dalton, Vol. V, Part II, p. 45).—*Vide* p. 41.
- GUARD, WILLIAM.—Ens., 62nd F., 6th Nov., 1824; Lieut., 31st Oct., 1826; Capt., 10th Jan., 1828; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1833; Bt.-Maj., 23rd Nov., 1841; h.p., Sub-Insp. of Militia, 29th March, 1842. Retired 26th April, 1844.
- GUBBINS, S.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from 5th Contgt. Victorian Mtd. Rifles), 23rd April, 1902. Served with the Victorian Mtd. Rifles in the South African War, 1900-02; operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. Operations on the Zululand Frontier of Natal in Sept. and Oct., 1901 (Queen's Medal with clasps; King's Medal).
- GUMBY, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th April, 1709; commission renewed, on accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Probably served in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- GURNEY, CHARLES.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Sept., 1855; Lieut., 28th Aug., 1857. Died at Cadiz from the effects of a fall from a horse, 6th June, 1864, aged 28. Second son of William Gurney, Esq.
- GUYON, ——— Appears as Lieut. of Capt. R. Turner's Coy., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1695 (*Flanders Army List*, 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695). Served with the Regiment at the siege of Namur, and died (or was killed) while on service in the Low Countries (*vide* p. 42); his widow, Mrs. Anne Guyon, receiving a gratuity of £20 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p.p. 75 and 289). Reference to Mr. Dalton's work will clearly show that this officer's name was spelt *Guyon*, not *Gion*.—*Vide infra*—GUYON, Gardiner F., of whose family Lieut. Guyon was probably a member.
- GUYON, GARDINER FREDERIC.—Ens., 49th F., 31st Jan., 1865; Lieut., 16th May, 1868; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1868; I. of Musk., 21st July, 1875, to 6th Aug., 1878; Capt., 7th Aug., 1878; Maj., 20th Dec., 1882; Lieut.-Col., 11th Dec., 1891; Bt.-Col., 11th Dec., 1895; h.p., 28th Nov., 1897; 7th-57th (Hounslow) Regtl. Dist., 28th Nov., 1897; Staff employ (temp. Maj.-Gen. Inf. Brig., Aldershot), 1st Aug., 1900, to 30th Nov., 1900; 7th-57th Regtl. Dist., 1st Dec., 1900; h.p., 28th Nov., 1902. Retired in Aug., 1903. Was Adjt. South Middlesex Militia (now 7th Bn. R.F.), 15th Nov., 1881, to 7th Dec., 1886, and a Commissioner Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 13th July, 1899, to 27th Nov., 1902. Of Egerton House, Richmond, Surrey; son of the *Rev.* Gardiner Guyon, and grandson of Capt. John Guyon, R.N. (described in *Saint-Allais' Nobiliaire Universel de France* as "Jean, Comte de Guyon, capitaine dans la Marine Royale Anglaise"), a direct descendant of the noble family of Guion, or Guyon, of Languedoc, a branch of which was established in Great Britain by Guillaume, Comte de Guyon (second son of Jacques, Comte de Guyon de Geis), a Huguenot refugee, who died at Portarlinton, Ireland, in 1740 (*vide Nobiliaire Universel de France*, by M. de Saint-Allais, Vol. XIX, p. 448).—*Vide* p.p. 232, 233, 246 (note 2), and 280.
- GUYON, GEORGE SUTHERLAND.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th May, 1897; Lieut., 10th Aug., 1898; Capt., 29th Nov., 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1900; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Second son of Col. G. F. Guyon, late Royal Fusiliers (*vide supra*).—*Vide* p. 263.
- GWILLIAM, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th July, 1746; Capt., 2nd May, 1751; Maj., 1st May, 1759; Lieut.-Col., 50th F., 14th Dec., 1761. Retired 29th Jan., 1762.
- GWYDIR, PETER ROBERT, *Lord*.—Ens., 2nd W.I. Regt., July, 1807; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Aug., 1807; h.p., 4th F., 9th Oct., 1807. Eldest son of Sir Peter Burrell, Bt., who was created *Baron Gwydir* of Gwydir, co. Carnarvon, in June, 1796; succeeded his father as 2nd *Baron Gwydir*, 29th June, 1820, and his mother as 19th *Baron Willoughby de Eresby*, 29th Dec., 1828. Died 22nd Feb., 1865 (*vide Burke's Peerage*—GWYDIR, *Baron*, and ANCASTER, *Earl of*).

- GWYN, REGINALD PRESTON JERMY.**—2nd Lieut., 5th Lancers, 51st May, 1890; Lieut., 7th Sept., 1892; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th May, 1900; Adj., 4th (Militia) Bn. Norfolk Regt., 1st Aug., 1902. Served with the 5th Lancers in the South African War, 1899-1900, and was present in the engagements of Elandslaagte, Rietfontein, and Farquhar's Farm, and at the defence of Ladysmith, including sorties of 7th and 10th Dec., 1899, and action of 6th Jan., 1900; with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in Natal, in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to Nov., 1900), and in Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps).
- GWYN, ROBERT.**—Lieut. (2nd to Capt. Richard Fitzpatrick), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th March, 1695. Out of the Regt. in 1702 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75).
- HACKET, RICHARD.**—Lieut. (from North Down Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Oct., 1807; Capt., 17th Dec., 1813; 9th F., 14th Aug., 1817; h.p., 14th F., 6th Aug., 1818. Appointed a Capt. of Invalids at Kilmainham Hospital. Died at Corfu, 13th July, 1848. Served in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles of Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, and the fighting in the Pyrenees; also with the Fusiliers in America, 1814-15; present at the attack on New Orleans (War Medal with clasps for *Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Niwelle, and Nive*).
- HACON, CHARLES.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Fowler), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Oct., 1688. Not in any subsequent list.
- HAGGERSTON, EDWARD.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Will. Haggerston), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1687 (signed at Whitehall). Sixth son of *Sir* Thomas Haggerston, 2nd *Bt.*, of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland, and brother of Capt. William Haggerston. A staunch supporter of James II., he was removed from the Regt. at the Revolution. He married a daughter of Gerald Salvin, of Croxton, co. Durham, and died without issue (Dalton, Vol. II, p. 102, and Collins' *Baronetage*, Vol. I, p. 503).—*Vide infra*.
- HAGGERSTON, Sir THOMAS, Bart.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1687; Lieut.-Gov. of Berwick-on-Tweed, 1st May, 1687 (signed at Whitehall); Col. of a Regt. of Foot "to be forthwith raised," 11th Oct., 1688. Of Haggerston Castle, Northumberland; second son of *Sir* Thomas Haggerston, 1st *Bt.* (Col. of a Regt. of Horse in the service of Charles I.), whom he succeeded as 2nd *Baronet*. *Sir* Thomas and his sons were devoted Jacobites, and his house at Berwick was burnt down, 19th Feb., 1687, he and his family narrowly escaping (Collins' *Baronetage*, Vol. I, p. 503, and Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 39, 102, 103, and 192). His eldest son, Thomas,* was killed in Ireland in the service of James II.
- HAGGERSTON, WILLIAM.**—Lieut. of *Sir* Thos. Haggerston's Independent Coy. of Foot at Berwick, 26th June, 1685; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS (*vice Sir* Thos. Haggerston), 1st May, 1687 (signed at Whitehall). Removed from the Regt., with his brother Edward, in Dec., 1688. Second son of *Sir* Thomas Haggerston, 2nd *Baronet*, whom he predeceased; his son Carnaby succeeding *Sir* Thomas as 3rd *Baronet* (Collins' *Baronetage*, Vol. I, p. 503, and Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 39, 102, and 137).—*Vide supra*.
- HALBOT, GEORGE CLEMENT.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS; Lieut., 15th July, 1896. Removed from the Army in 1899.
- HALE, ROGER.**—Adj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th April, 1705; Lieut., 9th Oct., 1706; commission renewed (Lieut. to Capt. Francis Rainsford) on accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715; Capt., 9th May, 1722. Died at Gibraltar, 1st Dec., 1732. Served with the Regt. in the War of the Spanish Succession (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 60; name spelt *Heale* and *Haille*).
- H. C. HALE, THOMAS EGERTON, M.D.**—Actg. Asst.-Surg., Staff, 14th Dec., 1854; Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1855; Surg., Staff, 4th Oct., 1867; 43rd L.I., 27th Feb., 1869; 94th F., 26th June, 1872; Surg.-Maj., ——. Retired 20th June, 1876. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from the 25th Jan., 1855, including duty in the trenches during the bombardment of

* Col. Waller includes *Thomas* Haggerston in his list of Fusilier officers, but omits *William*. We can find no evidence of *Thomas* ever having been in the Regt., but *William*'s commissions are all to be found in Mr. Dalton's work.

Sebastopol (April and June), and also the assaults of the Redan on 18th June and 8th Sept. (V.C.; Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal); served in medical charge of a field force, under Col. Blunt, during the Indian Mutiny, detached from Lahore to the Trans-Indus frontier during the hot season of 1857.—*vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., &c.

HALL, HANNIBAL.—SURG., in Col. Sam. Venner's Regt. of Foot, 1st Jan., 1692 (dated Kensington); ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th April, 1694 (dated Whitehall); Maj.-Gen. Leveson's Horse (now 2nd Dr. Gds.), 22nd March, 1698 (dated Windsor); commission renewed in 1702 (Dalton, Vols. III, p.p. 268 and 365; IV, p.p. 75 and 198; V, p. 231). Left the 2nd Dr. Gds. (then styled Col. Dan. Harvey's Horse) in Oct., 1703. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Low Countries, 1694-6.

HALL, HERBERT BYNG.—ENS., 39th F., 10th Dec., 1824; Lieut., 15th Dec., 1825; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1826; Capt., 7th Dec., 1832; 62nd F., 1st March, 1833. Retired 20th Sept., 1833. Maj., British Legion of Spain, 18th July, 1835. A Knight of the Spanish Order of St. Ferdinand.

HALL, RICHARD SPENCER.—ENS., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th May, 1860; Lieut., 29th May, 1863; ENS. and Lieut., Coldstream Gds., 24th Nov., 1863; Lieut. and Capt., 18th Jan., 1867; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 7th Aug., 1875; Regt. Maj., 28th April, 1882; Col. (Army), 28th April, 1886; Regt. Lieut.-Col., 29th Sept., 1886. Retired pay, 20th Sept., 1890. Served with the 2nd Bn. Coldstreams in the Egyptian Campaign, 1882, present at the engagement of Tel-el-Mahuta and battle of Tel-el-Kebir (Medal with clasp; Khedive's Star); with the 1st Bn. Coldstreams in the Soudan Expedition, 1885, present at the engagements at Hasheen, and that near Tofrek (24th March) and the destruction of Tamai (clasp).

HALL, ROGER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1883; Adj. (1st Bn.), 2nd Feb., 1887, to 1st July, 1890; Capt., 7th July, 1891. Retired (Res. of Officers Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.) 1896. Of Narrow Water, co. Down, J.P., eldest son of the late Maj. William James Hall, R.A., of Narrow Water, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff co. Down, 1878, and co. Armagh, 1880 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, Vol. II, p. 183).—*vide infra*.

HALL, SAVAGE.—ENS., 89th F., 21st Jan., 1853; Lieut., 8th Dec., 1854; Capt., 9th Jan., 1857; h.p., 16th Jan., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Dec., 1857. Retired in 1858. Died in 1868. Served with the 89th in the Crimea from 5th Jan., 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attacks on the Redan of the 18th June and 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp). Eldest son of the Rev. Savage Hall, Rector of Loughall, and grandson of Savage Hall, of Narrow Water, co. Down, High Sheriff co. Armagh, 1795, and co. Down, 1800. (*vide supra*, HALL, Roger.)

HALL, THOMAS.—ENS., 41st F.; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th May, 1803. Retired 20th March, 1806. Eldest son of Thomas Hall, of Nottingham and Whatton, co. Notts. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—HALL, of Whatton Manor, co. Notts.)

HALLIBURTON, BREXTON (afterwards the *Hon. Sir BREXTON, Knt.*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th June, 1795; Capt., 81st F., 27th Jan., 1798; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st May, 1798. Retired 11th June, 1801. On quitting the Army, Capt. Halliburton entered the legal profession, and was, in 1811, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, and, in 1835, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, 16th July, 1860, in the 86th year of his age (*vide* Obituary Notices in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Annual Register* for 1860).

HAMER, IBBETSON.—Lieut. (from h.p. Marine Forces), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Oct., 1772; Capt., the late 72nd F. (raised in 1777-8, disbanded 1783), 20th Dec., 1777; Independent Coy. of Invalids, 28th Jan., 1784. Died at York in Dec., 1789. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the American War of Independence; taken prisoner at Fort Chamble.—*vide* p. 70.



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON (afterwards EARL OF ORKNEY).

THIRD COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

HAMERTON, WILLIAM MEDOWS.—Ens., 61st F., Dec., 1806; 2nd Lieut., 95th Rifles (now Rifle Brigade), Jan., 1807; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th March, 1807; Capt., 16th Jan., 1812; Bt.-Maj., 21st Jan., 1819; h.p., 67th F., 22nd April, 1819; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 10th Jan., 1837; Capt., 97th F., 30th Nov., 1849; retired same day. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, and battle of Talavera; with the 1st Bn. at the battle of Busaco, lines of Torres Vedras, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, battles of Salamanca (severely wounded), Vittoria, Roncesvalles, the heights of Pampluna, and the Pyrenees (severely wounded). Was present at the capture of Paris in 1815 (War Medal with clasps for *Talavera, Busaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Pyrenees*). Died at Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham, after a long illness, 23rd Nov., 1860.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 134 (note 1), 139 (note 2), and 147.

HAMILTON, CHRISTOPHER.—Lieut. (to Capt. S. Pettitot), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in the list of officers who served with the Regt. at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession. Col. Waller in his Alphabetical List gives the name as *Chichester* Hamilton, but in the gazette, and list for 1715, it is *Christopher*.

HAMILTON, DOUGLAS JAMES.—2nd Lieut., 109th F., 14th Jan., 1880; Coldstream Gds., 28th April, 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 1st Jan., 1891; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1891; Maj., 20th July, 1898; Irish Gds., 8th Oct., 1900. Adj., 5th (Militia) Bn., Royal Fusiliers, 8th Dec., 1891, to 7th Dec., 1896. Recruiting S.O., Cl. II, Glasgow, 1st Sept., 1897, to 7th Oct., 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. Coldstreams in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, and was present at Tel-el-Mahuta and battle of Tel-el-Aebir (Medal with clasp; Khedive's Star); with the 1st Bn. Coldstreams in the Soudan Expedition, 1885, present at Hasheen, Tofrek (24th March), and destruction of Tamai (clasp). Son of the *Rt. Hon. Lord Claud Hamilton, P.C., M.P. co. Tyrone, 1835-7, 1839-74*, sometime Comptroller of H.M.'s Household, and subsequently Vice-Chamberlain (Foster's *Peerage*—*ABERCORN, Duke of*).

HAMILTON, Lord GEORGE (afterwards *Earl of Orkney, K.T.*).—Capt., Royal Scots Regt. (1st Royal Regt., now Royal Scots—Lothian Regt.), 9th May, 1684; Col. of Lloyd's Regt. of Enniskillen Foot (disbanded in 1693), 1st March, 1690 (dated Whitehall); Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Jan., 1692 (dated Kensington); Royal (Scots) Regt., 1st Aug., 1692; Brig.-Gen. of Foot, 1st July, 1695 (dated before Namur); Maj.-Gen., 9th March, 1702; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1702; Gen. of the Foot, 1711; Premier Field Marshal, 12th Jan., 1736. Fifth son of Anne, *Duchess of Hamilton*, and William, *Duke of Hamilton* (so created in 1660). Went over to William of Orange at the Revolution, and succeeded Col. Thomas Lloyd as Col. of an Enniskillen Regt. of Foot, with which he was present at the Boyne and at Aughrim. Was in every general action, and at most of the sieges, during the campaigns of William III. and Marlborough. Created *Earl of Orkney*, 3rd Jan., 1696, his patent containing the clause:—"He has given many signal demonstrations of his fidelity and zeal, and of his courage and conduct both in the battles at the Boyne and Aughrim, Steenkirk and Landen, and at the siege of Athlone and Limerick, and most eminently of late at the siege of Namur under His Majesty's own sight and observation" (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 3, note 5). He was some time Governor of Edinburgh Castle, and on the accession of George I. was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber, and Governor of Virginia; for many years one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish Peerage. Died 29th Jan., 1737; buried at Taplow.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers, and p.p. 24 and 29.

HAMILTON, GERARD BAILLIE.—Ens., 59 F., 12th April, 1827; 65th F., 27th April, 1827; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Dec., 1827; Capt., 6th May, 1836. Retired 30th Dec., 1836. Sixth son of the *Rev. Charles Baillie Hamilton*, of Rumbleton Law, Archdeacon of Cleveland, rector of Lofthouse, Yorks, and afterwards of Middleton-in-Teesdale, second son of the *Hon. George Baillie Hamilton*, of Mellerstain and Jerviswood. Capt. Baillie Hamilton died 2nd Feb., 1886 (*Burke's Peerage*—*HADDINGTON, Earl of*).

- HAMMILL, ROBERT.**—Ens., Nova Scotia Fencibles, 3rd Dec., 1803; Lieut., 22nd Feb., 1806; Capt., 29th July, 1811; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th May, 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 18th F., 19th June, 1817; Bt.-Maj., 22nd July, 1830; Maj., 22nd Oct., 1839. Died at Chusan, 7th Feb., 1841.
- HANCOCK, ———** Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1692-93-94. We can find no record of this officer's commission in the Royal Fusiliers, but in the list of the widows of officers who were killed or died on service, 1694-1700, we find "Mrs. Anne Hancock," whose husband, a lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers, was killed, or died, near Bruges (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 289). His name is not mentioned by Col. Waller or Mr. Cannon.—*Vide* p. 42.
- HANCOCK, MORTIMER PAWSON.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Oct., 1891; Lieut., 28th June, 1893; Capt., 1st April, 1899; Adjt. (3rd Bn.), 15th Feb., 1902.
- HANKELL, ———** Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1794; appointed to Annapolis Royal in Oct., 1796.
- HANNAM, PITT.**—Lieut. (from 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th April, 1808; h.p., 14th Jan., 1819. Died 11th Nov., 1828. Landed with the 2nd Bn. in the Peninsula in 1809; was present at the capture of Oporto, and battles of Talavera and Busaco; and with the 1st Bn. at the battle of Albuera, siege of Badajoz, affairs of Aldea de Ponte, and battles of Salamanca (severely wounded), Orthes, and Toulouse.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), and 139 (note 2).
- HARBORD, RICHARD.**—Ens., 36th F., 22nd Dec., 1846; Lieut., 11th April, 1851; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; Maj., 1st April, 1870; 6th May, 1870; h.p., Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1877. Retired f.p. (Hon. Col.), 22nd March, 1879. Passed Staff Coll.; Garr. Inst., Cork, 11th July, 1870. Died in 1894.
- HARCOURT, RICHARD.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Edward [*sic*]* Fitzpatrick), 15th March, 1703 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 60). Does not appear in list for 1705.
- HARDING, HENRY MAGNAN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st July, 1857. Retired 17th Dec., 1858.
- HARDY, RAWDON.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th April, 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881. Died in 1882.
- HARDYMAN, FREDERICK.**—Ens., 13th June, 1783; 18th F., 9th May, 1789; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Jan., 1791; Capt., 16th April, 1795; Maj., 1st F., 16th July, 1803; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 6th July, 1804; Lieut.-Col., 17th F., 31st Oct., 1805; Bt.-Col., 4th June, 1813; Maj.-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819. Died at Meerut, Bengal, while in command of the 2nd Division of the Field Army in Bengal, 28th Nov., 1821. General Hardyman was a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and sometime Equerry to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent.
- HARE, RICHARD.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Oct., 1897; Lieut., 16th Nov., 1898; Capt., 13th July, 1901.
- HARE, Hon. CHARLES LUKE.**—Ens., 18th F., 18th March, 1836; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Dec., 1838; Capt., 23rd Aug., 1844. Landed with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea in 1854, and was mortally wounded at the battle of the Alma. Died on board the *Andes*, 23rd Sept., 1854. An officer of the Regiment writes: "He was severely wounded just as we were on the point of entering the battery, which, as you will see in the papers, caused such havoc among our poor fellows. Shot through the ear, he was picked up, and next day embarked on board the *Andes*, together with myself and other fellow sufferers. He died next morning." (Col. Waller's *Records*.) Fifth son of Richard, Viscount Ennismore, and grandson of the 1st Earl of Listowel.—*Vide* p. 183.
- HARGRAVE, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Oct., 1747; Qr.-Mr., 25th March, 1755. Out of the Regiment in 1756.

* Richard? The only *Edward* Fitzpatricks whom we can trace were (a) Colonel Edward Fitzpatrick (Col. of the Regt.); (b) Capt. Edward Fitzpatrick, shown as Captain, 12th May, 1723.

HARGRAVE, WILLIAM.—Ens., in *Viscount Charlemont's* Regt. of Foot (disbanded 1698), 23rd April, 1694; *Viscount Charlemont's* Regt. (36th F.), 28th June, 1701; Lieut., 17th July, 1702; Capt., 18th Oct., 1703; Bt.-Maj., 31st Aug., 1705; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 27th April, 1708; Maj., 36th F., 28th Jan., 1710; Bt.-Col., 15th Nov., 1711; Col., 31st F., 1st Jan., 1730; 9th F., 27th Jan., 1737; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Aug., 1739. Died a Lieut.-Gen., 21st Jan., 1751, and was buried in Westminster Abbey (Dalton, Vols. III, p. 392; IV, p.p. 261 and 262, note 25; Col. Waller's and Mr. Cannon's Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers). Served with *Lord Charlemont's* Regt. in the Low Countries, 1694-6, and with the 36th in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702, and during the War of the Spanish Succession at the relief of Barcelona (1705) and battle of Almanza (1707); also in the Rebellion of 1715, at the battle of Sheriffmuir.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers, and p.p. 60 and 63.

HARLING, WILLIAM.—Ens., 38th F., 25th Nov., 1775; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Aug., 1778. Retired in April, 1787. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the American War of Independence, and was wounded at the Cowpens.—*Vide* p. 95.

HARRIOT, GEORGE.—Cornet, 16th Lancers, 11th April, 1834; Lieut., 8th July, 1836; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Aug., 1847. Retired 22nd Oct., 1847. Served the campaigns in Afghanistan, 1839-46, under *Lord Keane*, with the 16th Lancers, and was present at the siege and capture of Ghuznee and the action of Maharajpore (Medal; Bronze Star).

HARRIS, GEORGE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th April, 1795; 5th F., 25th July, 1799. Killed at the passage of the Helder, 19th Sept., 1799. "Lieut. Harris, who lately fell in Holland, was son of the late Capt. Harris, of the 28th Foot. . . . Lieut. Harris, whose mother nursed Prince Octavius, was a highly promising soldier, and patronised by His Majesty. He had been in the 7th Foot, but wishing a more active service than Halifax presented, he changed into the 5th, and arrived in Holland but the day before the battle which terminated his life. . . . He had not attained his 19th year" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, Oct., 1799).

HARRIS, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th April, 1719. Appears in a list of the Regiment for 1727. Promoted Capt. in Wolfe's Marines in 1740.

HARRIS, THOMAS.—We can find no trace of a Thomas Harris in the Regiment, except in Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 129:—"THE ROYAL FUSILIERS—Phil. Honeywood to be Capt. *vice* Thos. Harris. Dated Kensington, 1st April, 1696." Probably Harris is a clerical error in the *Military Entry Book*, from which Mr. Dalton quotes, and the name should be *Hart* (*vide infra*, HART, Thomas).

H. HARRIS, THOMAS NOEL (afterwards *Sir* THOS. NOEL, K.C.H.).—Ens., 87th F., 5th Feb., 1801; Lieut., 2nd Bn. 52nd F. (numbered 96th F., 1803; disbanded as 95th in 1818), 24th Dec., 1802; 25th F., 23rd Nov., 1804; the late 18th Light Drs. (disbanded as 18th Hussars in 1822), 4th April, 1805; Capt., 27th Aug., 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th May, 1808; 1st Drs., 15th Dec., 1808. Retired 5th Jan., 1809. Re-entered the Army as Cornet, 13th Light Drs., in March, 1811; Lieut., the late 18th Light Drs. (Hussars, disbanded 1822), 15th Aug., 1811; Capt., York Chasseurs, 9th June, 1814; h.p., 36th F., in 1814; 1st Dr. Gds., 8th Sept., 1815; h.p., 25th March, 1816; Bt.-Maj., 14th March, 1817; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 13th Feb., 1823; Maj. unatt., 16th July, 1830. Retired in 1834. Served in the Peninsula, 1811-13, as D.A.A.G. attached to Hd. Qrs.; went to Germany in July, 1813, as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. *Lord* Stewart, and served with the Prussian Army throughout the campaigns of 1813-14 (present at the battle of Leipsic) until the surrender of Paris in 1814; served as Brig.-Maj. to Maj.-Gen. *Sir* Hussey Vivian in 1815, and was present at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where he had two horses shot under him, lost his right arm, and was otherwise severely wounded (Waterloo Medal; War Medal with 4 clasps for Peninsula; Bt.-Maj.; Royal Prussian Order of Merit; Imperial Orders of St. Anne and St. Vladimir of Russia). Made a K.H. in 1830, and knighted in 1841. Was some years Chief Magistrate at Gibraltar, and Groom of H.M.'s Privy Chamber. Died at Updown, Easry, Kent, 23rd March, 1860, aged 75. Son of the *Rev.* Hamlyn Harris, Rector of Whitehall, co. Rutland.

- HARRISON, ARTHUR JOHN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1857; Lieut., 20th April, 1860; Capt., 16th March, 1867. Retired 21st Aug., 1878; Hon.-Lieut.-Col., 1st July, 1881.
- HARRISON, HORACE SIBBALD.**—Ens., 30th F., 27th July, 1855; Lieut., 27th May, 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; I. of Musk. (2nd Bn.), 1st April, 1859, to 20th June, 1865; Capt., 20th June, 1865; 64th F. in 1868. Retired in 1869.
- HARRISON, JOHN.**—Ens., 51st F., 21st May, 1761; Lieut., 31st March, 1763; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Feb., 1767; (Dr.-Mr., 25th March, 1771; Capt., 25th March, 1777. Retired in 1781. Served with the 51st in Germany during the Seven Years' War, and with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence; taken prisoner at Fort Chamblé.—*Vide* p. 70.
- HARRISON, JOSEPH JOHN CROFTON.**—Ens., 53rd F., 1st Dec., 1808. Retired in Feb., 1812. Re-entered the Army as Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st May, 1812; 3rd Dr. Gds., 23rd July, 1812; h.p., 1814; 6th Drs., 13th May, 1815; h.p., 16th March, 1816. Out of the Army List for 1840, but no record of retirement or death given.
- HARROW, HENRY EDWARD.**—Ens., 59th F., 20th July, 1855; Lieut., 11th Aug., 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Feb., 1862. Retired 14th Feb., 1865.
- HART, THOMAS.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Chas. Fitzwilliam), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1685; Capt., 1692-4 (appears as senior captain of the Regt. in *Flanders Army List*, 1694—*vide* Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75). Killed in the trenches before Namur, 16th Aug., 1695.—*Vide supra*, HARRIS, THOS., and p. 39.
- HARTLEY, JOHN CABOURN.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th July, 1898; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1899. Resigned in 1902. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902, present at the action of Colenso, engagements at Pieter's Hill, Hussar Hill, and Hlangwani, and the relief of Ladysmith; also in operations in the Transvaal, including engagement at Rooibad, and operations in the Western Transvaal under Sir Archibald Hunter (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 261.
- HARTLEY, THOMAS.**—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 12th May, 1807; Lieut., 3rd Dec., 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1808. Retired in 1814. Served in the Peninsula, and was with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Busaco and Albuera, and with the 1st Bn. at Badajoz (slightly wounded), Salamanca (severely wounded), Pyrenees, Orthes, and Toulouse.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), and 139 (note 2).
- HARTRICK, WILLIAM.**—Ens., 1st W.I. Regt., 16th Nov., 1855; Lieut., 14th July, 1857; 1st F., 4th Dec., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; h.p., 15th May, 1868. Died in Dumbartonshire 14th Nov., 1873.
- HARVEY, EDWARD FREDERICK.**—Ens., 33rd F., 21st June, 1786; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Sept., 1787. Retired 28th Jan., 1789.
- HARVEY, GEORGE LAKE.**—Cornet, 1st Drs., 30th July, 1858; Lieut., 21st Sept., 1860; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Feb., 1862. Retired 22nd June, 1865.
- HARVEY, JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd July, 1748; Capt.-Lieut., 22nd Jan., 1755; Capt., 15th Oct., 1755. Retired in 1761. Served with a detachment of the Royal Fusiliers on board the *Defiance* in Admiral Byng's action off Minorca, 20th May, 1756. The *Defiance* opened the action, her attack on the French being "vigorous, and splendid to the highest degree." Her commander, Capt. Andrews, was killed, within the first fifteen minutes, by a cannon-ball. Andrews was an intimate friend of Capt. James Harvey, to whom he expressed his conviction, just before going into action that he would fall that day (*United Service Journal*, 1830, Part II, p. 23).
- HARWARD, REV. SAMUEL.**—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th April, 1694 (dated Whitehall); commission renewed, 14th April, 1702 (Dalton, Vols. IV, p.p. 24 and 75; V, p. 60). Served with the Regt. at the siege of Namur, 1695, and expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702.

- HAUTENVILLE, ALEXANDER JEFFRAY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1804. Retired 13th March, 1805.
- HAWES, GEORGE ERNEST.**—2nd Lieut. unatt., 8th Jan., 1901; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1901.
- HAWKES, ROBERT TOMKYN.**—Ens., 17th F., 18th July, 1865; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Aug., 1865; Bengal Staff Corps, 24th Sept., 1868; Capt., 18th July, 1877; Maj., 11th July, 1885. Died in 1891.
- HAWTHORNE, ROBERT STEWART.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th July, 1767. Out of the Regt. in 1772.
- HAWTREY, GUY VESEY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Oct., 1901. Resigned in 1902.
- HAY, ALEXANDER.**—Lieut., 49th F., 28th Oct., 1760; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd June, 1762. Retired in March, 1777.
- HAY, JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd May, 1810; Adj. (2nd and afterwards 1st Bn.), 22nd Nov., 1810, to 23rd Oct., 1823; Capt., 52nd L.I., 31st Aug., 1830. Retired 8th Oct., 1830. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present, with the 2nd Bn., at Talavera and Busaco; with the 1st Bn. at Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca (wounded), Vittoria, Pyrenees Nivelles, Nive, and Toulouse. Was never absent from his Battalion during the war, except for the recovery of his wounds (War Medal with 11 clasps). After his retirement, Capt. Hay was appointed a Providore at Kilmainham Hospital, where he died 2nd July, 1854.—*Ibid* p.p. 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), 139 (note 2), and 151 (note 3).
- HAY, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from 18th F.), 3rd June, 1752. Out of the Army List for 1756.
- HAY, Hon. SAMUEL.**—Ens., 16th F., 6th Oct., 1825; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th March, 1826; Adj., 28th Nov., 1828, to 2nd Nov., 1830; Capt., 2nd Nov., 1830; unatt., 4th Dec., 1832; 25th F., 22nd Oct., 1833. Retired 25th Oct., 1833. Third son of William, 16th Earl of Erroll. Died at Clyffe House, Wiltshire, 25th Nov., 1847, aged 40 (Burke's *Peerage*—ERROLL, Earl of).
- HAYES, PATRICK.**—Ens., 6th Bn. Irish Brigade, 1st Oct., 1796; Lieut., 18th Jan., 1798; h.p., same year; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th July, 1799. Died in 1804.
- HAYHURST, GEORGE HENRY HAYHURST.**—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 13th June, 1874; 36th F., same date; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1875; Capt., 16th Feb., 1884. Resigned in 1885. Died 2nd March, 1897. Of Ystym-Colwin House, co. Montgomery, J.P.; High Sheriff 1890; third son of Capt. Henry Hayhurst, J.P., late 6th Dr. Gds., of Ystym-Colwin.
- HAYTER, CHARLES JAMES.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th March, 1859. Retired 29th July, 1862.
- HAZELTON, GEORGE.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th April, 1779. Appointed to Staff in Lower Canada in 1794.
- HEALEY, JOHN.**—Ens., the late 99th F. (raised in 1804, disbanded as the 98th in 1818), 4th June, 1808; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Sept., 1808; Capt., 26th June, 1823; h.p., 39th F., 25th Jan., 1824. Died at Morris Grange, near Richmond, Yorkshire, 15th Dec., 1868. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon, 5th April, 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera (wounded—arm amputated), and with the 1st Bn. at Orthes and Toulouse (War Medal with 5 clasps).—*Ibid* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), and 149 (note 1).
- HEATHCOTE, HENRY.**—Ens., 30th F., 9th July, 1805; 42nd Highlanders, 3rd June, 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1806; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 19th Oct., 1809; 10th F., 23rd Nov., 1809; Sub-Insp. of Militia, Ionian Islands, 20th May, 1819; Maj., 27th F., 31st March, 1825; 88th F., 6th Oct., 1825. Died at Newcastle, Staffordshire, 5th May, 1829. Col. Waller,

in his Alphabetical List of Officers, shows Maj. Heathcote as having been present at the battle of Waterloo; but his name does not appear in Mr. Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call*, nor is the *Roll* placed before his name in Annual Army Lists for 1816-19, the Monthly Army Lists for Feb.-Sept., 1817, Jan., 1819, Sept., 1825, and June, 1826. In the Annuals for 1820-29, and Monthlies Jan.-Dec., 1828, the *Roll* does appear before his name. No mention of his having been present at Waterloo is made in the following notice of his death, taken from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1829:—"STAFFORDSHIRE.—May 5, at Newcastle, Major Henry Heathcote, of the 88th Foot, cousin to Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley, Bart. He was the second son of Sir H. Heathcote, *Knt.*, Capt. R.N."*

HELYAR, CHARLES.—Ens., 32nd F., 26th Oct., 1775; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th 1776; Capt., 1st Feb., 1780. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence, and was killed in action at the Cowpens, 17th Jan., 1781. —*Vide* p. 95.

HELYAR, JOHN.—Ens., 1st F., 1779; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Feb., 1780. Retired 28th Jan., 1728. Served with the Regt. in the American War of Independence.

HELY-HUTCHINSON, RICHARD GEORGE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th May, 1891; Lieut., 22nd Nov., 1892; Capt., 20th July, 1898. Supt. of Gymnasia, Dublin Dist., 18th March, 1899, to 25th Sept., 1902. Second son of John Hely-Hutchinson, of Scafield, co. Dublin, J.P., High Sheriff 1872, eldest son of Capt. Hon. Coote Hely-Hutchinson, R.N., and grandson of the 2nd *Earl* of Donoughmore.

HENDLEY, JOHN.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 14th March, 1851; Surg., 5th Dec., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Jan., 1863; Surg.-Maj., 14th March, 1871; Staff, 18th Nov., 1871; Dep. Surg.-Gen., 27th Dec., 1877; Surg.-Gen., 16th Oct., 1884. Retired pay, 21st June, 1887. Died at Wallingford, 17th March, 1896, aged 68. Saw much service on the West Coast of Africa, with the British and French combined forces in 1855, and was present at the capture and destruction of the stockaded town of Sabajee; served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Euzofzai Field Force (Medal with clasp); was P.M.O. with the West Afghanistan Field Force in the Afghan War, 1878-79 (Medal; C.B.).

HENRY, GEORGE.—Lieut. (from Armagh Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Oct., 1807; Capt., 9th Sept., 1813. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, and at Talavera and Busaco; with the 1st Bn. at Albuera (slightly wounded), Aldea de Ponte, Badajoz (severely wounded), Salamanca (wounded), Vittoria, and Orthes. Served with the Regt. in the American War of 1814-15, and was killed before New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), 139 (note 2), and 159.

HENRY, VIVIAN.—2nd Lieut., Essex Regt., 9th Nov., 1889; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Oct., 1890; Lieut., 11th Dec., 1891; Capt., 6th April, 1898. Adjut. and Qr.-Mr., Sch. of Mtd. Inf., 6th June, 1903. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (in May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River. Served as Adjutant 3rd Bn. Mtd. Inf. from Nov., 1901, to April, 1902; operations in the Transvaal (Dec., 1900, to Jan., 1901, and Nov., 1901, to April, 1902), and in Cape Colony (Jan. to Nov., 1901). Performed the duties of District Commdt. (Despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901, and 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.)—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1), 259, 260, and 261.

* Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, *Knt.*, R.N., fourth son of Sir William Heathcote, 3rd *Baronet* of Hursley, Hants.

HERBERT, DENNIS.—Ens., 40th F., Jan., 1794; Lieut., 4th Sept., 1794; Capt., 10th W.I. Regt., 21st Feb., 1799; Maj., Loyal Tarbart Fencibles, 30th Jan., 1800; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1804; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Jan., 1808; Insp. F.O. of Militia in Halifax, Nova Scotia, 28th Jan., 1808; Bt.-Col., 4th June, 1814; h.p., 17th March, 1817; Maj.-Gen., 27th May, 1825; Lieut.-Gen., 28th Jan., 1838; Gen., 20th June, 1854. Died in 1861. Served on the Continent with the army under *Lord Moira* and the *Duke of York*. Engaged in the Carib War in St. Vincent's; at Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, and the three months' siege of Fort Irois (commanded a detachment which attacked a battery, and totally destroyed the guns, ammunition, &c.). Served also at the siege of Copenhagen, 1807, with the Royal Fusiliers.

HERBERT, GEORGE.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 17 years 316 days in the ranks), 1st Jan., 1885; Hon.-Lieut., same date; Hon.-Capt., 1st Jan., 1895. Retired pay, 5th Jan., 1898.

HERBERT, GEORGE FLOWER.—Ens., 31st F., 15th Oct., 1850; Lieut., 10th Dec., 1852; Capt., 9th Sept., 1855; h.p., 10th Nov., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; Maj., 14th Oct., 1868; Lieut.-Col., 6th Sept., 1873; Bt.-Col., 6th Sept., 1878; h.p., 26th Sept., 1878; 102nd (Naas) Regtl. Dist., 13th Aug., 1879; h.p., 13th Aug., 1884. Retired pay, 28th Aug., 1888. Served with the 31st in the Crimea from 22nd May, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and attacks of the 18th June and 8th Sept.; wounded on the 17th June, while employed as an Assistant Engineer in the 8-gun battery, right attack. Served as aide-de-camp to Col. Comdg. Brigade, Crimea, Nov., 1855—July, 1856 (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).—*Vide* p.p. 208, 214, and 215.

HERBERT, GRAHAM CLUDDE.—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 11th Feb., 1875; 96th F., same date; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1876; Lieut., 11th Feb., 1876; Capt., 24th Sept., 1884; Adjt. (2nd Bn.), 28th Feb., 1885, to 27th Feb., 1890; Maj., 3rd Sept., 1894; Lieut.-Col., 3rd Sept., 1902. Adjt., 2nd Volr. Bn. North Staffs. Regt., 15th March, 1892, to 14th March, 1897. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1880; defence of Candahar and sortie on Deh Khoja (Medal). Second son of the *Hon. Robert Charles Herbert*, of Orleton, Salop, Barrister-at-Law, Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield 1875, fourth son of Edward, 2nd *Earl Powis*, K.G. (*Burke's Peerage*—*POWIS, Earl of*).—*Vide* p. 264.

HERIOTT, ANDREW.—Surge., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685.—*Vide* Appendix II. —First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

HERON-MAXWELL, WILLIAM HENRY STOPFORD.—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1872; Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1874; Capt., 24th May, 1883. Retired (with gratuity) in 1887. Capt., Haddington Militia Art. (S.E. of Scotland R.G. Art.), 2nd April, 1892; Maj., 13th May, 1903. Served in Natal and the Transvaal, on special service, during the Zulu War of 1879 (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp); in the Boer War of 1881, with Barrow's Mtd. Inf., 10th Jan., 1881, to 10th Jan., 1882. Second son of Edward Heron-Maxwell, of Twist Bank, co. Roxburgh, and grandson of Lieut.-Gen. *Sir John Shaw Heron-Maxwell*, 4th *Baronet*, of Springkell, co. Dumfries.—*Vide* p.p. 229-30.

HERVEY, FREDERICK A.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th July, 1799; Capt., 11th June, 1801; 20th F., 14th Feb., 1805. Retired 9th Nov., 1809.

HERVEY, STEPHEN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1775. Retired 8th May, 1776.

HESKETH, THOMAS.—Ens., 28th F., 1765; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st March, 1766; Capt., 27th Oct., 1772. Retired in 1777.

HEWITT, ALBERT CLAUDE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Dec., 1901. Served with the 3rd (Militia) Bn. Derbyshire Regt., while embodied, 23rd Jan. to 4th Dec., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902; Railway Staff Officer, and afterwards Asst. Press Censor; operations in the Transvaal, W. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), in Orange River Colony (May to 29th Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony, S. of Orange River, and in Cape Colony (1899-1900, and 30th Nov., 1900, to May, 1902). Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.

HEWITT, MATTHEW.—Capt., ——— Regt., 5th March, 1708; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Jan., 1736. Retired 9th Oct., 1747.

HEYLAND, JOHN ROWLEY.—Ens., Ceylon Rifles, 8th Jan., 1824; Lieut. unatt., 7th Jan., 1826; 87th F., 2nd Feb., 1826; h.p., Sept., 1827; 6th F., 1st Nov., 1827; 61st F., 26th Dec., 1827; Capt. unatt., 12th April, 1831; 35th F., 22nd Feb., 1833; Bt.-Maj., 9th Nov., 1846; Capt., h.p. unatt., 23rd June, 1848; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Dec., 1854; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 24th June, 1854; Maj. unatt., 21st Dec.; Military Train, 26th Feb., 1857. Retired 30th March, 1858. Appointed Barrack Master, Jersey. Died in 1886. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Sebastopol from 7th June, 1855, and was severely wounded, when in command of the Regiment, at the assault on the Redan, 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp; Sardinian and Turkish Medals; 5th Class Medjidie) —*Vide p. 197.*

HEYLIN, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Feb., 1751. Not in the Army List for 1757.

HEYLIN, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Jan., 1739-40; Capt., 9th Feb., 1751. Not in the Army List for 1759.

HEYWORTH-SAVAGE, CECIL FRANCIS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1885; Capt., 15th March, 1892; Maj., 17th March, 1900; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 29th Nov., 1900. Adjut., 6th (Militia) Bn., Royal Fusiliers, 17th Dec., 1894, to 12th Nov., 1899. Retired pay (Maj., Res. of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.). Served in the South African War, 1899-1902, as D.A.A.G. for Intelligence; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May to June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, W. of Pretoria, including action at Frederickstadt (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Brevet of Lieut.-Col.; Queen's Medal with clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide p. 261.*

HIBBERT, FRANCIS.—Ens., ——— Regt., 12th Dec., 1857; Lieut., 24th F., 12th Nov., 1858; h.p. (?) ; 10th Bengal N.I. (?) ; 24th F., 1st Dec., 1863; Capt. unatt., 1st April, 1870; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Aug., 1870; Maj., 17th Dec., 1879. Retired in 1879. Died 22nd March, 1882. Third son of Thomas Hibbert, of Birtles Hall, co. Chester, and brother of Col. Hugh Robert Hibbert, Royal Fusiliers.—*Vide infra.*

HIBBERT, GEORGE FREDERIC.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Dec., 1896; Lieut., 6th April, 1898; Capt., 19th Sept., 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1900; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. and W. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps). Son of above.

HIBBERT, HUGH ROBERT.—Ens., 39th F., 28th Sept., 1847; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Aug., 1854; Capt., 22nd Dec., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 2nd Nov., 1855; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; Lieut.-Col., 1st Dec., 1863; Bt.-Col., 1st Dec., 1868; h.p., 28th Oct., 1871; 9th Brigade Dépôt, Feb., 1874. Retired in 1878. Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, with the Royal Fusiliers; present at the battles of the Alma (wounded) and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, including sortie of the 26th Oct., and assaults on the Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept., when he was severely wounded (Medal with 3 clasps; Brevet of Maj.; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Sardinian and Turkish Medals; 5th Class Medjidie). Died 12th Sept., 1895. Of Birtles Hall, co. Chester, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1885; eldest son of Thomas Hibbert, of Birtles Hall, co. Chester, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1839, and grandson of Robert Hibbert, of Birtles Hall, co. Chester, and Chalfont Park, Bucks.—*Vide Appendix IV.*—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c., and p.p. 183 and 197.

HICKIE, JAMES FRANCIS.—Ens., 59th F., 21st April, 1853; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1855; Capt., 3rd Aug., 1855; Maj., 1st Dec., 1863; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 29th May, 1869; 6th Dr. Gds., 6th July, 1870. Retired same day. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 17th June, 1855, including

- the siege and fall of Sebastopol, and assaults on the Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept., when he was severely wounded (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Of Slevoyre, Roscrea, co. Tipperary, J.P.; second son of William Hickie, of Kileton, co. Kerry, and Janemount, co. Cork, J.P., High Sheriff co. Kerry 1854. —*Vide infra* (HICKIE, Will. Bernard) and p. 197.
- HICKIE, WILLIAM BERNARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1885; Capt., 18th Nov., 1892; Maj., 17th March, 1900; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 29th Nov., 1900. Passed Staff College in 1900; D.A.A.G., Cork Dist., 29th Dec., 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902, as special service officer, including command of Mtd. Inf. Bn. (21st May to 2nd Sept., 1900), and afterwards on Staff and in command of a column; operations in the Orange Free State (May, 1900), in the Transvaal, including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria (May and June, 1900), in the Transvaal, W. of Pretoria, including action at Venterskroon; operations in Orange River Colony (Aug. to Nov., 1900), including actions at Ladybrand (5th Sept.) and Bothaville, and in Cape Colony, S. of Orange River (despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Brevet of Lieut.-Col.; Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Eldest son of Lieut.-Col. James Francis Hickie, late Royal Fusiliers (*vide supra*). —*Vide p.* 261.
- HIGGINS, EDWARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1719; re-appointed (2nd to Capt. Lovelace Gilby), 20th June, 1727.
- HIGGINS, EDWARD.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1727.
- HIGGINS, MATTHEW.**—Ens., 48th F., 19th June, 1811; Lieut., 4th Garrison Bn., 13th Aug., 1812; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Dec., 1812; h.p., 25th March, 1817; exchanged back to f.p., 16th Dec., 1819; Capt., 3rd March, 1825; 27th F., 21st April, 1825; h.p. unatt., 28th Sept., 1832. Died at Presteign, Radnorshire, 1st May, 1835.
- HILL, EDGAR STANLEY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Dec., 1896; Lieut., 6th April, 1898; Capt., 19th Sept., 1900.
- HILL, FRANK WILLIAM ROWLAND.**—2nd Lieut., Dorset Regt., 20th Feb., 1895; Lieut., 14th June, 1897; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th July, 1901. Served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force during the operations on the N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98 (Medal with 2 clasps). South African War, 1899-1901; operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, 30th Nov., 1900, to Aug., 1901 (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb. and 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 4 clasps; D.S.O.).
- HILL JOHN.**—Ens., 13th F., 10th June, 1772; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Dec., 1774. Died in Feb., 1775.
- HILL, JOHN LEE.**—Ens., 13th F., 17th March, 1761; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th March, 1764; Capt., 27th F., 29th Nov., 1765. Not in the Army List for 1775.
- HILL, RICHARD.**—2nd Lieut. (to Col. Worthevale), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Oct., 1704. Appears in list for 1706, which Col. Waller believes to be the exact roll of officers who proceeded with the Regiment to Spain to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- HILL, ROWLAND.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Feb., 1861; Lieut., 15th March, 1864; 39th F., 9th Dec., 1864; Capt., 7th Aug., 1875; Maj., 1st July, 1881; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 21st June, 1887; h.p., 21st June, 1890; f.p., 23rd June, 1891. Retired pay, 1891. Died in 1892. Passed Staff College, 1872. Asst. Garrison Inst., India, 18th Sept., 1874, to 31st March, 1878; D.A.A.G., South Africa, 23rd Jan., 1891.
- HILL, WALTER PITTS HENDY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Oct., 1899; Lieut., 19th Sept., 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River, and in Cape Colony (May, 1901, to May, 1902), Acting Provost Marshal (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). —*Vide p.* 263. (note 2).

HOARE, WILLIAM JESSE.—Ens., 59th F., 12th Jan., 1844; Lieut., 1st May, 1846; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th May, 1847; Capt., 6th June, 1854; 15th F., 15th Sept., 1854. Retired 15th Dec., 1854.

HOBART, BEAUCHAMP ROBERT.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th July, 1869; 66th F., 18th Aug., 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; Adjt., 16th Oct., 1872. Died 16th Aug., 1876. Third son of Lieut.-Col. Charles Robert Hobart, late 16th Madras N.I., grandson of the *Hon.* Henry Hobart, M.P. for Norwich, 1747-56 (*Foster's Peerage*—BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, *Earl of*).

HOBART, GEORGE VERE (afterwards the *Hon.* GEO. VERE).—Ens., 35th F., 10th Sept., 1784; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Oct., 1789; Capt., Independent Coy., July, 1791. Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Grenada, where he died 5th Nov., 1802. Second son of George, 3rd *Earl of Buckinghamshire*.

HOBART, ROBERT (afterwards *Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th May, 1786; Capt., 30th F., 25th July, 1778; Maj., the late 18th Light Drs. (raised as 19th, 1759; numbered 18th in 1763; disbanded as 18th Hussars in 1822), 15th Aug., 1783. Summoned to Parliament as *Lord Hobart* in 1798; succeeded his father as 4th *Earl of Buckinghamshire* in 1804. Died in Hamilton Place, London, 4th Feb., 1816.

HOBSON, ——— Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, May, 1795. Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers, but we can find no trace of him, either on full or half-pay, in the Army Lists, 1795-98.

HOBSON, JAMES ST. CLAIR.—Ens., 30th F., 16th Jan., 1847; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1854; Adjt., 10th March, 1854. Landed with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea in Sept., 1854, and was present at the Alma (slightly wounded), and during the siege of Sebastopol, until the 18th June, 1855, when he was killed in the attack on the Redan. Youngest son of Edward Hobson, Esq., Alderman of Waterford, and grandson of General Doyle (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1855).—*Vide* p.p. 183 and 193.

HODGE, REGINALD BRUNEL DE BURGO.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Jan., 1901. Served on the Staff (embkg. S.O. 6th Aug. to 16th Dec., 1900) in the South African War, 1899-1901; operations in the Transvaal (30th Nov. to Dec., 1900), in Cape Colony to April, 1901 (Queen's Medal with clasps).

HODGSON, MICHAEL REGINALD KIRKMAN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Oct., 1899; Lieut., 19th Sept., 1900. Served with the 2nd Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River, and in the Transvaal (Dec., 1900, to Jan., 1901); commanded section of Mtd. Inf. with Col. Crabbe's column in Cape Colony from March, 1901, to March, 1902, and took part in the capture of Commdt. Van der Merwe with half his commando, and in Gen. Stephenson's "drive" in Cape Colony (despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Second son of Robert Kirkman Hodgson, of Ashgrove, co. Kent, J.P. and D.L.—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1), 260, 262 (note 2), and 263 (note 2).

HOGAN, JOHN.—Gr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1806; h.p., 14th F., 5th Nov., 1818; Ens., 9th Veteran Bn., 3rd Feb., 1820; 2nd Veteran Bn., 25th Dec., 1821; retired f.p., 9th Veteran Bn., in 1822. Died in Dublin, 24th Feb., 1825. Landed, with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, in the Peninsula, 7th April, 1809, present at the capture of Oporto, battles of Vittoria and Busaco; present with the 1st Bn. at Albuera, Aldea de Ponte, siege of Badajoz, Vittoria, Sauroren, and Orthes, besides many minor affairs. Served with the 1st Bn. in the American War of 1814-15, and was present at the attack on New Orleans.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), and 134 (note 1).

HOGAN, JOHN.—Gr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Oct., 1847. Died at Monastir Camp, Turkey, 26th July, 1854.—*Vide* p. 175.

- HOLBOURNE, FRANCIS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th April, 1808; Ens., 3rd Foot (now Scots) Gds., 22nd June, 1809; Lieut. and Capt., 25th Dec., 1813; Adj., 25th Dec., 1813. Served with the 3rd Foot Gds. in the Peninsula, and died of wounds received in the sortie from Bayonne, 14th April, 1814.
- HOLDEN, JOHN FISH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th July, 1810. Retired 9th April, 1812. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was wounded at the battle of Albuera.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- HOLLAND, FREDERICK BYAM BRAHAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; h.p., 6th Bn. Irish Brigade, 25th July, 1799; 69th F., 21st Aug., 1800; h.p., 46th F., in 1803. Died at Quebec, 14th Sept., 1836.
- HOLLAND, JERVIS.**—Lieut. (to Capt. John Salter), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Feb., 1696 (dated Kensington); Capt., in *Viscount* Shannon's Marines (disbanded in 1713), 10th March, 1702. Died, or left Shannon's Marines, 5th June, 1703 (Dalton, Vols. IV, p. 129; V, p.p. 135 and 137, note 11).
- HOLLAND, JOHN FREDERICK.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June, 1795; h.p., Irish Brigade, in 1799. Appointed Barrack Master at Prince Edward's Island. Died, or retired, in 1817.
- HOLLYLAND, THOMAS.**—Lieut. (to Capt. P. Griffith), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in list of officers whose commissions were renewed on the accession of George I., and probably served with the Regt. towards the end of the war of the Spanish Succession.
- HOLMES, WILLIAM PRESCOD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1864; Lieut., 18th Dec., 1867; 101st Fusrs., 17th Feb., 1869; Capt., 18th Dec., 1875; 103rd Fusrs., 9th Feb., 1876; Maj., 1st July, 1881; Lieut.-Col., 21st May, 1888. Retired pay, 27th May, 1895. Adj., Royal Dublin City Militia, 9th May, 1879, to 15th June, 1884.
- HOLYOAKE, GEORGE WILLIAM HENRY.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Feb., 1858; Lieut., 16th July, 1861. Retired 30th Dec., 1862. Died 23rd Aug., 1880. Eldest son of George Holyoake, C.B., J.P. and D.L. for Staffordshire and Salop, third son of Francis Holyoake, of Tettenhall, Staffordshire, and Morton Bagot and Studley Castle, Warwickshire (Foster's *Baronetage*, 1883—**HOLYOAKE-GOODRICKE, Bart.**).
- HOME, WALTER.**—Ens., 4th F., 28th Sept., 1757; Lieut., 9th Jan., 1760; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1760; Capt.-Lieut., 25th Dec., 1770; Capt., 25th May, 1772; Maj., 42nd Highlanders, 28th April, 1782. Retired 16th March, 1791.
- HONYWOOD (or HONEYWOOD), PHILIP** (afterwards *Sir* PHILIP, K.B.).—Ens, in Col. James Stanley's Regt., 12th June, 1694; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st April, 1696; Earl of Huntingdon's newly-raised Regt. (33rd F.), 10th March, 1702; Col., of Col. Roger Townshend's Regt. of Foot, 27th May, 1709 (deprived of his Regt. in 1710 for drinking at a dinner in Flanders the toast of "Damnation and confusion to the new Ministry, and to those who had any hand in turning out the old"); Col., 11th Drs. (now Hussars—which he raised and disciplined), 22nd July, 1715; 3rd Drs. (now 3rd Hussars), 29th May, 1732; King's Own Regt. of Horse (now 1st Dr. Gds.), 18th April, 1743. Served in the Low Countries under William III. and Marlborough, and in Scotland during the Rebellion of 1715. Commanded a division at the battle of Dettingen, and was appointed a Knight of the Bath for his services. Died a General in 1752, and was buried at Portsmouth, of which place he was Governor at the time of his decease. (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 30 [note 11], and *Records of the 1st Dragoon Guards*.)
- HOPE, Hon. ALEXANDER.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1826. Died on board the *Lady Mary Pelham* on passage home from Corfu, 24th Oct., 1827, aged 18. Fourth son of John, 4th Earl of Hopetoun. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1827.)
- HOPE, CHARLES ERROL.**—Ens., 10th F., 25th Aug., 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Jan., 1855; Lieut., 26th July, 1855; Capt., 17th Nov., 1863; 25th F., 1st March, 1864; Bt.-Maj., 1st Oct., 1877; Maj., 25th F., 24th May, 1879; Lieut.-Col., 1st July, 1881; Col. (Army), 1st July, 1885; h.p., 1st July, 1887;

Lieut.-Col., 5th (Newcastle) Regtl. District, 13th April, 1889. Retired pay, 8th April, 1894. Adj., 46th Middlesex Rifles, 14th June, 1873, to 6th Sept., 1878. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 7th July, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol and assault on the Redan on the 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Eldest son of Maj. William Hope, Auditor-General at the Cape of Good Hope, fourth son of the *Rt. Hon.* Charles Hope, of Grantoun, Lord President of the Court of Session, Scotland (Burke's *Peerage*—HOPETOUN, *Earl of*).—*Vide infra*, HOPE, William, and p. 195.

HOPE, WILLIAM.—Ens., 45th F., 4th Nov., 1824; 81st F., 16th Dec., 1824; Lieut., 96th F., 27th Oct., 1825; Capt., 14th Feb., 1828; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd April, 1829; Bt.-Maj., 23rd Nov., 1841; Capt., h.p. unatt., 23rd May, 1846; 89th F., 23rd Jan., 1846. Retired same day. Appointed Clerk to the Council of the Cape of Good Hope in 1846, and afterwards Auditor-General. Died at Cape Town, 3rd Oct., 1858. Father of Charles Errol Hope (*vide supra*).

H.C. HOPE, WILLIAM.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Jan., 1855; Lieut., 23rd March, 1855. Retired 3rd March, 1857. Attaché to H.B.M.'s Legations at Washington and the Hague. Lieut.-Col. Commdt. 1st City of London (late 1st Surrey) Artillery Volrs., 26th Jan., 1876. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Sebastopol from 31st May, 1855, including the capture of the Quarries, 7th June, and assault on the Redan, 18th June (V.C.; Medal with clasp and Turkish Medal). Son of the *Rt. Hon.* John Hope, President of the Court of Session, Scotland, and grandson of the *Rt. Hon.* Charles Hope, of Grantoun (*vide supra*, HOPE, Charles Errol and William).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., &c., and p.p. 193 and 198.

HOPSON, WILLIAM HOPSON.—Ens., Ceylon Rifles, 4th July, 1839; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Dec., 1841; Capt., 24th Dec., 1847; 26th F., 1st Dec., 1848; Maj., 5th Sept., 1856. Retired 8th Jan., 1858. Died at Surbiton, 12th April, 1866, aged 45.

HORTON, SAMUEL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Dec., 1802; Capt., 16th Jan., 1806; 56th F., 25th May, 1808. Out of the Army List for 1809.

HOSACK, JOHN.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Nov., 1863; 14th F., 4th Dec., 1863; Lieut., 9th July, 1867; Capt., 23rd Jan., 1878. Retired (Hon.-Maj.) 6th Nov., 1881.

HOWARD, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1756. Retired in 1759.

HOWE, HAYFIELD GRAHAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June, 1795; Capt., 14th July, 1804. Died in 1806.

HOWLETT, REGINALD.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1900. Embarked with "A" Coy., 4th Bn. Royal Fusiliers, which company had been trained as Mtd. Inf., for South Africa, on 17th March, 1901. Served with his company, which was attached to the 20th Bn. Mtd. Inf., in South African War, 1901-2; operations in the Transvaal (April to Dec., 1901), in Orange River Colony (Dec., 1901, to April, 1902), and in Cape Colony until 31st May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps).—*Vide* p. 243 (note 1).

HUDDLESTONE, RICHARD.—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Dec., 1770; appointed to Hospitals in North America in 1779.

HUFFUM, BENJAMIN.—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. James O'Hara), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th May, 1705. Appears in list for 1706, and proceeded with the Regt. to Spain to take part in the War of the Spanish Succession (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 40).

HUGGUP, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1811; h.p., 10th Dec., 1818. Died 7th Feb., 1831. Joined the 1st Bn., Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at the combat of Sauron (name given as *Huggup*).

HUGHES, DILLON.—Ens., 46th F., 21st July, 1800; Lieut., 30th June, 1801; h.p. in 1802; 18th F., 9th July, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th March, 1807. Died in 1810.

- HUGHES, WILLIAM CARLYON.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th March, 1771; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 12th Jan., 1779; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Oct., 1780; Bt.-Maj., 1st March, 1794; Maj., 20th June, 1795; Lieut.-Col., 87th F., 22nd July, 1795; Col. (Army), 28th April, 1802. Appointed Brig.-Gen. and Governor of Surinam, where he died in 1808.
- HULME, WILLIAM.**—Ens., Nova Scotia Fencibles, 27th Sept., 1803; Lieut., 1st F., 26th June, 1805; Capt., 26th Aug., 1813; Bt.-Maj., 23rd Dec., 1817; h.p., 25th June, 1817; f.p., 25th Aug., 1820; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th June, 1822; 96th F., 29th Jan., 1824; Maj., 9th March, 1834; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 10th Jan., 1837; Lieut.-Col., 18th Aug., 1848. Retired 15th June, 1849. Served with the 2nd Bn. 1st F. in the Pindaree Campaign, and commanded the flank companies in the general action of the 23rd Dec., 1817, when the army of Mulhar Rao Hukkur was routed (Bt.-Maj.), and also at the storming of the Fort of Fulnair, 27th Feb., 1818.
- HULME, WILLIAM BROWNE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Oct., 1796; h.p., Irish Brigade, 26th Aug., 1800; Royal Staff Corps (attached to Q.M.G.'s Dept.), 3rd Oct., 1805; Capt., 31st May, 1809; h.p. in 1814. Was sometime Q.M.G. at Jersey. Died (whilst still on h.p.) at Yarmouth, 8th Nov., 1841, aged 84.
- HUME, WILLIAM HENRY, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., 24th Feb., 1814; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th May, 1814; Staff, 13th July, 1815; Surg., 4th May, 1826. Died at Barbadoes, 18th Nov., 1827.
- HUNT, ARTHUR.**—Ens., 54th F., 10th Oct., 1846; Lieut., 30th Sept., 1850; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd April, 1853. Retired 3rd March, 1854.
- HUNT, JOHN EDWARD.**—Ens., 59th F., 31st Jan., 1805; Lieut., 26th F., 26th Feb., 1806; 4th Garrison Bn., 8th Aug., 1811; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1812; the late 94th F. (late Scots Brigade; numbered the 94th in 1802; disbanded in 1818), 10th Nov., 1813; h.p., 47th F., 23rd Feb., 1817. Died in Dublin, 15th July, 1827.
- HUNTER, DAVID.**—Ens., 14th F., 6th June, 1788; Lieut., Independent Coy., 24th Jan., 1791; h.p., same date; 16th F., 11th May, 1791; Capt., Independent Coy., 2nd April, 1793; the late 93rd F. (raised 1793, disbanded 1798), 30th Oct., 1793; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, April, 1795; Lieut.-Col., Angus Fencibles, 17th April, 1795; h.p., 1802; Col. (Army), 29th April, 1802; Maj.-Gen., 25th Oct., 1809; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1814; Gen., 10th Jan., 1837. Died in London, 11th March, 1846. Of Burnside, North Britain.
- HUNTER, GEORGE ORBY.**—Ens., the late 100th F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1785), (?) ; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1785; Adj., 3rd Jan., 1787. Retired in July, 1790.
- HURLOCK, HENRY FRANCIS.**—Ens., 87th Fusrs., 31st Dec., 1864; Lieut., 14th Sept., 1866; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th July, 1868. Retired 29th May, 1869.
- HUTCHINS, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1759. Died, or retired, in 1761.
- HUTCHINSON, FREDERICK SYDNEY.**—Ens., 71st H.L.I., 14th Aug., 1828; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Dec., 1832; Capt., 9th June, 1838. Retired 7th June, 1839. Maj., East York Militia, 1st Feb., 1855. Out of the Militia in 1871.
- HUTCHISON, JOSEPH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th April, 1810; Capt., 8th April, 1825; Maj., 7th Sept., 1832. Retired 6th May, 1836. Died 11th April, 1839. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Albuera, after which battle he served with the 1st Bn., and was present at Aldea de Ponte, Salamanca (severely wounded), Vittoria, combat at Sauron, assault of San Sebastian (where he led the stormers of the Battalion), and the fighting in the Pyrenees. Served with the 1st Bn. in the American War, 1814-15, including the attempt on New Orleans; was also present at the capture of Paris.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3), 139 (note 2), 147, 148, and 157.

- INGLIS, RAYMOND.—Ens., 2nd F., 22nd Nov., 1843; Lieut., 11th Feb., 1848; Capt., 15th March, 1850; 18th F., 21th March, 1854; Br.-Maj., 6th June, 1850; Maj. unatt., 19th Sept., 1856; Depôt Bn., 13th Aug., 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1858. Retired 13th May, 1859. Served with the 18th in the Crimea from 30th Dec., 1854, including the siege of Sebastopol, assault and capture of the Cemetery, 18th June, 1855 (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal; Brevet of Maj.).
- IRELAND, DE COURCY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1892; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1896; Indian S.C. (now Indian Army), 14th May, 1897; Capt., 17th Dec., 1901. Served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, 1897-98 (Medal with clasp).
- IRVING, CHARLES.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1835; 68th L.I., 1st April, 1836. Died at Annan, 13th March, 1845.
- IRWIN, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1808. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco. Killed at the battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- IRWIN, JOHN.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Dec., 1797; Surg., 24th F., 9th June, 1800; 1st Drs., 31st Dec., 1803; Staff-Surg., 29th June, 1809. Died 22nd April, 1810.
- IVENS, HAROLD THOMASON CAREW.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th March, 1900; Lieut., 10th July, 1901; Indian Army, 16th Jan., 1902.
- IVES, EDWARD HARBORD.—Ens., 85th L.I., 1st May, 1867; Lieut., 25th Jan., 1871; I. of Musk., 21st Feb., 1877, to 22nd Feb., 1878; Capt., 28th Feb., 1878; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th July, 1882. Retired pay, 22nd May, 1889. Served with the Kuram Division in the Afghan War, 1879-80, Yarnusht Expedition, and assault of Zarwa (Medal).
- JACKSON, JOSHUA.—Lieut. (to Lieut.-Col. J. Shrimpton), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st June, 1689; commission renewed (as Lieut., to Capt. J. Salter) on accession of Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702; Capt., 11th Jan., 1715. Served with the Royal Fusiliers throughout the campaigns of William III. in the Low Countries, including the siege of Namur; embarked with Capt. Salter's Coy. in the *Grafton* with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702, and also served with the Regt. in the War of the Spanish Succession (Dalton, Vols. III, p. 49; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 58-9). Appears also in embarkation return of the Cadiz Expedition, 1702, in the list of officers whose commissions were renewed on the accession of George I., and in a list of the officers for 1715 (Col. Waller's *Records*, p.p. 34, 44 and 45).
- JANSEN, BRYAN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th May, 1718. Probably a member of the family of Janssen, of Guelderland, descendants of the *Baron de Heez*. One Theodore Janssen settled in England in 1685, and was created a Baronet in 1714.
- JAMES, ISAAC.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1821; Staff, 12th Sept., 1824.
- JEFFCOAT, ALGERNON CAUTLEY.—2nd Lieut., R. Inniskilling Fusrs., 8th Sept., 1897; Lieut., 8th June, 1898; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Dec., 1901. Served with the Inniskillings (27th) in the South African War, 1899-1902: Relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations of 17th to 24th Jan., 1900, action at Spion Kop, 5th to 7th Feb., 1900, and action at Vaal Kranz; Tugela Heights, 14th to 27th Feb., 1900; operations in Natal (March to June, 1900), Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), including actions of Belfast (26th and 27th Aug.) and Lydenberg (5th to 8th Sept.); operations in the Transvaal (30th Nov., 1900, to Nov., 1901), in Orange River Colony (Nov., 1901, to March, 1902). Performed duties of Asst.-Provost Marshal and employed with Damant's Horse (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb. and 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 4 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; D.S.O.).
- JEFFERYS, THOMAS.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd May, 1705. Out of the Regt. in 1709.

- JENNER, ROBERT FREDERICK LACCELLES.**—Ens., 41st F., 4th April, 1845; Lieut., 7th July, 1846; Capt., 27th Dec., 1850; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Sept., 1851. Retired 25th March, 1853. Died 8th May, 1883. Of Wenvœ Castle, co. Glamorgan, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1864, eldest son of Robert Francis Jenner, of Wenvœ Castle, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1828.
- JENNINGS, EDWARD CHARLES.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899; Capt., 26th Feb., 1902. Was attached to the Chinese Regt., 28th June, 1901, to 17th July, 1902. Eldest son of Richard Edward Jennings, of Gelli-dég, co. Carnarthen, J.P., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and grandson of Richard Jennings, of Gelli-dég, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1859.
- JERVOIS, EDWYN STANHOPE.**—Ens., Ceylon Rifles, 13th July, 1849; 10th F., 9th May, 1851; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th March, 1854; Capt., 16th Nov., 1855; h.p., 31st July, 1857. Commandant Convalescent Establishment, Yarmouth, 1857-63.
- JODRELL, THOMAS MARSDEN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1804; Capt., Nova Scotia Fencibles, 22nd May, 1806; 24th F., 12th July, 1806; 35th F., 25th July, 1806. Joined the 35th in Sicily; accompanied it with the expedition to Egypt, and was killed in the attack at Rosetta, April, 1807, whilst acting as Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Oswald. Second son of John Bower, of Manchester (who assumed the name of Jodrell after his marriage), and grandson of Francis Jodrell, eldest son of Francis Jodrell, of Yeardsley and Twemlow, co. Chester, High Sheriff of Chester in 1715 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—COTTON-JODRELL, of Yeardsley).
- JOHNSON, ALLAN VICTOR.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th March, 1891; Lieut., 26th June, 1892; Adjt. (1st Bn.), 2nd July, 1898, to 1st July, 1902; Capt., 20th July, 1898. Fourth son of Gen. Sir Charles Cooper Johnson, K.C.B., Bengal Army, and grandson of Sir Henry Allen Johnson, 2nd *Baronet*, who served as Aide-de-camp to H.R.H. the Prince of Orange during the Peninsula War, and was created a Knight of the Royal Military Order of William of the Netherlands. (*Burke's Baronetage*—JOHNSON, Sir Hen. Allen William.)
- JOHNSON, BENJAMIN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Aug., 1756; Capt., the late 97th F. (raised 1760, disbanded 1763), 28th Oct., 1760; h.p. (on reduction of corps) in 1763; 18th F., 8th Oct., 1757. Died in Ireland, 29th Aug., 1775.
- JOHNSON, GODECHALL.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Feb., 1805; 9th Light Drs. (now Lancers), Feb., 1805; 16th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 13th June, 1805. Retired in 1806.
- JOHNSON, GUY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Aug., 1718. Out of the Regt. in 1726.
- JOHNSON, JOHN.**—*Vide* JOHNSON, John.
- JOHNSON, RICHARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Armagh Militia), 28th July, 1808. Retired in June, 1814. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon, 5th April, 1809; present at Talavera and Busaco; and with the 1st Bn. at Albuera (slightly wounded), Aldea de Ponte, Salamanca (severely wounded), Vittoria, and the Pyrenees.—*Ibid* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), and 139 (note 2).
- JOHNSTON, JOHN.**—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Pat. Scaten), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th March, 1695; commission renewed (2nd Lieut. to Maj. Hunt Wither) by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702. Appears in the *Handers Army List*, 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695 (*Dalton*, Vols. IV, p. 75, and V, p. 58). Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Namur; embarked with his company, in the *Pool*, with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702 (name given as Johnson in embarkation return, *vide* Col. Waller, p. 34). Out of the Regt. in 1706.
- JOHNSTON, RICHARD.**—Cornet, Scots Greys, 14th Nov., 1770; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Feb., 1772; 13th F., 5th Dec., 1774; Capt., 19th Aug., 1778. Out of the Army List for 1782.
- JOHNSTON, ROBERT.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from North Devon Militia), 13th Dec., 1810. Retired 27th Aug., 1812. Joined the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula in 1811, and was present at the affair at Aldea de Ponte.

- JOHNSTON, STEPHEN B.**—Ens., 65th F., 1st Oct., 1794; h.p., 79th Highlanders, 21st June, 1797; 88th F., 20th Feb., 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Jan., 1807. Landed with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, 27th July, 1807; was present at Busaco and minor affairs. Killed at the battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- JOHNSTONE, JAMES.**—Ens., 50th F., 29th Dec., 1808; Lieut., 30th Aug., 1810; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 10th June, 1813; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Dec., 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Died at Torquay, whilst still on half-pay, 17th Dec., 1852. Served with the 50th in the Peninsula (War Medal with clasps for *Ciudad Rodrigo*, *Badajoz*, *Nizelle*, and *Orthes*). Described in the *Gentleman's Magazine* as "late of Ashfold, Sussex."
- JONES, BENJAMIN.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Nov., 1719; Maj., 20th June, 1727. Died in July, 1733. We believe this officer obtained his first commission as Ens. in Col. Meredith's Regt. (37th), 12th May, 1706, and became a Capt. in the 20th F. in 1715 (Dalton, Vol. V, p.p. 241-2, note 24).
- JONES, GEORGE WILLIAM DYALL.**—Ens., 44th F., (?) ; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Oct., 1778. Retired 24th Aug., 1792.
- JONES, HENRY IRESON.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Oct., 1807. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula; was present with the 1st Bn. at Busaco, and at Albuera, where he was dangerously wounded. Died at Elvas, in March, 1812, of the wounds he received at Albuera. This officer appears to have been superseded in Oct., 1811, probably because he was returned as killed at Albuera.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- D.C. JONES, HENRY MITCHELL.**—Ens., 18th F., 18th April, 1849; 2nd Lieut., 6th Rifles, 9th Sept., 1850; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th March, 1854; Capt., 19th Aug., 1855. Retired 28th Aug., 1857. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55: landed with the Regt. in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the Alma; served during the siege of Sebastopol, including sortie on 9th May, capture of the Quarries, 7th June (wounded), and was dangerously wounded at the assault on the Redan, 8th Sept. (V.C.; Medal with 2 clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish Medal). Entered the Diplomatic Service in 1858; Consul-General, Tabreez, 1868; Christiana, 1875; Philippopolis, 1880; Resident Minister, Bangkok, 1889; Lima, 1894; Quito, 1895-98 (*Who's Who*, 1904).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., &c.; and p.p. 179, 183, 192, and 197.
- JONES, LEWIS JOHN FILLIS.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th July, 1854; Lieut., 8th Dec., 1854; Capt., 27th May, 1856; h.p., 10th Nov., 1856; 88th F., 17th July, 1857; 8th F., 31st Jan., 1860; Bt.-Maj., 16th April, 1861; Adj., 17th (Limerick) Depôt Bn., 10th June, 1861; Maj., 4th (Colchester) Depôt Bn., 29th June, 1866; h.p., 1st June, 1870; Lieut.-Col., 21st Jan., 1872. Retired 21st Jan., 1872. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from the 20th Oct., 1854; present at the battle of Inkerman (wounded), siege of Sebastopol, including sorties of the 26th Oct., 5th April (wounded), and 9th May, capture of the Quarries, 7th June (wounded), and assault on the Redan, 18th June, when he was very severely wounded (Medal with 2 clasps; 5th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal). Served with the 88th during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58; present in all the operations at Cawnpore, under Gen. Windham; also at the action of Bhognapore, capture of Calpee, and subjugation of Oude (Brevet of Major; Medal with clasp).—*Vide* p.p. 187, 192, and 193.
- JONES, MATTHEW.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th July, 1728; commission renewed (Lieut. to Capt. James Browne) on the accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in list for 1715, which may be taken to represent the officers who served with the Royal Fusiliers at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession (Col. Waller's *Records*, p.p. 44 and 45).

* The first *Ensign* ever appointed to the Royal Fusiliers (Col. Waller's *Alphabetical List*).

- JONES, WATKIN H.—Lieut. (from Royal Montgomery Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th April, 1809. Superseded Jan., 1812.
- JONES, WILLIAM.—Ens., 81st F., Aug., 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Sept., 1804. Superseded Nov., 1805.
- JONES, WILLIAM.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1801. Died in 1804.
- JULIAN, GEORGE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th March, 1754. Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- JUPP, RICHARD BARRY.—Qr.-Mr., 33rd F. (after 16 years 149 days in the ranks), 9th Sept., 1871; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Oct., 1875; Hon.-Capt., 9th Sept., 1881; Qr.-Mr., Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 1st Jan., 1885. Retired pay, 13th Sept., 1893.
- KAYE, ROBERT.—Ens., 70th F., 16th Nov., 1839; Qr.-Mr., 2nd Sept., 1840; Ens., 29th Oct., 1841; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Sept., 1844. Died in Manchester, 1st April, 1851.
- KEANE, Hon. JOHN MANLY ARBUTHNOT (afterwards *Baron Keane*).—Ens., 81st F., 11th Sept., 1835; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Sept., 1839; 33rd F., 15th Dec., 1840; Capt., 56th F., 20th Nov., 1846; 91st F., 8th Jan., 1847; Rifle Brigade, 15th Jan., 1847. Retired 8th June, 1848. *Baron Keane*, of Ghuznee, and of Cappoquin, co. Wexford, D.L., Hon.-Col. Wexford Militia, High Sheriff in 1875; second son of John, 1st *Baron Keane*, G.C.B., G.C.H. (second son of Sir John Keane, 1st Bt. of Belmont), Lieut.-Gen. Succeeded his brother, Edward Arthur Wellington Keane, as 3rd *Baron* in 1882. Died in 1901, aged 75, when the title became extinct.
- KEANE, WILLIAM PAER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd April, 1812; h.p. in 1817; 21st R.N.B. Fusrs., 25th Sept., 1817. Died in the West Indies, 11th Jan., 1823.
- KEATS, W. MCGEACHY.—Ens., 75th F., 14th Oct., 1842; Lieut., 21st April, 1846; 84th F., 26th Nov., 1847; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1857 (appointment cancelled); 84th (commission antedated), 26th Sept., 1857. Retired 21st Feb., 1860.
- KEIGHTLEY, ROBERT H. H.—Ens., 93rd Highlanders, 2nd April, 1841; 76th F., 21st May, 1841; Lieut., 11th Nov., 1845; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1852. Retired 28th March, 1854.
- KELLETT, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Sept., 1726; 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., 8th May, 1730; Capt., 9th Feb., 1741. Died of wounds received at Fontenoy, 11th May, 1745 (N.S.).
- KEMMIS, THOMAS HENRY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1881; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 28th Nov., 1888. Retired in 1890. Son of Thomas Kemmis, of Shaen, Queen's County, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1860.—*Vide* p. 224.
- KEMPSON, CARTERET HOUSTON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1856; Lieut., 22nd April, 1859; 1st Drs., 18th Feb., 1862. Retired 31st March, 1863.
- KEMPTHORNE, RUPERT.—Ens. of Lord Dartmouth's Independent Coy. at the Tower, 3rd Dec., 1684 (dated Whitehall); same Coy., 23rd Feb., 1685; Lieut. (to Capt. Hen. Vaughan), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1685; Capt. in Col. Henry Wharton's Regt. of Foot, in 1689. Left the Service 31st Oct., 1692. According to Mr. Dalton, Rupert Kempthorne was a protégé of Lord Dartmouth's, and "probably son of Admiral John Kempthorne." (Dalton, Vols. I, p. 331; II, p.p., 28, 38, and 137; III, p. 109.)—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- KENNEDY, THOMAS.—Lieut. (from temporary Capt. h.p., 36th F.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Dec., 1805; Capt., Sicilian Regt., 18th Feb., 1808; the late 96th F. (raised as 2nd Bn. 52nd in 1799; numbered 96th in 1803; disbanded as 95th in 1818), 3rd March, 1808; h.p., July, 1811; Bt.-Maj., 3rd Dec., 1812; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 27th May, 1825; Bt.-Col., 28th June, 1838. Died in Guernsey, 18th Dec., 1849. This officer entered the Militia in 1795, and, having raised 100 volunteers for the Army, was granted the temporary rank of Captain in the 36th F. in 1799; in 1802, officers with temporary rank were placed on half-pay, but

on the war breaking out again, Capt. Kennedy volunteered to resign his h.p. captaincy for subaltern's permanent rank, and was accordingly appointed lieutenant in the Royal Fusiliers. He served with the 1st Bn. at Copenhagen, and on his return home was given a company in the Sicilian Regiment, and removed to the 96th. During the same year, he was sent to Spain to organise the Spanish troops. He served for some time as Aide-de-camp to Sir John Doyle on the Staff in Guernsey, and subsequently as A.Q.M.G.

KENT, H.R.H., the Duke of, K.G., G.C.B., &c.—Col., Hanoverian Gds., 30th May, 1786; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th April, 1789; Maj.-Gen., 2nd Oct., 1793; Lieut.-Gen., 12th Jan., 1796; Gen., 10th May, 1799; Col., 1st F., 21st Aug., 1801; Field Marshal, 5th Sept., 1805. Commanded the 2nd F. at Gibraltar (pending the arrival of the Royal Fusiliers) for several months in 1790; accompanied the Fusiliers to Quebec in 1791, and in 1794 went to the West Indies to join the forces under Gen. Sir Charles Grey, with whom he served at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadalupe. H.R.H. subsequently commanded the forces in Nova Scotia, and in 1802 was appointed Governor of Gibraltar. Fourth son of H.M. George III., and father of H.M. the late Queen Victoria. Created *Earl of Dublin*, in Ireland, and *Duke of Kent and Strathearn* in Great Britain, 23rd April, 1799. Born 2nd Nov., 1767; died at Sidmouth, 12th Feb., 1820.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers; and p.p. 97, 98, 99, and 100.

KENTISH, LIONARD WILLIAM.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th April, 1900; Lieut., 22nd Oct., 1901. Employed with West African Frontier Force, 14th March, 1903. Proceeded to South Africa on 7th Jan., 1902, with "D" Mtd. Inf. Coy., 4th Bn. Royal Fusiliers, which Company was posted to the Mtd. Inf. Bn.—*Vide* p.p. 242 (note 1), and 243 (note 2).

KIOGH, PETER.—Cornet, 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 24th April, 1797; Lieut., 23rd May, 1800; Capt., 14th Nov., 1805; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1810; 7th Veteran Bn., 17th April, 1811; r.f.p. (on reduction of Bn.), 1814; 5th Veteran Bn., 25th May, 1815; r.f.p. (on reduction of Bn.), 24th May, 1816; 1st Veteran Bn., 1st Nov., 1819; r.f.p. (on disbanding of Bn.), 1821. Died in Dublin in 1830.

KERR, HENRY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1855; Lieut., 27th July, 1855; Capt., 11th April, 1862; Bt.-Maj., 19th Oct., 1875; Maj., 16th Feb., 1878; Lieut.-Col., 21st June, 1880. Died 11th Dec., 1881. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, 24th Nov., 1855, after the fall of Sebastopol, and served to the end of the war. Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Lord Mark Kerr, C.B. Commdg. Poonah Dn., 18th Jan., 1875, to 31st March, 1877. Served with the 1st Bn. in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzye Field Force, and was present at the defence of the Sungahs, at the Umbeyla Pass, at the storming of the Conical Hill and destruction of Lalloo (15th Dec.), in the action of Umbeyla and destruction of village at the foot of the Bonair Pass (16th Dec.), which ended in the submission of the tribes on the following day (Medal with clasp). Son of Capt. Beauchamp Kerr, late 55th F., and great-grandson of William John, 5th Marquis of Lothian, K.T.—*Vide* p. 216.

KERR, Hon. HUGH SEYMOUR (afterwards *Earl of Antrim*).—Ens., 43rd L.I., 25th June, 1829; h.p., 39th F., 9th Dec., 1831; 2nd Lieut., 66th Rifles, 21st June, 1833; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th July, 1833. Retired 22nd Jan., 1836. Second son of Charlotte Kerr, *Countess of Antrim*, by Vice-Admiral Lord Mark Robert Kerr, third son of the 5th Marquis of Lothian. Succeeded his brother as *Viscount Dunluce* in 1834, and became 4th *Earl of Antrim* on the death of his mother, 26th Oct., 1835. Died at Glenarim Castle, co. Antrim, 18th July, 1855.

KEYSER, FREDERICK CHARLES, C.B.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th May, 1858; Lieut., 11th March, 1862; Capt., 18th April, 1868; Maj., 27th Aug., 1880; Lieut.-Col., 12th Dec., 1881; Bt.-Col., 12th Dec., 1883; h.p., 1st Jan., 1887; Insp. of Signalling, 1st Jan., 1889, to 1st Jan., 1894; h.p., 1st Jan., 1894; retired pay, 8th April, 1898; Lieut.-Col., 3rd Royal Northern Reserve Regt., 1900-01. Commdg. Home Counties Volr. Brigade, 12th Feb., 1902.



**H.R.H. PRINCE EDWARD (afterwards DUKE OF KENT & STRATHEARN),
K.G., G.C.B.**

TWELFTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

Served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was present as orderly-officer to Brig.-Gen. Brooke in the engagement at Kokeran, as Supt. of Army Signalling in the defence of Candahar, and at the battle of Candahar (despatches, *London Gazette*, 19th Sept., 1880; Medal with clasp). Served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, as A.A. and Q.M.G. in command of Corps of Signallers, and was present in engagement at Tel-el-Mahuta, action at Kassasin (9th Sept.) and battle of Tel-el-Kebir (despatches, *London Gazette*, 19th Sept. and 2nd Nov., 1882; Medal with clasp and Bronze Star; 3rd Class Medjidie; C.B.). Eldest son of Alfred Keyser, of Cross Oak, Great Berkhamstead, co. Hertford.—*Vide* p.p. 216, 219, 222, and 230.

KING, EDWARD HAMMOND.—Ens., Newfoundland Veteran Coy., 16th May, 1851; 94th F., 31st Oct., 1851; Ceylon Rifles, 3rd March, 1854; 27th F., 7th April, 1854; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1855; Paymr., 59th F., 10th Aug., 1855; Lieut., 83rd F., 28th Aug., 1857. Retired 16th Oct., 1857.

KING, FIELDER.—Ens., Independent Coy., 7th Nov., 1793; Lieut., 84th F., 1st March, 1794; Capt., 8th March, 1794; Maj., 18th Sept., 1794; 98th Highlanders (numbered the 91st in 1791), 17th May, 1796; Lieut.-Col., 2nd March, 1797; Lieut.-Col.-Commdt., Cape Regt. (disbanded in 1802), 25th June, 1801; h.p., 1802; 47th F., 9th July, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jan., 1804. Retired April, 1804. Served with the 98th (91st) at the Cape, after the surrender of the Dutch garrison to Gen. Craig in Sept., 1795.

KING, GEORGE.—Cornet, the late 29th Light Drs. (raised in 1795; re-numbered the 25th in 1804; disbanded in 1819), 25th Jan., 1801; Lieut., 18th Feb., 1802; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th April, 1805; Maj., 14th May, 1814. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon, 5th April, 1805, and was present at the capture of Oporto and battle of Talavera; with the 1st Bn. at Busaco, Albuera, Aldea de Ponte, Badajoz, Salamanca, Orthes, and Toulouse (Gold Medal for Badajoz). Accompanied the 1st Bn. to America in 1814, and was killed in the attack on New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), and 159.

KING, JOHN.—Ens., 2nd F., 11th July, 1840; Lieut., 29th April, 1842; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Feb., 1846; 59th F., 28th May, 1847; Capt., 29th April, 1853. Retired 15th June, 1860.

KING, JOHN DUNCAN.—Ens., 71st Highlanders (now H.L.I.), 28th Aug., 1806; Lieut., 18th Feb., 1808; 1st F., 28th July, 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1811; h.p., 8th F., 20th April, 1820; 75th F., 14th May, 1829; Capt., 16th March, 1830; h.p. unatt., 28th Dec., 1830. Appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, and died at 17 Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, 21st Aug., 1863, aged 74. Served with the 1st F. in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809, and was present at the siege of Flushing; in the Peninsula at Busaco, affairs at Fuente Guinaldo and Aldea de Ponte, and Osmá; subsequently joined the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers and was present at the battle of Vittoria, and the fighting in the Pyrenees, including combat at Sauron, where he was wounded in the right shoulder (War Medal with clasps for *Busaco*, *Vittoria*, and the *Pyrenees*). Was present with the 1st Bn. at the capture of Paris.—*Vide* p. 147.

KING, ROBERT.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Aug., 1807. Out of the Army List for 1810.

KINNEER, FRANCIS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Oct., 1755; Capt.-Lieut., 21st March, 1762; Capt., 14th March, 1764; Maj., 63rd F., 7th Oct., 1777. Retired 10th Aug., 1778. Embarked on board Admiral Byng's Squadron, destined for the relief of Minorca in 1756, and served with the Regiment at Gibraltar until its return to England in 1763.

KIRK, CHARLES EDMONDSTONE.—Ens., 68th L.I., 5th Nov., 1847; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Jan., 1852; 1st F., 28th May, 1852; Capt., 15th May, 1855. Retired 9th Jan., 1857. Died at Bath, 29th July, 1857, aged 26. Served with the 1st F. in the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 3 clasps, and Turkish Medal). Son of Peter Kirk, M.P., of Thornfield, Carrickfergus.

- KIRWAN, ANDREW HYACINTH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Aug., 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 6th F., 4th July, 1822; Capt., 29th Oct., 1825; h.p. unatt., 25th Nov., 1828; Bt.-Maj., 28th June, 1838; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 11th Nov., 1851; Capt., 6th F., 25th May, 1855. Retired same day. Died at Cheltenham, 3rd Aug., 1872. Third son of Hyacinth Kirwan, of Cregg, co. Galway. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—KIRWAN, of Cregg.)
- KIRWAN, FRANCIS VERNON BRUDENELL.**—2nd Lieut. (from Imperial Yeomanry), 22nd May, 1901; Prob. Army Service Corps, 1st Oct., 1902. Served with Imperial Yeomanry in the South African War, 1900-1902; operations in the Orange Free State (Feb. to May, 1900), including operations at Paardeberg (10th to 15th Feb.); operations in the Transvaal (June, 1900), and in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).
- KIRWAN, GEORGE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Aug., 1855; Lieut., 3rd March, 1857; 25th F., 1st May, 1857; Capt., 23rd Oct., 1860. Retired 2nd Aug., 1871. Second son of Capt. Richard Kirwan, late Royal Fusiliers and 9th F., and grandson of Hyacinth Kirwan (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—KIRWAN, of Cregg).—*Ibid.* 1872.
- KIRWAN, JOHN T. MACAN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd June, 1869; Lieut., 25th Oct., 1871. Retired 29th Oct., 1873.
- KIRWAN, RICHARD.**—Lieut. (from Galway Militia), 27th Oct., 1807; Capt., 16th March, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 6th F., 31st May, 1821; h.p., Oct., 1821; 6th F., 9th Dec., 1821; h.p. unatt., 24th July, 1828. Died at Brighton, 6th Jan., 1835. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon, 7th April, 1809; present at the capture of Oporto, and severely wounded at Talavera. Was captured by the French, while in hospital, after the action, and detained a prisoner until the peace of 1814. Second son of Hyacinth Kirwan, and father of Capt. George Kirwan (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—KIRWAN, of Cregg).—*Ibid.* 1872, and p. 115 (note 2).
- KIRWAN, RICHARD ANDREW HYACINTH.**—Ens., 5th F. (now Fusrs.), 5th July, 1831; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Sept., 1831. Retired 28th Aug., 1838. Was afterwards Capt. in the Galway Militia. Of Bawnmore, co. Galway, J.P., High Sheriff 1851; eldest son of Patrick Kirwan, of Cregg, co. Galway, and nephew of Capt. Richard and Andrew Hyacinth Kirwan (*vide supra*).
- KNELL, WILLIAM.**—2d-Mr. (after 17 years and 120 days in the ranks), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1898; Hon.-Lieut., same date.
- KNOWLES, ROBERT.**—Lieut. (from Yorkshire Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th May, 1811. Joined the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula; present at the affair of Aldea de Ponte, siege of Badajoz (slightly wounded), battles of Salamanca (severely wounded) and Vittoria. Killed in the affair of Roncesvalles, 25th July, 1813. Fourth son of Robert Knowles, of Eagle Bank, Little Bolton, co. Lancaster. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—KNOWLES, of Swinton Old Hall, co. Lancaster).—*Ibid.* pp. 134 (note 1), 139 (note 2), and 144.
- KNOX, RICHARD.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Oct., 1867; Cornet, 3rd Hussars, same day; 18th Hussars, 6th Nov., 1867; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; Adj., 22nd Aug., 1872, to 16th March, 1877; Capt., 17th March, 1877; 13th Hussars, 14th Dec., 1878; Maj., 1st July, 1881; Lieut.-Col., July, 1888; retired pay, 28th Aug., 1889. Lieut.-Col., Reserve of Officers, 13th Hussars. Of Grace Dieu, co. Dublin. Eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Richard Knox, of Grace Dieu, co. Dublin, and Strathdurn, Cheltenham, Col. 18th Hussars, which Regt. he raised
- KNUDSON, ST. GEORGE.**—Cornet, h.p., 2nd Dr. Gds., 24th June, 1802; the late 25th Light Drs. (raised as 29th in 1795; re-numbered the 25th in 1804; disbanded 1810), 24th May, 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Dec., 1804; the late 18th Light Drs. (raised as the 19th in 1759; re-numbered the 18th in 1763; disbanded as the 18th Hussars in 1822), 30th Jan., 1805. Retired in 1806. Died 4th July, 1844.

KORTRIGHT, JOHN.—Ens., 16th F., 18th Sept., 1780; Lieut., the late 104th F. (raised 1781, disbanded 1783), 25th Feb., 1783; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1783; Capt., the late 94th F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 1st March, 1783; h.p., same year. Died, or retired, in 1816.

KYNASTON, ROGER.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1743; Lieut., 30th April, 1748. Died in Nov., 1752.

KYNASTON, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th March, 1805. Retired 17th Dec., 1807.

LAKE, Hon. WARWICK (afterwards *Viscount LAKE*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th July, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Retired in Oct., 1833. Third son of Gerald, 1st *Viscount Lake*, Gen., and Col. 60th Regt. (now K.R. Rifles), of Aston Clinton, Bucks. Succeeded his brother as 3rd *Viscount* in 1836, and died in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, W., 24th June, 1848, when the Viscounty became extinct.

LAMBERT, LUKE.—Gr.-Mr., 5th Garrison Bn., 29th Jan., 1807; 14th F., 21st Nov., 1811; h.p., 30th July, 1818; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Nov., 1818. Died at Chatham, 11th April, 1824.

LAMONT, ARCHIBALD.—Lieut., the late 114th F. (raised 1761, disbanded 1763), 24th Oct., 1761; h.p. (on disbanding of Regt.), 1763; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th March, 1764; h.p., 1765; 37th F., 6th April, 1770. Retired 17th July, 1771. Probably one of the Lamonts of Knockdow, co. Argyll (*vide infra*).

LAMONT, JOHN.—Lieut., the late 105th F. (raised 1761, disbanded 1763), 26th Aug., 1759; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd April, 1762. Retired 20th March, 1764. ("Lieut. Archibald Lamont from h.p. a lieutenant in the 7th Regt. of Foot, or Royal English Fusiliers, Lord Robert Bertie's, in the room of Lieut. John Lamont, who retires." *Sots Magazine*, May, 1764).—*Vide supra*.

LAMPHIER, JOSEPH.—Lieut. (from Ens., 1st W. York Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Sept. 1807; 2nd Garrison Bn., 25th Aug., 1808; h.p., 6th Dec., 1814. Died 5th Nov., 1838.

LANE, CHARLES LEVESON.—Cornet, 1st Drs., 16th March, 1860; Lieut., 8th Aug., 1862; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1863. Retired 16th Oct., 1867. Third son of John Lane, of Leyton Grange, Essex, grandson of John Lane, of Bentley. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—LANE, of King's Bromley.)

LANE, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Oct., 1779. Retired 26th Jan., 1785. Probably served in the American War of Independence.

LANGFORD, CLOTWORTHY WELLINGTON WILLIAM ROBERT, *Baron*.—Ens., 85th L.I., 5th Aug., 1842; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Feb., 1844. Retired 27th Feb., 1846. Eldest son of Hercules Langford, 2nd *Baron*, whom he succeeded, as 3rd *Baron*, 3rd June, 1839. Died at Castletown, co. Dubin, 19th July, 1854.

LANGHAM, JOHN PHILLIPSON.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th March, 1854. Died at sea, 3rd Feb., 1855.—*Vide p. 201* (note 1).

LANGHORNE, ALFRED ROBERT MASKALL.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1866; Lieut., 10th May, 1871; 52nd L.I., 28th Oct., 1871. Retired in 1875.

LANGWORTHY, VINCENT UPTON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Feb., 1858; Lieut., 31st Oct., 1860; 100th F., 20th Feb., 1863 (exch. cancelled 30th June, 1863); 73rd F., 6th Feb., 1866. Retired 10th July, 1866. Capt., 2nd Somerset Militia, 29th March, 1867; Maj., 26th Feb., 1876. Retired in 1882.

LASCELLES, GEORGE REGINALD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Nov., 1885; Capt., 24th Nov., 1897; Maj., 3rd Sept., 1902. Adj., 6th (Militia) Bn., 24th July, 1901. Aide-de-camp to Gen. Commdg. Western Dist., 1st May, 1890, to 30th Oct., 1895, and to Gov. and Com.-in-Chief South Australia, 3rd March, 1899, to 31st Oct., 1899. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900: as Adj. Composite Australian Bn. (6th Dec., 1899, to 7th April, 1900), afterwards with Mtd. Inf., and as Adj., Maitland Camp; advance on Kimberley; operations in the Orange Free State (Feb. to May, 1900, including actions at Vet River on

5th and 6th May, and Zand River), in the Transvaal (May and June, 1902, including actions near Johannesburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill, 11th and 12th June), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1902, including action at Reit Vlei), and in Cape Colony, S. of Orange River (1899-1902, including actions at Colesberg from 1st Jan. to 12th Feb., 1900 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 12th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 4 clasps). Second son of Lieut.-Col. Walter Richard Lascelles, late Rifle Brigade, and grandson of the Hon. Arthur Lascelles, of Norley Bank, Cheshire, fifth son of Henry, 2nd *Earl of Harewood*.—*Ibid* p.p. 233, 237, and 261.

LA TOUCHE, CECIL.—Ens., 11th F., 1st April, 1824; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1825; Capt., 29th June, 1830. Retired 12th July, 1833. Died at Glen Southwell, co. Dublin, in June, 1835. Seventh son of David La Touche, of Marlay, co. Dublin, Col., Carlow Militia, sometime M.P. for that county.

LAWFORD, SYDNEY TURING BARLOW.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1885; Capt., 8th Sept., 1894; Maj., 21st Nov., 1900; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 22nd Aug., 1902. Adjt. 5th (afterwards 6th and now 7th) Bn., 8th Dec., 1896, to 30th April, 1901. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902, as Special Service Officer; in command of Mtd. Inf. Bn., 2nd April, 1901, to 31st May, 1902; operations in the Transvaal, March, 1901, to 31st May, 1902. (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; Brev. of Lieut.-Col.)

LAYARD, ANTHONY LEWIS.—Ens., 70th F., 23rd Jan., 1769; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1771; Capt., 9th June, 1778; Maj., 13th July, 1791; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 13th April, 1795; Col. (Army), 29th April, 1802; h.p., 54th F., 25th Dec., 1803; Maj.-Gen., 25th Oct., 1809; Col., 2nd Veteran Bn., 22nd Feb., 1810; Lieut.-Gen., 4th June, 1814. Died in the Close, Salisbury, 7th June, 1823. Landed with the Royal Fusiliers in Canada in 1773; served throughout the American War of Independence, and was present at the storming and blockade of Quebec (1775), at New York, siege of Charlestown, and blockade of Savannah. Returned home with the Regt. at the peace of 1783, and commanded it at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1798, and afterwards in Bermuda. Was appointed Supt. of a Military Hospital in 1803, and a Brig.-Gen. on the Staff in London in June, 1804.

LAYARD, BROWNLOW VILLIERS.—Ens., 80th F., 30th May, 1794; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th April, 1795. Retired 16th June, 1803.

LEAHY, JOHN THOMAS.—Lieut., 4th F., 24th Oct., 1794; 69th F., 14th Jan., 1802; Capt., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 12th Jan., 1805; Bt.-Maj., 27th April, 1812; Maj., 17th June, 1813; h.p., 25th Dec., 1814; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th May, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 21st R.N.B. Fusrs., 22nd April, 1819; Lieut.-Col., 24th Aug., 1821. Retired 4th Dec., 1835. Died at Sydney, Australia, from the effects of an accidental fall, 1839. Served with the 1st Bn. 23rd in the Peninsula; was wounded at the assault on Badajoz, 7th April, 1812, and assumed command of the battalion when Lieut.-Col. Ellis was wounded (Gold Medal for Badajoz).

LEDHAM, JOHN.—Qr.-Mr. (from Q.M. Sergt.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th April, 1806; h.p., 1st Oct., 1817. Appointed a Military Knight of Windsor; died in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, 1st Dec., 1855. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Copenhagen, 1807, and in the Peninsula from the 10th July, 1810, to the termination of the war in 1814 (War Medal with clasps for *Buça da Albuera*, *Salamanca*, *Vittoria*, *Pyrenees*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*); also in the American War of 1814-15, present at the attack on New Orleans, and with the Army of Occupation in France.—*Ibid* p. 164 (note 2).

LEE, GEORGE MACONCHY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899.

LEESON, AUGUSTUS JOHNNES.—Ens., 31st F., 14th Aug., 1850; Lieut., 21st May, 1852; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th July, 1852; 12th F., 24th Feb., 1854; Capt., 13th April, 1858. Retired 16th May, 1865. Served with the 1st Bn. 12th in the New Zealand War, 1860-61. Second son of Sir William Edward Leeson, Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick, grandson of Joseph, 1st *Earl of Miltown*.

- LE GEYT, PHILIP.**—Ens., (?) Regt., 5th April, 1732; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd March, 1740; Capt., (?) Regt., 9th April, 1748. Retired in March, 1753.
- LE GGE, SEPTIMUS FREDERICK.**—2nd Lieut., 1st Dr. Gds., 10th Nov., 1888; Lieut., 16th Oct., 1891; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd April, 1892; Capt., 6th April, 1898.
- LE MAISTRE, FRANCIS.**—Lieut., the late 98th F. (raised 1760, disbanded 1763), 28th Oct., 1760; h.p. (on reduction), 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th July, 1766; Adj., 8th Oct., 1767, to 6th May, 1776; Capt., 6th May, 1776*; 8th F., 5th Nov., 1776. Out of the Army List for 1789. Probably served with the late 98th at Havannah in 1762, and with the Royal Fusiliers during the American War of Independence.
- LE MARCHANT, EDWARD THOMAS.**—2nd Lieut., R.W. Fusrs., 9th Sept., 1893; Lieut., 4th March, 1896; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th May, 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. R.W. Fusrs. at the occupation of Crete, 1897-98; and South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's Medal with clasps). Second son of Sir Henry Denis Le Marchant, 2nd Bt., of Chobham Place, Surrey, grandson of Maj.-Gen. John Gaspard Le Marchant, first Governor of the R.M. Coll., Sandhurst, who was killed at Salamanca at the head of the heavy cavalry brigade.
- LENNOX, Lord FREDERICK.**—Ens., 91st Highlanders, 3rd Sept., 1818; 62nd F., 21st Jan., 1819; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June 1824; Capt. unatt., 24th Sept., 1825; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Sept., 1826. Retired 25th June, 1829. Died at Chichester, 19th Oct., 1829, aged 28. Fifth son of Charles, 4th Duke of Richmond, K.G. (*vide infra*).
- LENNOX, JAMES FITZMAURICE.**—Ens., 6th F., 27th Oct., 1803; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Jan., 1804. Retired in June, 1806.
- LENNOX, Lord SUSSIX.**—Capt. (from h.p. unatt.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Dec., 1833. Retired 28th Dec., 1833. Younger brother of Lord Fred. Lennox (*vide supra*).
- LEPELL, ———** Was a Capt. in the ROYAL FUSILIERS on the 31st Jan., 1693. The only reference to this officer, that we can find, is the following:—"ROYAL FUSILIERS. Hunt Withers to be Capt. *vice* Lepell. Dated Kensington, 31st Jan., 1693" (Dalton, Vol. III, p. 315). Capt. Lepell is not mentioned in Col. Waller's or Mr. Cannon's *Records*.
- LESLIE, THOMAS DOWGLASSE.**—Lieut., York and Lancaster Regt., 9th Sept., 1882; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Oct., 1883; Indian Staff Corps (now Indian Army), 24th June, 1885; h.p., 24th March, 1893, to 13th May, 1894; Capt., Indian Staff Corps, 9th Sept., 1893; Maj., Indian Army, 10th July, 1901. Served in the Burmese Expedition, 1888-89 (Medal with clasp).
- LESTER, THOMAS YOUNG.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th May, 1810; h.p., 25th Oct., 1821. Died 28th Feb., 1829. Joined the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco; with the 2nd Bn. at Albuera (wounded); with the 1st Bn. at Badajoz (severely wounded).—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 134 (note 1).
- L'ESTRANGE, ALURED HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1811. Retired 16th Oct., 1817. Died in 1820. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present with the 1st Bn. at Vittoria and Orthes. As he was still on the strength of the 1st Bn. in Jan., 1815, he probably served in the American War of 1814-15, and with the Army of Occupation in France.
- L'ESTRANGE, THOMAS.**—Ens., 54th F., 26th Oct., 1775; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1778; Capt., 23rd April, 1788; Bt.-Maj., 3rd May, 1796; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 29th April, 1802; Capt., 4th Garrison Bn., 25th Sept., 1807; 1st Garrison Bn., 14th April, 1808; Bt.-Col., 4th June, 1811; Maj.-Gen., 4th June, 1814; Lieut.-Gen., 22nd July, 1830. Was sometime Insp. F.O. of the Newry Recruiting Dist. Died at Highgate, 8th March, 1845. Served with the 54th in the early part of the American War of Independence; subsequently with the Royal Fusiliers, at the siege and capture of Charlestown, and the unfortunate affair at the Cowpens, where he was wounded.—*Vide infra* (L'ESTRANGE, T. F.), and p. 95.

* Appears in the Army List for 1777 as senior lieutenant of the Royal Fusiliers, with "Capt. (Army), 6th May, 1776," against his name.

- L'ESTRANGE, TORRIANO FRANCIS.**—Ens., 5th F. (now Fusrs.), 20th Oct., 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 34th F., 22nd Aug., 1816; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Oct., 1817; h.p., Coldstream Gds., 16th Nov., 1820. Appointed Capt., Royal Cumberland Militia, 15th Jan., 1853. Died at Warwick House, New Wandsworth (whilst still on half-pay), 13th Dec., 1867, aged 70. Served with the Royal Fusiliers with the Army of Occupation in France. Of Cartronganny, co. Westmeath, J.P. for Westmeath and King's County; son of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas L'Estrange (*vide supra*).
- L'ESTRANGE MALONE, EDMUND GEORGE SAVILE.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd May, 1900; Lieut., 27th Jan., 1902. Eldest son of the Rev. Savile Richard William L'Estrange Malone, Rector of Dalton-Holme, co. York, and of Pallas Park, King's County, Ireland (Burke's *Peerage*—HAWKESBURY, *Baron*).
- LEWES, WILLIAM LANGMEAD.**—Ens., 50th F., 23rd March, 1855; Lieut., 2nd Oct., 1855; 98th F., 8th July, 1856; Capt., 8th July, 1859; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1860; 48th F., 17th Dec., 1862. Retired 14th March, 1868. Adj., 2nd Administrative Bn., Worcestershire Rifle Volrs. (2nd Volr. Bn. Worcestershire Regt.), 3rd Dec., 1868. Retired with hon. rank of Lieut.-Col. in 1892.
- LEWIS, GWYNNE ORTON.**—Ens., 25th F., 27th May, 1853; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1855; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1857; Adj., 1st Bn., 11th Aug., 1858, to 2nd April, 1860. Retired 15th March, 1864. Served with the force under Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain, attached to the corps of Guides, against the Mahsood Wuzerees during April and May, 1860; present at the night attack on the camp at Paloozeen (mentioned in despatches), forcing of the Burrara Pass, destruction of Makin, and other affairs. Died at Lyttleton, New Zealand, 6th Nov., 1871.
- LEY, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Feb., 1807. Retired 28th May, 1807.
- LIDDELL, Hon. GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th June, 1823; Capt., 18th July, 1826. Retired 24th Jan., 1831. Fourth son of Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, 6th *Baron* and 1st *Baron* Ravensworth, of Ravensworth Castle, Northumberland. Died 15th April, 1886. (Burke's *Peerage*—RAVENSWORTH, *Earl of*).
- LIND, CHARLES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Oct., 1755. Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- LIND, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd July, 1737; Capt. in Col. Moreton's (6th) Marines (reduced or disbanded in 1748-9), 18th June, 1740. We can find no further trace of this officer.
- LINDSAY, JOHN.**—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 29th Aug., 1826; Lieut., 30th F., 15th Sept., 1829; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Sept., 1829. Retired 11th Jan., 1833.
- LINDSEY, ROBERT, Marquis of** (afterwards *Duke of ANCASTER*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th May, 1776. Retired 5th Nov., 1777. Eldest son of Peregrine, 3rd *Duke of Ancaster*; succeeded his father as 4th *Duke of Ancaster*, 12th Aug., 1778. Died in London of a violent fever, 8th July, 1779, in the 23rd year of his age (*vide supra* BERTIE, *Lord Robert*. Burke's *Peerage*—LINDSEY, *Earl of*).
- LITTLE, JOHN.**—Ens., in Tidcomb's Regt. (15th F.), 7th July, 1702; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th May, 1709; commission renewed (Lieut. to Capt. J. Jackson) on accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in List of Officers of Regt. in 1715, "which may be taken to represent the officers who served with the Regt. at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession" (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 45). Out of the Regt. in 1725.
- LITTLE, HENRY ALEXANDER.**—Ens., 17th F., 16th March, 1855; Lieut., 29th May, 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; Adj. (1st Bn.), 2nd April, 1860, to 2nd June, 1865; Capt., 14th Oct., 1808; Bt.-Maj., 31st March, 1869; Capt., Bengal Staff Corps, 9th Aug., 1871; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1877; Maj., Bengal Staff Corps, 31st March, 1878; Lieut.-Col., Bengal Staff Corps, 16th March, 1881; Col. (Army), 13th May, 1882; Maj.-Gen., 10th June, 1893; Lieut.-Gen., Indian Staff Corps (now Indian Army), 1st April, 1897. For unemployed list, 10th June, 1898. Passed Staff Coll., 1870. Held several important appointments on the Staff in India in the Q.M. Gen.'s Dept. Served

- with the 17th in the Crimea, 1855-56, subsequent to the fall of Sebastopol. As adjt. 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863-4, with the 2nd Euzofzai Expedition, and was present at the forcing of the Umbeyla Pass, and other operations (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; Brevet of Major). As Chief Staff Officer, Southern Afghanistan Field Force, in the Afghan War, 1880-81; evacuation of Candahar and Southern Afghanistan, and withdrawal of force to India (mentioned in despatches; received thanks of Govt., G.G.O. 297 of 1882). Served with Burmese Expedition, 1886-87 and 1888-89 (mentioned in despatches, *London Gazette*, 15th Nov., 1889; Medal with 2 clasps; C.B.). Fourth son of John Little, of Stewartstown, co. Tyrone.
- LIVESAY, JOHN.**—Lieut. (2nd to Capt. J. Pennington), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1685. Deprived of his commission for disloyalty to James II., and joined the Prince of Orange in Nov., 1688; Maj. in Col. R. Brewer's Regt. (12th F.), 1st Nov., 1694 (dated the Hague); Lieut.-Col., 6th Jan., 1697 (dated Kensington); Col., 28th Sept., 1702; Brig.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1707. (Dalton, Vols. II, p.p. 28 and 137; IV, p.p. 26 and 178; V, p.p. 67 and 159.) Served in the wars of William III., and in the West Indies from 1702. Died at his seat in Bedfordshire, 23rd Feb., 1718.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and p. 11.
- LLOYD, EDWIN WILLIAM CADWALLADER.**—Ens. (from Lieut. R. N. Lincoln Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st April, 1856; Lieut., 24th Dec., 1858; Capt. unatt., 1st April, 1870. Retired Nov., 1872.
- LLOYD, JAMES JOHN.**—Ens., 1st F., 16th April, 1841; Cornet, 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 8th Nov., 1842; Lieut., 19th May, 1846; 93rd Highlanders, 7th July, 1846; Royal Canadian Rifles, 5th May, 1848; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th April, 1849. Retired 9th Nov., 1849.
- LLOYD, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Nov., 1775; Adjt., 5th Sept., 1776, to 12th May, 1784. Appears to have obtained a company, h.p., 80th F., in 1784. He is shewn in Army Lists as Adjt. of the Royal Fusiliers up to 1785. We can find no record of his war service, but he probably was with the Fusiliers throughout the American War of Independence.
- LOCKWOOD, AUGUSTUS PUREFOY.**—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 17th Sept., 1841; 30th F., 5th Oct., 1841; Staff Surg., 2nd Cl., 21st Sept., 1852; Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Jan., 1854; 8th Hussars, 11th May, 1855; 2nd Drs., 31st Aug., 1858; Surg.-Maj., 17th Sept., 1861; h.p., 4th April, 1865. Died 20th July, 1868. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55, including the affair at Bulganak and McKenzie's Farm, the battles of the Alma and Inkerman and siege of Sebastopol up to May, 1855; was present with the 8th Hussars at the action of Tchernaya (Medal with 3 clasps; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish Medal). Served with the 8th Hussars in Central India, 1857-58 (Medal with clasp).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.
- LOFT, JAMES WALLIS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th March, 1815; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Retired in Dec., 1833.
- LOGGAN, GEORGE.**—Ens., 47th F., 8th May, 1806; Lieut., 14th Jan., 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th April, 1809; Capt., 21st April, 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 92nd Highlanders, 9th Dec., 1819. Retired 13th June, 1822. Appointed a Military Knight of Windsor. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco; also with the 1st Bn. at Salamanca, Vittoria, and the combat at Sauron (28th July, 1813), when he was severely wounded (War Medal with clasps for *Busaco*, *Salamanca*, *Vittoria*, and the *Pyrenees*). Died in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, 1st March, 1860.—*Vide* p. 147.
- LONGDEN, JAMES DUNCAN.**—Ens., 13th L.I., 31st March, 1843; Lieut., 3rd Nov., 1846; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1848. Retired 22nd Feb., 1850.
- LONGFORD, WILLIAM LYGON, Earl of, G.C.B.**—*Vide* PAKENHAN, Hon. William Lygon.
- LONSDALE, EDGAR.**—Ens., 49th F., 29th Nov., 1859; Lieut., 21st Oct., 1862; Capt., 10th Aug., 1870; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Jan., 1873; temp. h.p., 21st July, 1875; 75th F., 1876. Retired by sale of commission in 1879.

- LORENTZ, CHARLES, *Baron von***.—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 1st Oct., 1807; Lieut., 8th Oct., 1809; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Aug., 1810; h.p., 1st (Grenadier) Foot Gds., 21st Dec., 1820. Retired in 1821. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was wounded at the battle of Albuera. Subsequently served with the 1st Bn., and was present at Vittoria, the combat at Sauroren (28th July, 1813), Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes, in which last battle he was severely wounded (War Medal with clasps for *Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenées, Nivelles, Nive, and Orthes*). Served with the 1st Bn. in the American War, 1814-15, and was wounded in the attack on New Orleans. Died at Moira House, Addiscombe, 6th Feb., 1873.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3), 150, and 159.
- LOVERIDGE, ———** Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Feb., 1858. Superseded for breaking his arrest and deserting, 15th Oct., 1861.
- LOWE, ———** Qr.Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1695. (*Flanders Army List* for 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695.)
- LOWE, HUDSON** (afterwards *Sir HUDSON, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.*).—Ens., 50th F., 25th Sept., 1787; Lieut., 16th Nov., 1791; Capt., 6th Sept., 1795; Maj., Corsican Rangers, 5th July, 1800; h.p. in 1802; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th April, 1803; Corsican Rangers (Maj.-Commdt.), 15th Oct., 1803; Lieut.-Col. Commdt., 25th June, 1804; Col., 1st Jan., 1812; Maj.-Gen., 4th June, 1814; Col., 93rd Highlanders, 4th June, 1822; Lieut.-Gen., 22nd July, 1830; Col., 56th F., 23rd July, 1832; 50th F., 17th Nov., 1842. While an ensign in the East Devon Militia, Hudson Lowe joined the 50th as a volunteer in 1786, and served at Gibraltar, at Toulon, and in Corsica; in 1804, he raised the Corsican Rangers, of which he was appointed commandant. He subsequently served in Sicily, and with the expedition to the Greek islands; afterwards as Q.M.G. to the British forces in Flanders. In 1814, he was knighted, and, in Nov., 1815, was appointed Governor of St. Helena, in charge of the exiled Emperor Napoleon, with the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hudson died at Charlotte Cottage, Sloane Street, of paralysis, 10th Jan., 1844.
- LOWE, HUDSON**.—Ens., 30th F., 17th Jan., 1834; 2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 7th Feb., 1834; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd July, 1836. Retired 15th Sept., 1837.
- LOWE, SYDNEY JOSEPH**.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Aug., 1899; Lieut., 27th June, 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902; embarked with the 2nd Bn. in Oct., 1899; relief of Ladysmith including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb.), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of the Orange River. On the Staff, as Railway S.O., 18th March, 1901, to 12th Oct., 1902; operations in the Transvaal and in Cape Colony (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Of the family of Lowe, of Shirenewtown Hall, co. Monmouth.—*Vide* p. 246 (note 1).
- LOWICK (or LOWICKE), ROBERT**.—2nd Lieut. of *Sir T. Haggerston's* Coy. of Grenadiers at Berwick, 13th Nov., 1685; 2nd Lieut. (to Capt. W. Haggerston), ROYAL FUSILIERS, Nov., 1687; Cornet in Col. G. Holman's Regt. of Horse (broke in 1689), 10th Oct., 1688. Adhered to the cause of James II., and became a Major in his service. Was one of the Jacobite conspirators who were accused of planning the assassination of William III. in 1696 ("Sir Geo. Barclay's Assassination Plot," *vide* p. 41), and for whose apprehension £1,000 reward was offered. He was tried and executed (Dalton Vol. II, Introductions, p. xxiii, and p.p. 61, 137, and 191, and D'Alton's *King James's Irish Army Lists*, Vol. I, p. 255).
- LUCAS, JAMES**.—Lieut. (to Capt. J. Pennington), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Oct., 1688; Capt.-Lieut., 20th May, 1693 (dated Dighe); Capt. (of Lieut.-Col. Whaley's Coy.), 1st Aug., 1693 (dated Eppeyen); commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702; Maj. of Col. Evans' newly-raised Regt. of Foot (disbanded in 1713), 10th April, 1703 (dated St. James's); Lieut.-Col. of *Sir Roger Bradshaigh's* newly-raised Regt. of Foot (disbanded in 1713), 12th April, 1706. Died 12th May, 1708 (Dalton, Vols. II, p. 195; III, p. 315; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 58, 173, 174 [note 3], and 200). Served with the Fusiliers in the campaigns of William III., including the siege of Namur; embarked, with his company, in the *William* transport, and served with expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702.

- LUCAS, WILFRED GEORGE.**—2nd Lieut. (from Imperial Yeomanry), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th July, 1901. Eldest son of Alfred George Lucas, of Ashlyns, Herts, J.P. for Suffolk, Hon.-Col. Loyal Suffolk Hussars, second son of Charles Thomas Lucas, of Warnham Court, Sussex, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1879 (Burke's *Baronetage*—LUCAS, Sir Thomas, Bt., of Ashted Park, Surrey).
- LUDLOW, EDMUND RANALD OWEN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Aug., 1885; Army Service Corps, 1st July, 1889; Capt., 1st July, 1891; Maj., 20th July, 1899. Passed Staff Coll. in 1895. D.A.A.G., Cape of Good Hope, 2nd April, 1897, to 1st July, 1898; Belfast, 2nd July, 1898, to 7th July, 1899; Natal, 8th July, 1899, to 9th June, 1900; Belfast, 15th Aug., 1900. Served on the Staff in the operations in South Africa in 1896; also in South African War, 1899-1900, at the defence of Ladysmith (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb. and 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with clasp).
- LUKYN, GEORGE.**—Occurs as Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1724 (Col. Waller's Alphabetical List). We can find no trace of him.
- LYNCH, DAVID.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1899; Lieut., 3rd Feb., 1900; Asst. to Asst.-Insp. of Remounts, South Africa, 25th Oct., 1901; h.p., 10th May, 1902; restored to f.p., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Jan., 1903. Served in the South African War in 1902.
- LYON, JAMES.**—Ens., 35th F., 30th Aug., 1761; Lieut., 27th Sept., 1762; h.p. in 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Feb., 1769; Capt., 35th F., 31st Oct., 1770. Served in the American War of Independence, and died at Boston, Massachusetts, of wounds received at the battle of Bunker's Hill on the 17th June, 1775 (*Gentleman's Magazine* for Aug., 1775).
- LYON-CAMPBELL, CHARLES HENRY DONALD.**—Lieut., Cheshire Regt., 8th Dec., 1886; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th April, 1898. Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, India, 14th March, 1901.
- V.C. LYSONS, HENRY.**—2nd Lieut., 90th L.I. (Scottish Rifles), 11th May, 1878; Lieut., 15th Dec., 1879; Capt., 23rd June, 1886; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Dec., 1898; Lieut.-Col., Bedfordshire Regt., 12th Dec., 1900. Passed Staff Coll. in 1890. Employed with Egyptian Army in 1884-5; D.A.A.G., Western District, 1887-89. Served in the Zulu Campaign, 1879; Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Evelyn Wood; affairs of Nungen Nek and Inhlobana Mountain, battles of Kambula and Ulundi (despatches, *London Gazette*, 7th May and 21st Aug., 1879; Medal with clasp; V.C.). Soudan Expedition, 1884-85, with Egyptian Army (Medal with clasp; Bronze Star). Second son of Gen. Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., Col. of the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.), Constable of the Tower of London, formerly commanding the 23rd R.W. Fusrs. —*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of the V.C., &c.; and p.p. 236, 238, and 239.
- MCADAM, JAMES KENNEDY.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1855; Lieut., 19th June, 1855; Capt., 24th May, 1859. Retired 29th May, 1863. Maj., Ayrshire Volr. Rifles, 26th May, 1873. Of Craighingillan, Ayrshire.
- MCAURTHUR, ALEXANDER, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., 1st W.I. Regt., 3rd April, 1849; Staff, 11th March, 1853; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th March, 1854; Staff Surg., 2nd Class, 11th May, 1855; Military Train, 31st Oct., 1856; Surg.-Maj., 10th Jan., 1869; Staff, 16th March, 1870. Died at Shooter's Hill, Kent, 26th Jan., 1871. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from the landing on 14th Sept., 1854, to 10th May, 1855, including battles of the Alma and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of 26th Oct. (Medal with 3 clasps, and Turkish Medal); in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-58, attached to the 9th Lancers at the advance on the Dilkoosha and La Martiniere, and throughout the operations resulting in the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and was wounded on the 14th Nov., 1857 (Medal with clasp; one year's service for Lucknow).
- MCCUDDEN, LIONEL ALBERT THOMAS.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th March, 1867; Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, 30th Nov., 1870; Capt., 16th March, 1879; Maj., 16th March, 1887. Retired 29th Oct., 1890. Served in the Afghan War, 1880; march from Quetta to relief of Candahar (Medal), and in the Burmese Expedition, 1885-87 (Medal with clasp).

MCDONALD, JAMES.—Lieut. (from Ens. h.p., 84th F.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Oct., 1793; Capt., 29th July, 1795; 43rd F., 2nd Feb., 1797. Died at St. Pierre, Martinique, Oct., 1798.

MCDONNELL, ——— A Lieut. McDonnell of the ROYAL FUSILIERS is known to have been killed at the battle of Steenkirk, 24th July, 1692 (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 22), but we can find no trace of him.—*Vide* p. 28.

MCDOWALL, PATRICK.—*Vide* McDOWALL, Patrick.

MCDUGALL, WILLIAM ADAIR.—Paymr., 88th F., 1st July, 1813; h.p., 25th March, 1816; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Nov., 1818; 42nd Highlanders, 23rd Aug., 1823; h.p., 1st Oct., 1828. Died 27th Jan., 1841.

MCDOWALL, PATRICK.—Ens., 52nd F., 26th Jan., 1785; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1787; Capt., Independent Coy., 13th April, 1791; h.p. in 1791; 79th Highlanders, 18th Aug., 1793; Maj., 30th Jan., 1794; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 3rd May, 1796; 79th, 1st Nov., 1796. One of the original officers of the 79th Highlanders with whom he served, with H.R.H. the Duke of York's expedition to Holland in 1799, and was present at the landing at Helder Point, the attack on the French position between Bergen and Egmont-op-Zee, and the action near Alkmaar. Commanded the 79th with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt in March, 1801, and was dangerously wounded at Mandora. Died of his wounds in Aug., 1801. (Col. Waller gives the name as *MacDowall*, but in Keltie's and Jamieson's *Records* of the 79th, and in the Army Lists 1786-1801, it is *MacDowal*.)

McKINNON, D.—Appears as Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1798, in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List. We cannot trace him in the Army Lists for 1798-99. A Lieut. Donald McKinnon appears as half-pay 1st Bn. 84th Highlanders (disbanded in 1784) in the Army List for 1798, but is out of the Army List for 1799.

McKINNON, WILLIAM.—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 13th June, 1781; Lieut., 28th May, 1783; h.p. in 1783; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Feb., 1797; h.p., Irish Brigade, in 1799; 60th F., 18th Sept., 1800. Out of the Army List for 1807.

McLAGAN, CHARLES.—Qr.-Mr., 74th Highlanders, 22nd Oct., 1861; 19th F., 16th May, 1865; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Oct., 1871. Died at Portsmouth, 11th Sept., 1872. Served with the 74th in the Kaffir War, 1851-53 (Medal), and in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1858; present at the storming and capture of Shorapore (Medal).

McLEAN, HECTOR.—Lieut., the late 84th Highlanders (raised as the Royal Highland Emigrants in 1775; numbered the 84th in 1778; disbanded in 1784), 14th June, 1775; h.p. in 1783; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th July, 1799; Capt., York Rangers, 6th Aug., 1803. Appointed Town Major of Halifax.

McMAHON, NORMAN REGINALD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1885; Adj. (2nd Bn.), 28th Feb., 1890, to 27th Feb., 1894; Capt., 27th Nov., 1896; Maj., 28th Nov., 1901. Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen., Inf. Brig., South Africa, 9th Oct., 1899, to 18th April, 1900; Brig.-Maj., South Africa, 29th April, 1900, to 3rd Aug., 1900; D.A.A.G., South Africa, 26th Feb., 1901, to 28th June, 1902. Served in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-87 (Medal with clasp). South African War, 1899-1902: on Staff; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in Natal (March and April, 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (severely wounded); operations in the Transvaal, and Orange River Colony from March, 1901, to Feb., 1902 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb., 1901; Queen's Medal with clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; D.S.O.). Fourth son of Gen. Sir Thomas Westropp McMahon, C.B., 3rd Bart., Col., 5th Drs. Gds., and previously 18th Hussars, sometime Insp. Gen. of Cavalry.—*Vide* p. 230.

MACARTNEY, HUSSEY BURGH GEORGE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st July, 1898; Lieut., 5th April, 1899; h.p., 4th Oct., 1901; restored f.p., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1902; seconded for service with Depot, Royal Garrison Regt., 19th Jan., 1902. Embarked with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers for South Africa in 1899, and served in the South African War, 1899-1900: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, and operations on Tugela Heights, 14th to 27th Feb., 1900, on which day he was dangerously wounded (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps). Son of the *Rev.* Hussey Burgh Macartney, M.A., Incumbent of Caulfield, Victoria, Australia, and grandson of the *Very Rev.* Hussey Burgh Macartney, D.D., Dean of Melbourne (Burke's *Baronetage*—MACARTNEY, *Sir John, Bt.*, and *Colonial Gentry*—MACARTNEY, the late *Very Rev.* Hussey Burgh, D.D.).—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 251.

MACBEAN, FREDERICK.—Ens., 6th F., 9th June, 1803; Lieut., 6th March, 1805; Capt., 7th Jan., 1813; h.p. in 1816; f.p., 6th F., 16th May, 1816; h.p., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st May, 1821; f.p., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Dec., 1823; Maj. unatt., 18th July, 1826; 84th F., 6th Aug., 1829; Lieut.-Col., 2nd Nov., 1838. Retired 10th Dec., 1847. Served with the 6th in the Peninsula, 1808-9, and was present at Roleia, Vimiera, retreat from Sahagun, and battle of Corunna; in the Walcheren Expedition 1809; and again in the Peninsula from Oct., 1812, to Nov., 1813 (War Medal with clasps for *Roleia, Vimiera, Corunna, Vittoria*, and *Pyrenees*); also in the campaign in Upper Canada in 1815. K.H. in 1834. Died 15th March, 1865, aged 78.

MACDONALD, HECTOR ARCHIBALD (afterwards *Sir* HECTOR ARCHIBALD, K.C.B., D.S.O.).—2nd Lieut. (after 9 years 208 days in the ranks), 92nd Highlanders, 7th Jan., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 18th Jan., 1888; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th July, 1891; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 18th Nov., 1896; Bt.-Col., 16th Nov., 1898; h.p., 21st Dec., 1898; f.p., same day; h.p., 23rd July, 1899; Brig.-Gen. (India), 24th Oct., 1899; Col. (Army), 4th Jan., 1900; Maj.-Gen. (South Africa), same day; Maj.-Gen. (Ceylon), 25th May, 1902. A.D.C. (extra) to H.M. Queen Victoria, 16th Nov., 1898. Employed with the Egyptian Constabulary, 19th June, 1885; with Egyptian Army, 1st May, 1888. Served in the Afghan War, 1879-80 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 16th Jan., 1880; Medal with 3 clasps; Bronze Star; promoted to 2nd Lieut.). South African War, 1881: Transvaal Campaign, present at Majuba (despatches, *London Gazette*, 3rd May, 1881). Soudan Expedition, 1885: Nile. Soudan, 1888-91: in command of a Soudanese Bn.; actions at Gamaizah and Toski (despatches, *London Gazette*, 11th Jan., 1889, and 6th Sept., 1889; 3rd Class Medjidie; Medal with 2 clasps; Bronze Star; D.S.O.). Capture of Tokar, Feb., 1891 (3rd Class Osmanieh; clasp to Bronze Star). Dongola Expedition, 1896: in command of an Egyptian Brigade (despatches, *London Gazette*, 3rd Nov., 1896; Brevet of Lieut.-Col.; Egyptian Medal with 2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1897: in command of an Egyptian Brigade; action of Abu Hamed (despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th Jan., 1898; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal). Nile Expedition, 1898: in command of an Egyptian Brigade; battles of Atbara and Khartoum (despatches, *London Gazette*, 24th May and 30th Sept., 1898; A.D.C. (extra) to the Queen, with Brevet of Col.; thanked by both Houses of Parliament; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal). South African War, 1899-1900: in command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade; slightly wounded during operations at Paardeberg, 16th to 27th Feb., 1900 (twice mentioned in despatches; K.C.B.). Died at Paris, March 25th, 1903.

MACDONNELL, H.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Dec., 1804. Out of the Army List for 1808.

MACHENRY, JOHN.—Ens., 11th F., 2nd April, 1847; Lieut., 18th April, 1851; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th June, 1854; Capt., 21st Dec., 1855; h.p. in Nov., 1856; 77th F., 1857. Retired in Jan., 1858. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Sebastopol from Jan., 1855, and was severely wounded in a sortie of the 22nd March (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).—*Vide* p. 190.

MACKAY, GEORGE.—Ens., 62nd F., 25th March, 1836; Lieut., 23rd March, 1838; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Aug., 1843. Retired 14th Feb., 1845. Capt., Argyll Militia, 24th Jan., 1855.

MACKIE, DAVID, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 1st Oct., 1862; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1863; Surg., 1st March, 1873; Surg.-Maj., 28th April, 1876. Retired (Hon.-Brig.-Surg.), 1st Oct., 1882.

MACLAINE, MURDOCH.—Ens., 91st F., 29th Nov., 1833; Lieut., 4th F., 15th Dec., 1837; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1838. Retired 12th June, 1840.

MACMANUS, ROGER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, (?). Cashiered 21st Feb., 1718.

MACNAGHTEN, KENNETH WILLIAM.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th June, 1896; Lieut., 2nd Feb., 1898; Capt., 12th May, 1900. Employed with Egyptian Army, 3rd Feb., 1903. Died at Khartoum, 15th April, 1903, aged 28. Second son of Sir Francis Edmund Workman Macnaghten, 3rd *Bart.*, of Dundarave, Bushmills, co. Antrim, Lord-Lieut. of Antrim, Hon.-Col., 4th Bn. R. Irish Rifles, Lieut.-Col., late 8th Hussars.—*Vide* p. 242.

MACHELL, RICHARD.—Ens., 31st F., 30th June, 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1805; Capt., 3rd W.I. Regt., 2nd Jan., 1808; 30th F., 27th Oct., 1808. Served (with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers) at Copenhagen; in the West Indies, and (with the 30th, and also as Brig.-Maj.) in the Peninsula; shot through the body at Badajoz. Recovering from his wounds, he subsequently went to the East Indies, and died, at Prince of Wales Island, 17th Nov., 1822, aged 36. Eldest son of Christopher Machell, of Beverley, Lieut.-Col., 15th F., and grandson of the Rev. Richard Machell, of Crackenthorpe Hall, Rector of Ashby and Brougham (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MACHELL, of Crackenthorpe).

M. MACKWORTH, DIGBY (afterwards Sir DIGBY, *Bart.*, K.H.).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th July, 1807; Capt., 16th July, 1812; 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 31st Dec., 1818; Bt.-Maj., 21st Jan., 1819; Capt., 8th Hussars, 23rd Oct., 1823; Maj. unatt., 13th Aug., 1830; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., and a K.H., 10th Jan., 1837. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in April, 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera and Busaco; with the 1st Bn. at Albuera,* and on the Staff, as Aide-de-camp to Sir Rowland (afterwards Lord) Hill, through all the campaigns until the end of the war in 1814 (War Medal with clasps for *Talavera, Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Nicolle, Niex, Orthes, and Toulouse*). Served as Aide-de-camp to Gen. Lord Hill in the Campaign in the Low Countries, 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo (Medal). Received the Guelphic Order (K.H.) and thanks of H.M. William IV. for assisting in quelling the Bristol Riots. 4th *Bart.*, of Glen Uske, Monmouthshire, succeeded his father, Sir Digby, 3rd *Bart.*, in 1838. Died at Glen Uske, Monmouthshire, 22nd Sept., 1852.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2) and 125 (note 3).

MAGENIS, HENRY ARTHUR.—Cornet, Royal Horse Gds., 1st Oct., 1812; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th March, 1813; h.p., 25th March, 1817; Capt., 37th F., 9th Sept., 1819; 28th F., 19th Oct., 1820; 82nd F., 30th Sept., 1824; Maj. unatt., 20th Nov., 1827; 93rd Highlanders, 22nd Feb., 1831; 8th R.I. Fusrs., 25th Feb., 1831; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1841; Lieut.-Col., 8th, 18th April, 1845; 27th F., 23rd March, 1849. Insp. F.O. York Recruiting Dist., 1st April, 1852. Died at York, 14th Nov., 1852. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula (War Medal with clasps for *Nicelle, Orthes, and Toulouse*); also in the American War of 1814-15, and was present at the attack on New Orleans. Third son of Richard Magenis, of Chanter Hall, co. Fermanagh, and formerly of Warrington, co. Down (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MAGENIS, of Finvoy Lodge, co. Antrim). Name spelt *Magennis* in the Records.

MAGENIS, RICHARD WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Dec., 1804; Capt., 28th Feb., 1811; h.p., 20th Aug., 1812; Bt.-Maj., 1822. Retired in 1822. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; and in the Peninsula, until after the battle of Albuera, in which he lost his left arm (War Medal with clasps for *Martinique, Busaco, and Albuera*). Of Harold Hall, Bedfordshire, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1830; eldest son of Richard Magenis, of Chanter Hall, co. Fermanagh, and formerly of Warrington, co. Down (*vide supra*—MAGENIS, Henry Arthur; also Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MAGENIS, of Finvoy Lodge, co. Antrim).—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).

* "As a subaltern of the 7th Fusiliers, was at the battle of Albuera, and was one of the 150 men who remained unwounded in the 7th and 23rd Regts. at the close of the action." (Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call*, p. 11.)

- MAHONEY, MONTAGUE MARTINE, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Sept., 1808; Surg., 3rd June, 1813; Surg. to the Forces (Surg.-Maj.), 11th Aug., 1835; Asst.-Insp., or Physician, 30th Aug., 1839; Dep.-Insp.-Gen., 29th Oct., 1841; Insp.-Gen., 19th Jan., 1849; h.p., same day. Died at 1, Walpole Street, Chelsea (whilst still on h.p.), 25th Jan., 1868, aged 77. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in April, 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, and at Talavera, where he was taken prisoner after the battle, and sent to Verdun. On his return, he joined the 1st Bn., with which he served until the peace of 1814; being present at Busaco, Albuera, affair of Aldea de Ponte, sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, affair of Roncesvalles, assault on San Sebastian, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse (War Medal with 13 clasps). Served with the 1st Bn. in the American War, 1814-15, and was present at the attack on New Orleans; and subsequently at the capture of Paris. Dr. Mahoney had 27 years' service with the Royal Fusiliers, leaving the Regt. on his promotion to Surg.-Maj. in Aug., 1835.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 134 (note 1), and 139 (note 2).
- MAINWARING, ROWLAND.**—Lieut., Independent Coy. at Guadeloupe, 31st July, 1761; h.p. in 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Oct., 1765; Capt., 1st F., 19th Sept., 1771. Retired in 1778. Capt., Staffordshire Militia, 1st March, 1780. Barrack-Master, Northampton, 1791-98. Died in 1815. A member of the family of Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, Staffordshire.
- MAIR, CORNELIUS CUYLER PHILIP.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th April, 1814; h.p., 1816; 64th F., 4th June, 1818; Capt., 99th F., 17th Nov., 1825; Maj., 22nd May, 1829; h.p. unatt., 5th April, 1839; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 23rd Nov., 1841; 34th F., 13th Dec., 1842; retired same day. Died at Bognor, Sussex, 13th, Oct., 1868.
- MAIR, JOHN HASTINGS.**—2nd Lieut., 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) FUSRS., 27th Nov., 1805; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1806; Capt., 17th July, 1818; Maj., 30th Dec., 1824; Lt.-Col., h.p. unatt., 19th Dec., 1826. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Copenhagen, 1807, and of Martinique, 1809; landed in the Peninsula with the Battalion in 1810, and was present at Busaco (severely wounded), Albuera, affair of Aldea de Ponte, and siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. At Badajoz he commanded the storming party of the 4th Division at the great breach of *La Trinidad*, and was severely wounded (Gold Medal, and life-pension for wound), and he subsequently served with the Army of Occupation in France, 1815-1818. Shortly after his promotion to Lieut.-Col., unatt., he was appointed Dep.-Judge-Advocate-Gen. of Sir William Clinton's forces in Portugal, and greatly assisted the royal cause in his relations with the Portuguese troops (Commander of the Portuguese Order of the "Tower and Sword"), and, in 1830-31, was employed in organising a Constabulary Force in the West of England. From 1831 to 1834, he was Military Secretary to Gen. Sir W. Houston at Gibraltar, and on the death of Sir C. Schomberg, he was appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Dominica, and subsequently of Grenada and its dependencies. K.H. in 1832. Died at Grenada, after five days' illness, on 21st March, 1836.—*Vide* p.p. 118, 125 (note 3), 132, 134 (note 1), 163, and 164.
- MAITLAND, THOMAS.**—Ens., 55th F., 7th July, 1777; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1778. Retired in 1778.
- MAJOR, JOHN.**—Cornet, the late 22nd Light Drs. (raised in 1794, disbanded 1818), 1st Sept., 1797; h.p., 1802; 3rd Bn. of Reserve, 9th July, 1803; Lieut., 20th Aug., 1803; 59th F., 4th Aug., 1804; 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 19th Dec., 1805; Capt., 5th Nov., 1818; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Dec., 1818. Retired 27th May, 1819. Died of cholera in London, 11th Aug., 1833.
- MALAN, CHARLES H.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1854; Lieut., 9th March, 1855; Adjt. (1st Bn.), 31st July, 1857, until promoted; Capt., 4th June, 1858; 75th F., 10th Dec., 1858; Maj., 14th Oct., 1868. Retired 17th July, 1872. Died in 1881. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 12th June, 1855, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol; severely wounded, in four places, at the assault on the Redan, 18th June (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).—*Vide* p. 193.

- MALCOLM, GEORGE P.**—Ens., 2nd F., 13th Aug., 1830; 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 31st Aug., 1830; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th July, 1833; 50th F., 28th March, 1834. Died in 1837.
- MALCOLM, PULTENEY.**—2nd Lieut., 35th F., 11th Aug., 1880; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Sept., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Bombay (Indian) Staff Corps, 12th March, 1885; Capt., 11th Aug., 1891; Maj., Indian Army, 11th Aug., 1900. A.A.G. (temp.), India, 2nd Sept., 1901. Served with the Chin-Lushai Expeditionary Force, 1889-90 (Medal with clasp); Chitral Relief Force, 1895 (Medal with clasp); N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98, as Provost Marshal of Force, and subsequently D.A.A.G. 1st Brig. (despatches, *London Gazette*, 11th Feb., 1898; clasp); Mahsud Waziri operations, 1901-02 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Aug., 1902; clasp; D.S.O.).
- MALLOCK, THOMAS JOHN RAYMOND.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th July, 1863; Lieut., 21st Aug., 1866; Capt., 26th Jan., 1878; Maj., 20th Dec., 1882. Retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 30th July, 1884. Passed Staff Coll. in 1875. Garr. Inst., Southern Dist., 20th July, 1878.—*Vide infra*.
- MALLOCK, THOMAS RAYMOND.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st May, 1890; Lieut., 8th Dec., 1891; Adj. (1st Bn.), 2nd July, 1894, to 1st July, 1898; Capt., 6th April, 1898. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902: operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900, and, E. of Pretoria, July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River. Employed with South African Light Horse, and afterwards in command of 9th Bn. Imperial Yeomanry; operations in the Transvaal (Oct., 1901, to Jan., 1902, and March to 31st May, 1902), in Orange River and Cape Colonies, 1901-2 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; D.S.O.). Son of Lieut.-Col. T. J. R. Mallock.—*Vide supra*; and p. 259, 261, and 262 (note 2).
- MANDEVILLE, EDWARD WILLIAM THOMAS.**—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 25th Sept., 1846; 66th F., 9th July, 1852; Surg., Staff, 16th Feb., 1855; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Aug., 1858; Surg.-Maj., 25th Sept., 1866. Served in the Kafir War, 1847, under Sir George Berkeley, in medical charge of all the Native lines; with the expedition against the rebel Boers in 1848; and in the Kafir War, 1850-51 (Medal). Died 1st April, 1867.
- MANNING, CHARLES DOWNES.**—Paymr., 38th F., 23rd March, 1867; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Oct., 1871; Hon.-Capt., 23rd March, 1872; h.p., 1st July, 1872. Removed from h.p. list (his period having expired) in 1875.
- MANNING, ROBERT BARLOW.**—Ens., 64th F., 17th July, 1863; Lieut., 22nd Feb., 1868; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th April, 1868; Capt., 16th Feb., 1878. Retired (Hon.-Maj.) 30th May, 1883. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80; defence of Candahar (Medal).
- MANSEL-PLEYDELL, HENRY BINGHAM MORTON.**—Lieut. (from Dorset Militia), 49th F., 2nd Dec., 1874; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Feb., 1875; Capt., 31st May, 1883. Died 21st Feb., 1886. Third son of John Clavell Mansel-Pleydell, of Whatcombe, Dorset, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1876.
- MANSERGH (or MANSEARGH), JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st March, 1748; Capt., 4th Sept., 1754. Out of the Regt. in 1756.
- MANSFIELD, JAMES.**—Ens., 92nd Highlanders, 29th March, 1833; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th March, 1836. Retired 7th Dec., 1838.
- MANSFIELD, WILLIAM MURRAY, Earl of.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1798. Appears on h.p. of the Regt. in 1799. Succeeded his father as 3rd Earl of Mansfield and 8th Viscount Stormont on 1st Sept., 1796; was Lord-Lieut. of the co. of Clackinnann. Died at Leamington, 18th Feb., 1840.—*Vide infra*—MURRAY, Hon. David Hen.
- MARKET, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Sept., 1742. Out of the Regt. in 1743.
- MARKHAM, DAVID.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th May, 1785; 76th F., 25th Dec., 1787; Maj., 20th F., 20th Feb., 1793; Lieut.-Col., 26th March, 1794. Killed during the operations against the Maroons, in Jamaica, 25th March, 1795.



JOHN CHURCHILL, EARL (afterwards DUKE) OF MARLBOROUGH.
SECOND COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

MARLBOROUGH, JOHN CHURCHILL, Earl of (afterwards *Duke of*).—Ens. of the King's Own Coy. in Col. Russell's Regt. of Foot Gds. (now Grenadier Gds.), 14th Sept., 1667; Capt. in the Admiralty Regt. (Marines), 10th June, 1672; Lieut.-Col. in the *Duke of York's* (*Sir Charles Littleton's*) Regt. of F., 5th Jan., 1675; Col. of a Regt. of F. "in and for our service," 17th Feb., 1678; Col., K.O. Royal Regt. of Drs. (now 1st Royal Drs.), 19th Nov., 1683; Maj.-Gen. "over all our Forces as well Horse as Foot," 3rd July, 1685; Capt. and Col., 3rd Troop Horse Gds. (disbanded 25th Dec., 1746), 1st Aug., 1685; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Aug., 1689; Lieut.-Gen. and C.-in-Chf. (of all Forces in London and Westminster during the King's absence), 3rd June, 1690; Gen. and C.-in-Chf. of all the Forces in the Low Countries, 1st June, 1701; Col. of Seymour's Regt. (24th F.), 12th Feb., 1702; Col., 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 25th April, 1704;* re-appointed 26th Sept., 1714. Entering the Guards at the age of 16, John Churchill (then page of honour to H.R.H. the Duke of York—James II.) went to Tangier, and served as a volunteer against the Moors; as a captain under the Duke of Monmouth, he served in the Netherlands in 1673, and was wounded at the siege of Maestrecht. In 1683, he was commissioned to raise a Regt., now known as the Royal Dragoons, of which he was the first colonel; about the same time he was advanced to the Scottish Peerage as *Baron Churchill*, of Aymouth, and soon after the accession of James II. was created *Baron Churchill*, of Sandridge, in the English Peerage. His services during Monmouth's rebellion were rewarded with the colonelcy of the 3rd Troop of Horse (Life) Guards. At the Revolution in 1688, he joined the Prince of Orange, who on his accession to the throne of Great Britain created him Earl of Marlborough, and for his services at the battle of Walcourt, appointed him Colonel of the Royal Fusiliers. He fell into disgrace with William III., in 1692, and was deprived of his Regiment; but being restored to favour was appointed to command the British Infantry in the Netherlands. Queen Anne made him captain-general of her Forces, and procured him the command of the British, Dutch and auxiliary troops, and subsequently created him Duke of Marlborough. His subsequent services, his downfall and partial restoration to favour, are matters of history. Marlborough died at Windsor Lodge, 16th June, 1722.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers; and p.p. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 24.

MARSH, EVERARD SWAINE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1879. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was killed in the sortie on Deh Khoja, 16th Aug., 1880. (A member of the family of Marsh, of Gaynes Park, Essex?)—*Vide* p.p. 219 and 221.

MARSHALL, JOHN.—Lieut., — Regt., 2nd Aug., 1709; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Oct., 1709; commission renewed on accession of George I. (2nd Lieut. to Capt. G. Odiam), 11th Jan., 1715; Capt.-Lieut., 25th April, 1741. Died in 1752. Appears in list of officers who served with the Regiment towards the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.

MARSHALL, MATTHEW.—Ens., 37th F., 27th Aug., 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Nov., 1778. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence, and was killed in the action at the Cowpens, 17th Jan., 1781.—*Vide* p. 95.

MARSLAND (MARKLAND ?), CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Nov., 1703. Out of the Regt., 16th May, 1712. In a list of the Regt. for 1705, this officer's name is given as *Markland* (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 59).

MARTEN, THOMAS WRIGHT.—Ens., Ceylon Rifles, 6th July, 1849; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Dec., 1853; Capt., 19th June, 1855; Maj., 2nd Dec., 1862; Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1865; Col. (Army), 20th June, 1870; h.p., 28th Dec., 1870. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 17th June, 1855; siege of Sebastopol, including the assaults of the Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept., on which day he succeeded to the command of the Regiment, and brought it out of action (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Served with the 1st Bn. in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign in 1863, with the Eusofzic Field Force; was present at the defence of the Sungahs at the

* For the Duke of Marlborough's commissions, &c., *vide* Dalton's *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, Vols. I-V.

Umbeyla Pass, and commanded the right wing of the Battalion at the storming of the Conical Hill, also in the action at Umbeyla, and operations which terminated the war (Medal with clasp). Died in London, 18th Jan., 1893, aged 73.

MARTER, WILLIAM MAURICE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Feb., 1887; Lieut., 18th Feb., 1891; 1st Dr. Gds., 23rd April, 1892; Capt., 11th March, 1896. Passed Staff Coll. in 1895. Brig.-Maj., 14th Brig., S. Africa F.F., 18th Dec., 1899. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, on the Staff. Died 3rd April, 1900, of wounds received in action near Brandfort on 29th March, 1900.

MARTIN, AYLMER RICHARD SANCTON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th March, 1891; Lieut., 26th June, 1892; R. Lancaster Regt., 14th Dec., 1892; Adj. (temp.), 2nd Nov., 1899; Capt., 25th Jan., 1900; Bt.-Maj., 29th Nov., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1901: as Adj. 2nd Bn. R. Lancaster Regt.; relief of Ladysmith, including actions at Spion Kop and Vaal Kranz, operations on Tugela Heights (wounded); operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal, including action at Laing's Nek, in Orange River Colony (June, 1900), and in the Transvaal to April, 1901 (despatches, *Lon. Gaz.*, 8th Feb. and 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; Brevet of Maj.).

MARTIN, CHARLES.—Ens., 37th F., 20th Dec., 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1778; Capt., 26th F., 14th Sept., 1779; Maj., the late 99th F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 8th Aug., 1783; h.p. (on reduction), in 1783; Capt., Independent Coy. Invalids, 28th Dec., 1791; Lieut.-Col. (Army; rank stationary), 1st March, 1794. Third son of Joseph Martin, Banker, of Lombard Street, M.P. for Tewkesbury, and grandson of John Martin, of Quy Hall, co. Cambridge, and Overbury Park, co. Worcester, M.P. for Tewkesbury (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—MARTIN, of Ham Court, co. Worcester). Lieut.-Col. Martin died in 1827.

MASKELYNE, WILLIAM VIVASH.—Ens., 20th F., 8th June, 1854; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1854; Capt., 30th Sept., 1855; h.p., Nov., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1857. Served with the 20th in the Crimea from 31st Aug., 1855; siege and fall of Sebastopol, and capture of Kinbourn (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Died at Gibraltar, 17th Sept., 1859, aged 25. Only son of Maurice Maskelyne, of Upton House, Gloucestershire.

MASSEY, Hon. EYRE CHALLONER HENRY (afterwards *Lord CLARINA*, C.B.).—Ens., 68th L.I., 8th Oct., 1847; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Nov., 1851; 31st F., 30th July, 1852; Capt., 14th Jan., 1853; 95th F., 30th June, 1854; Bt.-Maj., 2nd Nov., 1855; 95th F., 17th Nov., 1857; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 20th July, 1858; 97th F., 1st April, 1873; h.p., 9th Sept., 1874; Bt.-Col., 3rd April, 1875; Maj.-Gen., 1st Oct., 1877; Lieut.-Gen., 5th Nov., 1885; Gen., 28th Jan., 1891. Retired list, 1st April, 1891; Col., Durham L.I., 11th Nov., 1895; D.A.Q.M.G., Crimea, 11th Jan., 1856, to end of campaign; Maj.-Gen., Dublin District, 1881-86. Served with the 95th in the Crimea from the 22nd Nov., 1854, including siege and fall of Sebastopol, and afterwards on the Staff (Medal with clasp; Bt.-Maj.; Knight of the Legion of Honour; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish Medal); also, with the 95th, during the Indian Mutiny, 1858, including siege and capture of Kotah and Powree, and actions of Kota-ke-Serai, Gwalior, and Koondrye (despatches, *London Gazette*, 5th Oct. and 11th June, 1858, and 18th April and 25th July, 1859; Medal with clasp). C.B., 21st June, 1887. Received the Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service. Succeeded his father as 4th *Baron Clarina*, in 1872. Of Elm Park, co. Limerick, D.L. Died in London, 16th Dec., 1897, aged 67.—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.

MAUDE, ROBERT HENRY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Aug., 1860; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1863; Adj. (2nd Bn.), 1st April, 1870, to 5th Sept., 1873; Capt., 6th Sept., 1873; Maj., 1st July, 1881. Retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col., Reserve of Officers), 11th June, 1884. Second son of the *Hon.* and *Ferry Rev.* Robert Henry William Maude, Dean of Clogher and Archdeacon of Dublin, Rector of Enniskillen. (*Burke's Peerage*—*DE MONTALT, Earl.*)

- MAULE, THOMAS.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th March, 1723; re-appointed 20th June, 1727. Died in 1734. (Appears in a list of the Regt. for 1727, made on renewal of commissions at the accession of George II.)
- MAUNSELL, CHARLES CULLEN.**—Ens., 90th L.I., 23rd Feb., 1849; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th May, 1852; 54th F., 22nd April, 1853; Capt., 17th July, 1854. Retired 19th Nov., 1858. Died in 1891. Fourth son of Col. Thomas Philip Maunsell, Northamptonshire Militia, of Thorpe Malsor, co. Northampton, M.P. for North Northamptonshire 1835, High Sheriff 1821 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MAUNSELL, of Thorpe Malsor).
- MAUNSELL, RICHARD.**—Ens., 45th F., 24th April, 1835; Lieut., 9th March, 1839. Retired 5th March, 1841. Capt., Antrim Militia, 16th Dec., 1854. Adj., 1st Surrey Rifle Volrs., 22nd May, 1866. Fourth son of Richard Maunsell, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, and grandson of the *Very Rev.* George Maunsell, D.D., Dean of Leighlin (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MAUNSELL, of Limerick).
- MAXSE, FREDERICK IVOR.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Sept., 1882; Capt., 25th Oct., 1889; Coldstream Gds., 23rd May, 1891; Maj., 1st Dec., 1897; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 14th March, 1900. Aide-de-camp to G.O.C. Scottish Dist., 1893-4; to Gov. and C.-in-Chf., Malta, Jan.-Sept., 1894; employed with Egyptian Army, 1897-99. Served on the Staff of G.O.C. in the Nile Expedition, 1897; action of Abu Hamed (despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th Jan., 1898; Egyptian Medal with 2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1898, as Brig.-Maj.; battles of Atbara and Khartoum (despatches, *London Gazette*, 24th May and 30th Sept., 1898; D.S.O.; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal). Nile Expedition, 1899, in command of the 13th Soudanese Bn.; operations resulting in final defeat of the Khalifa (despatches, *London Gazette*, 30th Jan., 1900; Brevet of Lieut.-Col.; Medal; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal). South African War, 1899-1900, as Special Service Officer and afterwards on Staff; relief of Kimberley; operations in Orange Free State (Feb. to May, 1900), including Paardeberg (17th to 26th Feb.); actions at Poplar Grove, Vet River, and Zand River; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), including actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb., 1901; Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; C.B.). Eldest son of the late Admiral Maxse, R.N.; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society for his original exploration on the River Sobat, Upper Nile, Soudan.
- MAXWELL, JOHN SHAW** (afterwards *Sir JOHN SHAW HERON-MAXWELL, Bart.*)—Ens., 68th F., 24th Oct., 1788; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1791; Capt.-Lieut. and Capt., the late 23rd Light Drs. (raised 1794, disbanded 1803), 10th March, 1794; Maj., 11th March, 1795; Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1797; h.p. (on reduction), 1803; Col. (Army), 30th Oct., 1805; Maj.-Gen., 4th June, 1811; Lieut.-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819. Succeeded his father as 4th *Baronet* of Springkell, co. Dumfries, in March, 1804, and assumed the additional surname of HERON on the death of his father-in-law, Patrick Heron, of Heron; was M.P. for Dumfries Burghs, 1803-12. Died at Springkell, co. Dumfries, 29th Jan., 1830 (*vide supra*—HERON-MAXWELL, W. Hen. Stopford).
- MAY, REGINALD SEABURNE.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1898; Lieut., 2nd Aug., 1899. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights, and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria, and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River. Commanded a Company 13th Bn. Mounted Infantry, Nov., 1900, to April, 1902, and served as Adj. of the 13th Bn. Mounted Infantry from May to Aug., 1902; took part in the final "drives" in the Transvaal under Brig.-Gen. Spens (Dec., 1900, to July, 1901, and Nov., 1901, to April, 1902), in Orange River Colony, and on the Zululand Frontier of Natal (despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; noted for a Brevet Majority on attaining rank of Captain; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).
- MAYNE, TAYLOR LAMBARD.**—Ens., 25th F., 6th Aug., 1841; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Dec., 1842; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 13th Aug., 1847; Capt., 3rd Light Drs. (now Hussars), 2nd Oct., 1855; h.p., Nov., 1856; 2nd Dr. Gds., 17th June, 1857; 3rd Light Drs., 9th Oct., 1857; 8th Hussars, 6th

Nov., 1857; Maj. unatt., 6th Aug., 1858; 3rd Dr. Gds., 20th Feb., 1863; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 5th July, 1864. A.Q.M.G., S.E. Dist., 1st April, 1870. Served with the 14th Light Ds. in the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur (with the charging squadron), passage of the Chenab, battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, pursuit of the enemy across the Jhelum, and of the Afghans over the Indus and through the Khyber Pass (Medal with 2 clasps). Died at Dover, 5th May, 1872. Fourth son of Col. William Mayne, late 1st Life Gds., and grandson of Robert Mayne, of Upper Gatton, Surrey, M.P. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1863—MAYNE, of Powis).

MEADE, THOMAS ROCHE.—Ens., 92nd Highlanders, 3rd Aug., 1809; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1811; 73rd F., 26th Nov., 1812; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 17th Feb., 1814; 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 27th Nov., 1816; Bt.-Maj., 10th Jan., 1837; Maj., 21st Fusrs., 28th Dec., 1838; h.p. unatt., 31st May, 1839; D.A.A.G., Hd.-Qrs., 31st May, 1839. Served in the Peninsula from Sept., 1810, to Oct., 1811, including battle of Fuentes d'Onor and minor affairs; also on the Staff of Count Walmoden in 1813, at the actions of Hasdorf in Mecklenburg and Goerde in Hanover; defence of Rostock by the Swedes (horse killed and left arm disabled); campaign in Holland, 1814, including attack on Merxem, bombardment of Antwerp, and attack on Bergen-op-Zoom (War Medal with clasp for *Fuentes d'Onor*). K.H. Died in Trevor Square, Brompton, 16th Nov., 1849. "A member of an old Limerick family which has given many gallant soldiers to our army" (*Illustrated London News*, 24th Nov., 1849).

MEAGHER, TIMOTHY.—Lieut. (from Qr.-Mr.-Sergt., 1st Bn.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th July, 1811; 43rd L.I., 14th May, 1813; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, as Qr.-Mr.-Sergt., at the capture of Martinique; landed with the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula in 1810, and was present at Busaco; appointed Acting Adjt. of the 2nd Bn., and was wounded at Albuera; promoted Lieut., and returned home, with the Staff of the 2nd Bn., after Albuera. Died in 1820.—*Vide* p.p. 107 (note 6) and 125 (note 3).

MEARE, ABRAHAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th April, 1718. Out of the Regt. before 1727.

MEARES, GEORGE BROOKE.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd June, 1859; Lieut., 17th Nov., 1863; I. of Musk. (1st Bn.), 1st May, 1868, to 2nd July, 1872; Capt., 2nd July, 1872; h.p., 1st Jan., 1881; Maj., h.p., 1st July, 1881; ROYAL FUSILIERS, same day; Lieut.-Col., 11th Dec., 1885; Col. (Army), 11th Dec., 1889; h.p., 11th Dec., 1891; Commdt. R. Mil. School of Music, 26th Oct., 1893. Adjt., 2nd Tower Hamlets Rifle Vols., 3rd Dec., 1879, to 2nd Dec., 1884. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863; present at the defence of the Sungahs at the Umbeyla Pass, storming of the Conical Hill, action of Umbeyla and destruction of village at foot of the Bonair Pass, and final rout of the enemy (Medal). Died at Hounslow, 21st Aug., 1894, aged 54.—*Vide* p.p. 225 and 226.

III. MEARES, RICHARD.—Lieut. (from North York Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1808; Cornet and Sub-Lieut., 2nd Life Gds., 4th July, 1809; Lieut., 23rd Sept., 1812; Capt., h.p., 18th F., 24th March, 1817; 2nd Life Gds., 23rd June, 1817; 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 12th Dec., 1818; h.p. same day. Retired July, 1829. Served in the Peninsula (War Medal with clasps for *Vittoria* and *Toulouse*) and in the Waterloo Campaign of 1815 (Medal).

MEINERTZHAGEN, RICHARD.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1899; Lieut., 8th Feb., 1900. Employed with King's African Rifles, 13th April, 1902.

MENZIES, STEUART.—Lieut., Lincoln Regt., 10th May, 1882; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th April, 1893; Maj., 2nd May, 1900. Son of Dr. Menzies, of Dinard, Ille-et-Vilaine.

MERCER, RICHARD.—Lieut. (from Ens. 47th F.), 19th June, 1751; Capt., 66th F., 21st Sept., 1756; 5th Ds. (raised in 1689; disbanded 1798; restored as 5th Lancers 1858), 17th March, 1761. Out of the 5th Ds. in 1767.

MEREDITH, RICHARD.—Ens., 6th F., 2nd May, 1865; Lieut., 17th March, 1869; Capt., 1st Oct., 1878. Paymr. (attached from Army Pay Dept.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Nov., 1883. Retired 4th June, 1890. Served with the 6th F. in the Hazara Campaign, 1868 (Medal with clasp).

MERVIN, HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Oct., 1814; h.p., 25th Jan, 1816. Died, whilst still on h.p., in Nov., 1833.

METCALFE, TIMOTHY.—Ens., 49th F., 7th Dec., 1855; Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Oct., 1857; 38th F., 12th Feb., 1873; 58th Brig. Depôt, 26th July, 1873; h.p., 31st Oct., 1874. Not on h.p. list for 1879. Served with the 49th throughout the Crimean War, 1854-55, including battles of the Alma and Inkerman, siege and fall of Sebastopol, sortie of the 26th Oct., and assaults of the Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (Medal with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal).

MEYRICKE, ROBERT JAMES FRANCIS.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1899; Lieut., 12th May, 1900.

MILDMAY, HENRY BOUVERIE PAULET ST. JOHN.—*Vide* ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Hen. B. P.

MILLER, DUGALD STEWART.—Ens., 69th F., 27th Sept., 1842; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Aug., 1845; Capt., 13th Dec., 1853; retired 24th Feb., 1854. Adj., North York Militia, 30th March, 1855; retired 26th Nov., 1874. Died at Richmond, Yorkshire, 27th Feb., 1875.

MILLER, OLIVER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Jan., 1806; 74th Highlanders, 20th Feb., 1806. Retired in 1807.

MILLS, FREDERICK.—Ens., 84th F., 25th Jan., 1839; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st April, 1842; Capt., 21st June, 1850; Maj., 29th Dec., 1854; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 17th July, 1855. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and was wounded in the attack on the Quarries, 7th June, 1855 (Brevet of Lieut.-Col.). Died at Southsea, 18th Aug., 1855, a few days after landing from the Crimea, of an illness contracted while on service, aged 39. Youngest son of Andrew Moffatt Mills, of Bognor, Sussex.—*Vide* p.p. 191, 192, and 201 (note 1).

MILLS, THOMAS PIERCY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1901.

MINCHIN, HUGH DILLON MASSY.—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1875; Lieut., 11th Feb., 1875; Bombay Staff Corps, 30th July, 1877; Capt., Indian Staff Corps, 11th Feb., 1886; Maj., 11th Feb., 1895; Lieut.-Col., Indian Army, 11th Feb., 1901. Served in the Afghan War, 1880: defence of Candahar, affairs at Khairabad, sortie against Deh Khoja (horse shot), and battle of 1st Sept. (Medal with clasp). Burmese Expedition, 1885-87 (Medal with clasp).

MITCHELL, JOHN, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 13th Nov., 1832; 86th F., 31st May, 1833; 48th F., 9th June, 1837; Staff, 28th June, 1839; 78th Highlanders, 20th Jan., 1843; Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1844; Staff-Surg., 1st Class, 6th Jan., 1854. Served in the Eastern Campaign, 1854, and died at Balaclava 24th Sept., 1854.

MITFORD, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Jan., 1784. Died at the Hotwells, Bristol, 22nd Dec., 1790. Eldest son of William Mitford, of Exbury, Hants, of Newton Park, Northumberland, and of Newby-super-Wiske, co. York, M.P. for Beerhaven and New Romney, Col. South Hants Militia (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—FREEMAN-MITFORD, of Batsford; *Gentleman's Magazine* [Deaths] for Dec., 1790).

MOLE, FREDERICK.—Lieut. (of the Lieut.-Col.'s Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685; Capt. "of Coy. lately commanded by Will. Seymour," 2nd Dec., 1688. We can find no further trace of him. Mr. Dalton remarks that in the *Dartmouth Correspondence* he is mentioned as *Mold* (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28, 137, and 209).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

MOLESWORTH, JAMES.—Ens., 49th F., 14th March, 1851; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1853. Embarked with the Regt. in April, 1854, for the East, but contracting a fever at Varna was invalided, and died at Malta, 5th Oct., 1854. Fifth son of the Rev. William Molesworth, Rector of Beaworthy, Devon, and Incumbent of St. Breoke, Cornwall, second son of Sir William Molesworth, 6th Baronet, M.P. Cornwall 1784-90, High Sheriff 1799.—*Vide* p.p. 175 and 201 (note 1).

- MONCK, *Hon.* WILLIAM.—Ens., 84th F., 28th Aug., 1840; Lieut., 29th April, 1822; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th May, 1844; Adj., 20th March, 1846, to 6th March, 1851; Capt., 7th March, 1851. Landed with the Regt. in the Crimea, and was killed at the Alma, 20th Sept., 1854. Third son of Charles Joseph Kelly, 3rd *Viscount* Monck, sometime an officer in the 43rd L.I., of Ballytrammon, co. Wexford.—*File* p.p. 181, 183, and 201 (note 1).
- MONCKTON, HENRY.—Ens., the late 95th F. (raised 1793, disbanded 1798), 10th March, 1795; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th April, 1795; Capt., the late 24th Light Drs. (raised 1794, disbanded 1803), 20th April, 1796; Maj., 24th July, 1803; h.p. (on reduction), 1803; 3rd F., 15th May, 1806; 8th Light Drs. (now Hussars), Jan., 1807; Lieut.-Col., 72nd Highlanders, 18th June, 1807; Col. (Army), 4th June, 1814; Maj.-Gen., 9th July, 1821; Lieut.-Gen., 12th Jan., 1837; Gen., 11th Nov., 1851. Died at Clifton, 29th June, 1854. Served with the 24th Light Drs. in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. With Lord W. Bentinck, attached to the Austrian Army in Italy, and accompanied him, as aide-de-camp and military secretary, to India; subsequently served at the Cape of Good Hope. Fourth son of the *Hon.* Edward Monckton (fifth son of the 1st *Viscount* Galway), of Somerford (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MONCKTON, of Somerford Hall, co. Stafford).
- MONRO, HECTOR WILLIAM BOWER.—Ens., 59th F., 9th Dec., 1813; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd May, 1814; h.p. in 1816; the late 94th F. (formerly Scots Brigade; disbanded 1818), 28th Nov., 1816; h.p., 1817; 32nd F., 19th June, 1817; h.p., 65th F., 29th May, 1823. Of Ewell Castle, Surrey, and Edmondsham, Dorset, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Hector W. Monro, of Edmondsham, sometime Governor of Trinidad. Mr. Monro died, whilst still on half-pay, at Ewell Castle, Surrey, 20th March, 1842 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MONRO, of Edmondsham).
- MONRO, JAMES, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 2nd Nov., 1832; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1833; 2nd Drs., 15th May, 1835; Coldstream Gds., 27th Aug., 1841; Bn.-Surg., 4th April, 1851; Surg.-Maj., 20th Feb., 1853. Retired full pay, 9th Jan., 1863. Died in London, 3rd Nov., 1870.
- MONTAGUE, GEORGE WROUGHTON.—Ens., 43rd L.I., 3rd April, 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1807; Capt., 82nd F., 28th June, 1810; Maj., 12th Dec., 1818; 56th F., 12th April, 1821; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 19th May, 1825; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Coldstream Gds., 10th Jan., 1837. Retired same day.
- MONTFORD, LEWIS.—Ens., 82nd F., 8th Feb., 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Oct., 1806; 47th F., 5th April, 1809. Killed in a duel at Gibraltar, in 1810, by Lieut. Heaviside, 30th Regt. (name spelt *Montfort* in Army List for 1809).
- MONTGOMERY, ALEXANDER NIXON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st June, 1855; Lieut., 16th Nov., 1855; Capt., 19th July, 1864; h.p., 17th Aug., 1870; 8th F., 1871. Retired 1871.
- MOODY, ROWLAND HARRY MAINWARING.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Dec., 1896; Lieut., 28th May, 1898; Lancashire Fusrs., 10th Aug., 1898; Capt., 20th Oct., 1900. Served with the Lancashire Fusrs. in the South African War, 1899-1901: relief of Ladysmith, including operations on Tugela Heights, and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in Natal (March to May, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria, and in the Transvaal to Dec., 1900 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).
- MOORE, FRANCIS.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Jan., 1899; Lieut., 31st Jan., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902: proceeded to South Africa with "A" (Mtd. Inf.) Coy., 4th Bn. Royal Fusiliers, which company was posted to 20th Bn. Mtd. Inf., on the 17th March, 1901; commanded a section from April, 1901, to Aug., 1902, and took part in operations in the Transvaal (April to Dec., 1901, and March to May, 1902), and in Orange River Colony (Jan. to March, 1902). Wounded slightly in wrist and abdomen at Klip River, Transvaal, 6th Aug., 1901 (Queen's Medal with clasps). Eldest son of Col. Francis Moore, retired pay, 1st Bn. Royal Munster Fusrs., and formerly of the 8th King's Regt.

- MOORE, FREDERICK GEORGE FURLONG.—Ens., 39th F., 15th May, 1855; Lieut., 26th Feb., 1856; 8th F., 1857. Retired in 1861. Paymr., 107th F., 23rd Aug., 1864; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Dec., 1874; Hon.-Maj., 23rd Aug., 1879; Staff Paymr. (A.P. Dept.), 1st Aug., 1881. Served in Southern Afghanistan in 1880, and was present during the siege of Candahar (mentioned in despatches; Medal). Died in 1883.
- MOORE, HENRY.—Ens., 87th R.I. Fusrs., 4th Oct., 1839; Lieut., 41st F., 27th May, 1842; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1843. Retired 14th Feb., 1845.
- MOORE, THOMAS OTTIWELL.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Feb., 1863; 20th F., 30th June, 1863. Retired in 1866.
- MOORHEAD, THOMAS, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., 54th F., 24th Oct., 1845; Staff, 2nd Dec., 1853; Staff-Surg., 2nd Class, 3rd Nov., 1854; Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1855; Staff, 9th Jan., 1863; Surg.-Maj., 24th Oct., 1865; Dep.-Insp.-Gen., 6th Jan., 1875; h.p., 2nd July, 1876. Died in 1877. Served in the Crimean War from 4th Nov., 1854, and was Surgeon of the Royal Fusiliers at the capture of the Quarries, 7th June, 1855, and at the assaults on the Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855 (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal); served as Sanitary Officer to the British troops in Abyssinian Campaign, 1868 (Medal).
- MOORS, WILLIAM HENRY KIRBY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th May, 1899; Lieut., 12th May, 1900.
- MOORSOM, WILLIAM SCARTH.—Ens., 31st F., 22nd March, 1821; h.p., 1821; 69th F., 7th Nov., 1822; 79th Highlanders, 27th Feb., 1823; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Feb., 1825; Capt. unatt., 28th Jan., 1826; 52nd L.I., 8th April, 1826. Retired 2nd March, 1832. Of Satis House, Rochester, M.I.C.E.; editor of the *Historical Records of the 52nd Light Infantry*, published by subscription in 1860.
- MORDEN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—Ens., 14th F., 13th April, 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1777; Capt., 46th F., 9th Nov., 1778; h.p., 12th F., (additional Coy.), 23rd May, 1786. Out of the Army List for 1791.
- MORITON, Hon. HOWARD.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1855; Lieut., 31st Aug., 1855. Died at Tortworth Court, co. Gloucester, 27th Nov., 1856, aged 19. Sixth son of Henry George Francis, 2nd Earl of Ducie, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester.—*Vide infra*, MORETON, Hon. W. Percy.
- MORETON, Hon. WYNDHAM PERCY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Dec., 1859; Lieut., 30th Dec., 1862. Retired 29th Sept., 1865. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzai Field Force; present in all the operations which terminated in the complete rout of the enemy and submission of the Hill tribes on the 17th Dec., 1863 (Medal). Seventh son of Henry George Francis, 2nd Earl of Ducie, of Tortworth, co. Gloucester, and younger brother of the Hon. Howard Moreton (*vide supra*). Died 29th July, 1877.
- MORGAN, ANTHONY.—Lieut., 70th F., 4th Oct., 1757; the late 96th F. (raised 1760, disbanded 1763), in Jan., 1761; Capt., 21st June, 1762; h.p. (on reduction), 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1775. Left the Regt. in 1777.
- MORGAN, ARTHUR HENRY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th July, 1864. Died at Saugor, East Indies, 20th April, 1869.—*Vide p.* 204.
- MORGAN, EDWARD.—Ens., 7th Garrison Bn., 22nd Oct., 1807; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Feb., 1808; Capt., 5th March, 1812; h.p., 75th F., 22nd Aug., 1822. Lieut.-Col.-Commdt., Merioneth Militia, 20th Oct., 1852. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, 7th April, 1809; was present at the capture of Oporto, and the battle of Talavera, and, with the 1st Bn., at Busaco and Albuera, where he was severely wounded. Having recovered from his wounds, he rejoined the 1st Bn. in April, 1813, and served until the end of the war (War Medal with clasps for *Talavera*, *Busaco*, *Albuera*, *Vitoria*, *Nivelle*, *Nive*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*). Accompanied the 1st Bn. to America in 1814, and was present at the attack on New Orleans, Jan., 1815. Of Golden Grove, co. Flint, J.P.; son of Edward Morgan, of Golden Grove, J.P., D.L., Lieut.-Col. Flintshire Militia, High Sheriff 1792. Col. Morgan died at Golden Grove, 11th May, 1861.—*Vide p.p.* 115 (note 2) and 125 (note 3).

- MORGAN, *Sir* JOHN, *Bart.*—Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List, and is mentioned in Cannon's *Records* as one of the officers authorised to raise a company for the Royal Fusiliers, but he does not appear to have ever been gazetted to the Regiment. Mr. Dalton (Vols. II, p. 30; III, p.p. 99 and 267) gives the following particulars concerning him:—Lieut.-Col. of Col. Henry Cornwall's Regt. (9th F.), 19th June, 1685; Gov. of Chester, 28th May, 1689; Col. of Col. Toby Purcell's Regt. (23rd R.W. Fusrs.), 26th April, 1692. Son of *Sir* John Morgan, 1st *Bart.* of Llangattock. He was M.P. for co. Hereford, *tempo* Charles II. Died 28th Feb., 1693.—*vide supra*, CORNWALL, Henry.
- MORPHEW, CHARLES JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Jan., 1805. Retired in March, 1805.
- MORRICE, CUTHBERT HENRY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 20th March, 1888. Retired pay (Capt. Reserve of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.), 2nd April, 1898. Adj., 3rd (now 5th Militia) Bn., Royal Fusiliers, 21st Nov., 1892, to date of retirement.
- MORRICE, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1805; 9th Garrison Bn. (numbered 103rd of the Line in 1808, disbanded 1817), 2nd Dec., 1806; Capt., 30th April, 1812; 73rd F., 18th April, 1813; h.p., York Rangers, 20th June, 1815. Died in Edinburgh, whilst still on half-pay, 30th Aug., 1836. In the Army Lists 1806-1812, this officer's name is given as *Morris*; 1813-36 as *Morrice*.
- MORRIS, APOLLOS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th May, 1758; Adj., 28th Feb., 1759; Capt., 27th F., 3rd Sept., 1761; Maj., 28th Nov., 1771. Retired 1st Sept., 1775.
- MORRISON, RICHARD FIELDING.—Ens., 3rd F., 12th Jan., 1849; Lieut., 16th July, 1852; 19th F., 12th Oct., 1852; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854; 51st L.I., 17th Aug., 1855. Retired 17th Nov., 1857. Re-entered the Army: Cornet, 16th Lancers, 30th March, 1858; Lieut., 24th Dec., 1858; Adj., 24th July, 1860, to 4th Sept., 1862; Capt., 10th July, 1863; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Oct., 1863; 5th Dr. Gds., 29th March, 1864; h.p., 8th Aug., 1868; 5th Lancers, 5th June, 1875; Bt.-Maj., 1st Oct., 1877. Retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 1st July, 1881. Served with the 19th in the Crimea, 1854, including battle of the Alma, and siege of Sebastopol up to 28th Oct., 1854 (Medal with 2 clasps; Turkish Medal). Of Coolegegan, King's County, and Larkfield, Ballybrack, co. Dublin, J.P. for co. Dublin; son of Richard Morrison, and grandson of *Sir* Richard Morrison, *Knt.*, Vice-President of the R.I. of the Architects of Ireland (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—MORRISON, of Coolegegan).
- MORRITT, JOHN.—Ens., 78th Highlanders, 14th June, 1821; 64th F., 12th July, 1821; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Feb., 1825; h.p., 64th F., 15th Sept., 1825. Died 11th Sept., 1827.
- MORSHEAD, WILLIAM.—Ens., 51st L.I., 14th Dec., 1820; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd June, 1825; Capt., 26th Feb., 1830. Retired 16th Feb., 1838. Capt., 2nd Cornwall Rifles Militia, 2nd May, 1853; resigned 13th Jan., 1855. A D.L. and J.P. for Cornwall.
- MORTIMER, CHARLES LYSAGHT.—Ens., 9th F., 1st Sept., 1869; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; Adj. (1st Bn.), 1st April, 1874, to 30th June, 1880; Capt., 21st June, 1880; Maj., 11th Dec., 1885; Lieut.-Col., 3rd Sept., 1894; h.p., 3rd Sept., 1898. Retired pay (Res. of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.), 28th Dec., 1898. Passed Staff Coll. in 1883. D.A.A. and Q.M.G., N. British Dist., 31st Aug., 1884; D.A.A.G., Southern Dist., 16th June, 1887, to 30th Aug., 1889.—*vide p.* 227.
- MOSES, THOMAS.—Lieut. (from R. Westmoreland Militia), 26th Aug., 1807; Capt., 20th Aug., 1812; h.p., 25th March, 1817; 9th Veteran Bn., 24th Feb., 1820; retired f.p. (on reduction), 1821. Retired July, 1831. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; landed with the Bn. in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco, Albuera (slightly wounded), affair at Alca de Ponte, and sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, where he was severely wounded (War Medal with 4 clasps).—*vide p.p.* 125 (note 3), and 134 (note 1).



JOHN MOSTYN.
EIGHTH COLONEL OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS.

- MOSLEY, GODFREY GOODMAN.**—Ens., 59th F., 1st May, 1846; Lieut., 11th May, 1849; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th April, 1850; Paymr., 20th F., 11th Oct., 1853; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Nov., 1857; Lieut., h.p., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1858; 75th F., 29th March, 1861. Retired 29th March, 1861. Served with the 20th in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal). Died 15th Aug., 1862. Third son of Ashton Nicholas Every Mosley, of Burnaston House, co. Derby, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1835.
- MOSS, GILBERT WINTER ZWILCHENBART.**—2nd Lieut., 106th F., 21st Aug., 1878; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Sept., 1878; Lieut., 1st Nov., 1880; Capt., 22nd Feb., 1886; Dorset Regt., 18th June, 1887. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80; defence of Candahar, sortie of Deh Khoja, and battle of Candahar (Medal with clasp). Died in 1890. Son of Gilbert Winter Moss, fourth son of John Moss, of Otterspool, banker in Liverpool, J.P. co. Lancaster (Burke's *Baronetage*—EDWARDS-MOSS, of Roby Hall).
- MOSTYN, EDWARD ALFRED.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Nov., 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; Capt., 27th Aug., 1880; Maj., 11th Dec., 1885; h.p., 18th Sept., 1889. Retired pay (Res. of Officers), 20th Nov., 1889. Died in 1895.
- MOSTYN, JOHN.**—Ens., 31st F., Feb., 1732; Lieut. in 1734; Capt., Dec., 1736; Capt.-Lieut., 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Gds., 2nd Sept., 1742; Capt., 2nd April, 1743; A.D.C. to the King, and Col. (Army), 3rd Dec., 1747; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1751; Col., 13th Drs. (made Light Drs. in 1782; now Hussars), 8th July, 1754; Maj.-Gen., 8th Feb., 1757; Col., 5th Drs. (disbanded 1798; restored as 5th Lancers in 1858), 18th Oct., 1758; Lieut.-Gen., 8th April, 1759; Col., 7th Drs. (made Light Drs. in 1783; now Hussars), 18th Aug., 1760; 1st Dr. Gds., 13th May, 1763; Gen., 25th May, 1772. Died in April, 1779. Served with the Coldstreams in Flanders and the Austrian Netherlands, and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy, 1745; subsequently in Germany, during the Seven Years' War, where he distinguished himself at the head of the British Cavalry, 1759-62, especially at Minden and Warburg.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers; and p. 63.
- MOULTRIE, THOMAS.**—Ens., 6th F., 8th Nov., 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Dec., 1805. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; landed with it in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco. Killed at the battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811. Fourth son of John Moultrie, Lieut.-Governor of Florida, who by his wife (daughter and sole heir of George Austin) became possessed of the property of Aston Hall, co. Salop (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MOULTRIE, of Aston Hall, co. Salop).—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- MULLINS, THOMAS TOWNSEND AREMBERG** (afterwards *Baron VENTRY*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Feb., 1807; Capt., 8th Aug., 1811; h.p., 43rd L.I., 11th Dec., 1817. Landed with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco. Desperately wounded at Albuera, in the thigh, and was left for dead on the field; the ball was never extracted. Served with the 1st Bn. in the American War of 1814-15, and was wounded at the attack on New Orleans. Eldest son of Townsend Mullins, second son of Thomas Mullins, of Burnham, 1st *Baron Ventry*, of Ventry, in the peerage of Ireland (created 31st July, 1800). Lieut. Mullins succeeded his uncle, William Townsend, 2nd *Baron Ventry*, as 3rd *Baron*, in Oct., 1827, and, in 1841, he assumed the surname of De Moleyns. Died at Burnham House, Dingle, co. Kerry, 18th Jan., 1868.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 159.
- MUNN, HENRY OLDHAM.**—Cornet, 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 4th Aug., 1854; Lieut., 3rd July, 1855; Capt., 16th April, 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Oct., 1862. Died at Canterbury, 18th July, 1864, aged 29.
- MURE, CHARLES REGINALD.**—Ens., 43rd L.I., 16th Aug., 1850; Lieut., 19th July, 1853; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Aug., 1856; h.p., 10th Nov., 1856; 43rd L.I., 10th April, 1857. Served with the 43rd in the Kaffir War, 1851-3 (Medal), and as Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Markham in the Crimea, 29th July to 20th Sept., 1855 (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal; 5th Class Medjidie); served with the 43rd in New Zealand, and was killed at the Gate Pah, 30th April, 1864, aged 31. Second son of William Mure, of Caldwell, co. Ayr, J.P., D.L., Col. Renfrewshire Militia (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—MURE, of Caldwell).

- MURE, JOHN, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Oct., 1839; 4th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 6th Oct., 1843; Surg., 72nd Highlanders, 24th Dec., 1847; 11th Hussars, 14th Oct., 1851; 15th Hussars, 3rd June, 1853; Staff-Surg., 1st Class (Surg.-Maj.), 6th July, 1855; 7th Dr. Gds., 21st Nov., 1865; Dep.-Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, 6th Aug., 1867; h.p. (Hon.-Insp.-Gen.), 1st Dec., 1869. Served in the Crimea in 1855 (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Died in 1884.
- MURPHY, THOMAS.**—Qr.-Mr. (from Hospital Sergt.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1856; 19th F., 31st Oct., 1871; h.p., 9th Aug., 1873 (commuted same year). Served with the Royal Fusiliers as Hosp. Sergt. in the Eastern Campaign, 1854-56, and as Qr.-Mr. in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1893 (Medal). On Xmas Day, 1856, a silver breakfast service was presented to Qr.-Mr. Murphy, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Thomas Murphy, Esq., Royal Fusiliers, by his brother officers, as a token of their affectionate esteem, and in appreciation of his services during the campaigns of 1854-55-56."*
- MURRAY, Hon. DAVID HENRY.**—Ens. unatt., 20th March, 1827; 9th F., March, 1828; 42nd Highlanders, 26th April, 1828; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Nov., 1830; 60th Rifles, 23rd Nov., 1832; Capt. unatt., 15th May, 1835; 25th F., 24th July, 1835; Lieut. and Capt., Scots Fusilier Gds. (now Scots Gds.), 23rd March, 1838; Bt.-Maj., 9th Nov., 1846. Retired 4th Feb., 1848. Died 5th Sept., 1862, aged 51. Third son of the 3rd *Earl of Mansfield (vide supra)*.
- MURRAY, FRANCIS JOHNSTON.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Sept., 1860; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1863. Retired 5th April, 1864.
- MURRAY, WALTER.**—Ens., 55th F., 28th May, 1833; Lieut., 10th July, 1835; 20th F., 9th Jan., 1836; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1837; 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 28th Dec., 1838. Retired 25th Sept., 1841.
- MURTON, GEORGE.**—Lieut. (from Capt., Cambridgeshire Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1807; Paymr., 26th March, 1812; h.p., 26th Feb., 1816. Died in Drummond Street, Euston Square, 12th March, 1838.
- MUTER, ROBERT.**—Ens., 83rd F., 5th March, 1807; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1808; Capt., 27th May, 1819; h.p., 25th Oct., 1821; Bt.-Maj., 10th Jan., 1837; Capt., R. Canadian Rifles, 16th July, 1841; Maj., 18th Dec., 1845; Lieut.-Col., 9th Feb., 1849. Retired 22nd Oct., 1850. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto; dangerously wounded at Talavera, 28th July, 1809, and, being taken prisoner whilst in hospital, was detained at Bordeaux until the Peace of 1814. Served with the 1st Bn. in the American War of 1814-15, was present at the attack on New Orleans, and commanded the right advance on the night the British forces retired (War Medal with clasp for *Talavera*). Died at Toronto, Canada, 26th Oct., 1874.—*File p. 115 (note 2)*.
- MYERS, Sir WILLIAM JAMES, Bt.**—Capt., Independent Coy., 18th Dec., 1794; 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Gds., 11th Jan., 1800; Maj., 15th F., 6th May, 1802; Lieut.-Col., 62nd F., 24th May, 1802; h.p., 1802; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1804. This gallant young officer, who was educated at Winchester, entered the Army at a very early age. He was barely sixteen years old when he proceeded with the Coldstreams to Egypt, and was wounded by a musket-shot in the knee at the landing in Aboukir Bay, 1st March, 1801; his wound preventing his further participation in Abercromby's brilliant campaign. Obtaining his steps with great rapidity, he was a lieut.-col. in 1802, when he went to the Royal Military College at High Wycombe to complete his military education. In Aug., 1804, young Myers was appointed to command the newly-raised 2nd Bn. of the Royal Fusiliers, "at that time chiefly a battalion of recruits."† In 1809, the Battalion embarked for Portugal, and, under Myers'

* Qr.-Mr. Murphy's services in 1854-56 are not mentioned in Hart's Army List 1856-73; nor does Col. Walter credit him with any decoration for the Crimea.

† *vide Memoir of Lieut.-Col. Sir W. J. Myers in the Royal Military Chronicle for Oct., 1811.*



Lieut.-Col. SIR WILLIAM JAMES MYERS, Bart.
ROYAL FUSILIERS.

command, took part in the capture of Oporto and the battles of Talavera (where Myers particularly distinguished himself) and Busaco. But the young colonel's career though brilliant was brief, for he fell mortally wounded, at the head of the Fusilier Brigade, at the battle of Albuera, on the 16th May, 1811, and died of his wounds at Valverde, on the following day, aged 27.* Of Inningham, King's County, only son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Myers, 1st *Baronet*, C.-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands and Col. 2nd W.I. Regt. Lieut.-Col. Sir W. J. Myers succeeded his father, as 2nd *Baronet*, in 1805. At his death the title became extinct.—*Vide* p.p. 109, 115 (note 2), 122, 123, 125, and 126.

NAGLE, WILLIAM JOHN HATSON.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 13 years and 37 days in the ranks), 6th April, 1898; Hon.-Lieut. same date.

NANTES, RICHARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Oct., 1809; h.p., 55th F., 25th Dec., 1814. Appointed a Military Knight of Windsor, and died at 19, Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, 4th April, 1871. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula; in command of a Company in the affair at Castrejon, at the passage of the Guadina (slightly wounded), and at Salamanca (severely wounded, his right arm being broken in two places); was present during the operations of the Nive, and was accidentally injured by one of his own men; present at Orthes (slightly wounded), and commanded a company at Toulouse (War Medal with clasps for *Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse*).—*Vide* p.p. 136, 139 (note 2), 149 (note 1), and 150.

NAPIER, ALEXANDER.—Ens., 19th F., 20th Jan., 1790; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1791; Capt., 100th Highlanders (raised as the 100th in 1794, re-numbered the 92nd in 1798), 12th Feb., 1794; Maj., 12th March, 1796; Lieut.-Col., 5th April, 1801. One of the original officers of the Gordon Highlanders, which Regt. he joined, as senior Captain, on its embodiment at Aberdeen. Accompanied the Gordons to the Mediterranean, and served at Gibraltar, and in Corsica and Elba, 1794-98; in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and the expedition to Holland, 1799 (present at Egmont-op-Zee). Embarked with the 92nd for Minorca, and served with it in Abercromby's expedition to Egypt in 1801; present at the landing of the British force on the 8th March; succeeded to the command after the fall of Lieut.-Col. Erskine, at Mandora, and was in command at the battle of Alexandria, 21st March, 1801. Lieut.-Col. Napier subsequently served with the 92nd in the expedition to Denmark, and with Sir John Moore's force in Spain, 1808-9. Killed at the battle of Corunna, at the head of his Regt., 16th Jan., 1809. Known as "Alexander Napier, of Blackstone, Scotland" (*Keltic's Records of the 92nd, and Burke's Armory*).

NEAL, ——— Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Oct., 1804. Out of the Regt. (and Army List) in 1809.

NEAME, CHARLES COVELL.—Ens., 47th F., 20th May, 1842; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Feb., 1845; 8th F., 30th April, 1847; h.p., 13th L.I., 27th May, 1856.

* The following letter of condolence was addressed to Sir William Myers' mother by Lord Wellington:—

"Elvas, 20th May, 1811.

"MADAM,—I cannot allow the despatches which I am now sending to England to go away without writing a few lines to console with your ladyship upon the severe loss of which they convey the intelligence. Although the mind of the wife and the mother of soldiers must in some degree be prepared to receive intelligence of this description, it cannot be expected that you should not be severely afflicted by the loss you have sustained; and I do not address your ladyship with the hope that anything I can write will have the immediate effect of alleviating your sorrow. It must, however, be some consolation to you hereafter to know that your son fell in an action in which, if possible, the British troops surpassed all their former deeds, and at the head of the Fusilier Brigade, to which a great part of the final success of the day was to be attributed. As an officer he had already been highly distinguished, and if Providence had prolonged his life he promised to become one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, and to increase the military reputation of his family, and to be an honour to his country. I could not deny myself the melancholy satisfaction of communicating to you my sense of your late son's merits, in hope that at some future period the occasion and mode of his death, as well as this evidence of my favourable opinion of him, under whose command he had served for some time, may alleviate your affliction.

"I have the honour to be, Madam, &c., &c.,

(Signed) "WELLINGTON."

A monument to the memory of Sir W. J. Myers was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, and over it hang the tattered remains of the Colours of the late 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (*vide* p. 165, note 2). Col. C. D. Myers Gall and Capt. G. O. H. C. Gall are relatives, in no remote degree, of the late Sir W. J. Myers. (*Vide supra*—GALL, C. D. Myers, and GALL, G. O. H. Chamberlain.)

- NEGUS, DANIEL.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th April, 1694; commission renewed, on accession of Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702; h.p., Brig.-Gen., Munder's Regt. of Foot, in 1712. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Low Countries, and was wounded at the storming of Namur; embarked in command of his company on board the *Danewick* with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702; and served with the Regiment during the War of the Spanish Succession, 1706-08. —*Ibid* p. 38.
- NEVILL, GEORGE HENRY.**—Ens., 29th F., 19th Feb., 1847; Lieut., 30th Nov., 1849; 12th F., 12th July, 1850; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Feb., 1854; Capt., 2nd March, 1855. Retired 13th July, 1855. Served with the 29th throughout the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, including the passage of the Chenab and battles of Chillianwallah (wounded) and Goojerat (Medal with clasps).
- NEVILLE, JOSIAH PHILIP CRAMPTON.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Dec., 1866; 37th F., 13th Feb., 1867; Lieut., 4th Dec., 1869; Bengal S.C., 5th Aug., 1870; Capt., 11th Dec., 1878; Bt.-Maj., 2nd March, 1881; Maj., Indian S.C., 11th Dec., 1885; Lieut.-Col., 11th Dec., 1892; Col., 15th March, 1897; ~~1897~~ Brig.-Gen., 1st April, 1901. Served as A.Q.M.G. and D.A.G. in India. Served in the Afghan War, 1878-80: actions of Charasiah, Killa Kazi, and in Chardele Valley; operations at and around Cabul in Dec., 1879 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th May, 1880; Medal with 2 clasps; Brevet of Maj.).
- NEWENHAM, HARRY EDWARD BERKELEY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1885; Adjt. (2nd Bn.), 28th Feb., 1894, to 27th Feb., 1898; Capt., 2nd Feb., 1898. Adjt., 6th (Militia) Bn., 13th Nov., 1899, to 27th Feb., 1901. Served in the South African War, 1901-02: slightly wounded. Son of Capt. William Henry Newenham, late 63rd F., of Maryborough Park, co. Cork (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—NEWENHAM, of Coolmore).
- NEWMARSH, TIMOTHY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1755; Capt.-Lieut., 14th March, 1764; Capt., 18th July, 1766; Maj., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 10th Aug., 1780. Retired in 1783. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at Gibraltar and Minorca in 1756, and throughout the American War of Independence; commanded the Fusiliers at the Cowpens, when he was wounded. Died at Brownberries, near Leeds, 16th May, 1802.—*Ibid* p.p. 91 and 95.
- NEWTON, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Dec., 1782; h.p. in 1783; 2nd Dr. Gds., 11th Feb., 1790. Retired 31st July, 1790.
- NEWTON, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Cornet, the late 18th Light Drs. (raised as 19th Light Drs. in 1759; re-numbered 18th in 1763; disbanded as 18th King's Irish Hussars in 1822), 20th June, 1800; Lieut., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 25th Dec., 1800; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1801; h.p., 15th F., in Dec., 1802; 1st F., 23rd Aug., 1804; Capt., 64th F., 25th June, 1808; 62nd F., 29th June, 1815; h.p., 25th May, 1817; 75th F., 8th April, 1825; Bt.-Maj., 27th May, 1825; Maj. unatt., 11th May, 1826; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 28th June, 1838; Maj., Canadian Rifles, 16th July, 1841; Lieut.-Col., 18th Dec., 1845. Retired 9th Feb., 1849. William Henry Newton received his first commission at the early age of 12, in recognition of the services of his father, a distinguished officer of Light Dragoons. As a Regimental Officer he served in the West Indies in 1810, and was afterwards A.Q.M.G. and Brig.-Maj. in St. Thomas and Grenada; he next served on the American coast with the Division under Sir J. Cope Sherbrook in 1814, and during the following year joined the Duke of Wellington's army in Belgium, as a Staff Commdt., and was present at the taking of Landrecies by the Prussians. Made a Knight of the Guelphic Hanoverian Order (K.H.). Appears on retired list for 1882. Out of the Army for 1883.
- NEWTON, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Sept., 1804; Capt., 6th Garrison Bn., 4th Dec., 1806; h.p. (on reduction), 1814. Died 7th Jan., 1842.
- NICHOLSON, EDWARD HILLS.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 200 days with embodied Militia), 4th Aug., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902: operations in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (Aug. to 29th Nov., 1900), in Orange River Colony (May to Aug., 1900), including actions at Wittenbergen, and in the Transvaal and Cape Colony to May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).

- NICHOLSON, GEORGE STUART.**—Sub-Lieut. unatt., 13th June, 1874; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1874; Lieut., 13th June, 1875; Ins. of Musk. (1st Bn.), 6th March, 1880, to 31st Oct., 1881; Capt., 20th Jan., 1884. Special service South Africa, March-Nov., 1879: served in the Zulu War, as Adj., 4th Bn. Natal Native Contingent, throughout the operations of Clarke's column; had military command of the boats for landing the troops when the *Clide* transport was wrecked off the Cape (Medal with clasp). Died in 1888. Second son of Capt. William Smith Nicholson, late 26th F. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—NICHOLSON, of Arisaig House).—*Vide infra*.
- NICHOLSON, HENRY HERBERT.**—Lieut., Manchester Regt., 9th Sept., 1882; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Dec., 1882; Capt., 15th Dec., 1890. Retired (Res. of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.), in 1897. Aide-de-camp to Gov. and C.-in-Chf. Gibraltar, 26th March, 1891, to 1st Nov., 1892. Adj., 3rd (Buchan) Volr. Bn. Gordon Highlanders, 18th Nov., 1892. Third son of Capt. William Smith Nicholson, late 26th F., and brother of Capt. George Stuart Nicholson (*vide supra*).
- NISBET, FRANCIS.**—Ens., 3rd F., 29th Dec., 1814; Cornet the late 18th Hussars (disbanded in 1822), 19th Oct., 1815; Lieut., 26th Nov., 1818; h.p. (on reduction), 25th Dec., 1822; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Nov., 1832; h.p., 12th April, 1833. Retired in Dec., 1833.
- NOBLE, MUNGO.**—Lieut., 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 20th Sept., 1777; Capt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 9th July, 1781; 10th F., 18th July, 1781; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th April, 1782; h.p. in 1783; 14th Light Drs., 31st May, 1792; Maj., 38th F., 1st Nov., 1793; Lieut.-Col., 84th F., 2nd Dec., 1794; 67th F., 18th March, 1795. Died on board the *Ambuscade*, on passage to Jamaica in 1801. Eldest son of Maj. Jerome Noble, and grandson of Mungo Noble, of Glassdrummond, co. Fermanagh (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—NOBLE, of Glassdrummond).
- NOOTH, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th July, 1799; Capt., 22nd Aug., 1804; 14th F., 2nd June, 1808; Bt.-Maj., 4th June, 1814; h.p., 26th March, 1818; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 10th Jan., 1837. Died at Albemarle Villas, Stoke, Devonport, 28th Aug., 1861. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at Copenhagen, 1807; with the 2nd Bn. 14th in the Peninsula, 1808-9, including Sir John Moore's retreat and battle of Corunna; in the Waleheren Expedition, 1809, present at the siege of Flushing (War Medal with clasp for *Corunna*).
- NOOTH, HENRY STEPHEN.**—Lieut. (from Dorset Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1812; 6th Dr. Gds., 15th Aug., 1816; Capt., 29th Jan., 1824; h.p., 13th May, 1824. Died, whilst still on half-pay, at Clifton Villa, Brighton, 13th June, 1871.
- NOOTH, JOHN MERVIN, C.B.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th July, 1796; Capt., 6th Sept., 1798; Maj., 30th Dec., 1806; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1811; Lieut.-Col. (2nd Bn.), 2nd Jan., 1812; h.p. (on reduction of 2nd Bn.), 25th Feb., 1816; 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 6th June, 1816. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique, 1809; landed with it in the Peninsula, July, 1810, was present at Busaco, and (in command of Bn.) at Albuera. Returned home after Albuera with the Staff of the 2nd Bn., which he re-raised and commanded until its reduction in 1815 (Gold Medal for *Martinique* and *Albuera*; Brev. of Lieut.-Col.; C.B.). Died at Demerara, 23rd Aug., 1821.—*Vide p.p.* 125 (note 3) and 152.
- NORMAN, RICHARD.**—Ens., 90th L.I., 25th Nov., 1824; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Nov., 1827; Capt., 20th June, 1834. Retired 27th July, 1830.
- NORTH, EDWARD BUNBURY.**—2nd Lieut., R. Lancaster Regt., 5th Feb., 1890; Lieut., 17th March, 1892; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Dec., 1892; Capt., 18th Jan., 1899. Employed with Egyptian Army 14th Jan., 1898, to 24th March, 1899. Aide-de-camp to G.O.C. N.E. Dist., 19th Oct., 1901, to 6th Sept., 1902. Served with the Nile Expedition, 1898: expedition to Shendy; battles of the Atbara and Khartoum (despatches, *London Gazette*, 30th Sept., 1898; Medal; Egyptian Medal with 2 clasps; 4th Class Medjidie). Nile Expedition, 1899 (clasp to Egyptian Medal). South African War, 1899-1900 (with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers): relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on

- Tugela Heights and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of the Orange River (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps). Third son of North North, of Newton Hall, and late of Thurland Castle, co. Lancaster, J.P. and D.L. for Westmoreland, and J.P. for Lancashire, formerly of the Indian Army (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—NORTH, of Newton Hall).—*Ibid* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 255.
- NORTHCOTE, LEONARD AUGUSTUS.**—2nd Lieut. (after 152 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Oct., 1900. Probationer, Army Service Corps, 1st May, 1902.
- NOWELL, CHARLES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Aug., 1795; Capt., 17th F., 10th Aug., 1799; 34th F., 10th Aug., 1799; 22nd F., 23rd Jan., 1800; York Hussars, 11th April, 1800; h.p. in 1802; 8th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 25th May, 1803. Out of the Army List for 1805.
- NUGENT, ARTHUR.**—Lieut., Dorset Regt., 29th Nov., 1876; Capt., 31st Dec., 1884; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th June, 1887; Maj., 5th Dec., 1893. Retired pay (Regt. of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.), 20th July, 1898.
- NUGENT, GEORGE** (afterwards *Sir GEORGE, Bart.*, G.C.B.).—Ens., 39th F., 5th July, 1773; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Nov., 1775; Capt., 57th F., 28th April, 1778; Maj., 3rd May, 1782; Lieut.-Col., h.p., the late 97th F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1783), 8th Sept., 1783; 13th F., 20th Dec., 1787; 4th Dr. Gds., 16th June, 1789; 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Gds., 6th Oct., 1790; Col., 85th F. (which regiment he raised), 1st March, 1794; Maj.-Gen., 3rd May, 1796; Lieut.-Gen., 25th Sept., 1803; Col., 62nd F., 27th Dec., 1805; Gen., 4th June, 1813; Col., 6th F., 26th May, 1816; Field-Marshal, 9th Nov., 1846. This distinguished officer was educated at the R.M. Academy, Woolwich, and being appointed an Ensign in the 30th, joined that regiment in Gibraltar, where he remained until March, 1775. Promoted to a lieutenantancy in the Royal Fusiliers, he joined them at New York in Sept., 1777, and was employed in Gen. Clinton's expedition up the Hudson River, for the relief of Burgoyne's force, and was present at the capture of Forts Montgomery and Clinton; after which he accompanied the Fusiliers to Philadelphia. Obtaining his company in the 57th, he served with that regiment from April, 1778, to the end of the War of Independence. He subsequently served with the Coldstreams on the Continent in 1793, and was present at the siege of Valenciennes, battle of St. Amand, and at Lincolles. Having raised the 85th F., he accompanied it to Walcheren in 1794, and afterwards joined the Duke of York at Tiel-on-the-Waal. Served also in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. Of Waddesdon, co. Berks; created a *Baronet*, for military services, 28th Nov., 1806, and subsequently a G.C.B. Was sometime Governor of Jamaica. Died at Westhorpe House, Little Marlow, 11th March, 1849.
- NUNN, JOHN LOFTUS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Jan., 1811; Cornet, h.p., the late 18th Hussars (disbanded 1822), 17th July, 1823; Lieut., 66th F., 30th April, 1827; Capt., h.p., 27th April, 1832. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula; present at Vittoria, first affair of Sauron (wounded), and Orthes. Died Jan., 1840, aged 45. Eldest son of John Nickson Nunn, of Rosehill, co. Wexford, Barrister-at-Law, Capt. in the Wexford Militia (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—NUNN, of St. Margarets).—*Ibid* p. 147.
- O'BRIEN, CHARLES WILLIAM.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th July, 1866; Lieut., 1st Nov., 1871. Retired 19th June, 1872. Capt., Armagh Militia, 30th April, 1873. Out of the Militia in 1879.
- O'BRIEN, CORNELIUS GEORGE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th July, 1855; Lieut., 10th Nov., 1855; Capt., 29th May, 1863; Cape Mounted Rifles, 21st July, 1863; 28th F. in 1864. Died at Newtownards, co. Antrim, 21st Dec., 1867, aged 33.
- O'BRIEN, DONOUGH.**—Ens., 65th F., 12th Sept., 1822; h.p., 10th April, 1823; 20th F., 20th Jan., 1824; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd July, 1829; 72nd Highlanders, 20th Oct., 1829; Capt., 31st Oct., 1840; 86th F., 15th June, 1845; Bn.-Maj., 11th Nov., 1851. Died at Colaba, Bombay, 22nd Jan., 1855.

O'BRIEN, JOHN, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Oct., 1827. Died at Clapham, 1st April, 1841.

O'BRIEN, MORGAN.—Lieut. (from N. York Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd March, 1810. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and died at Lisbon in 1811.

O'DONNELL, HUGH.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1795. Out of the Army List for 1796.

O'HARA, ALEXANDER.—“Gentleman of the Ordnance to the Flanders Train” in 1702; Capt. (“of a Coy. to be forthwith raised”), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th March, 1705; Second Lieut.-Col. of Artillery in Holland in 1708; Chief Fireworker in 1710. Out of the Regt. and Army in 1715. Served throughout Marlborough's Campaign; wounded at the siege of Mons in 1709 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 59, and 2nd Part [“Blenheim Roll”], p. 8).

O'HARA, Sir CHARLES, *Knt.* (afterwards *Baron TYRAWLEY*).—Capt., in the Dutch Service (commission signed at the Hague by *Prince of Orange*; *vide Harleian M.S.S.*, No. 23,642), 15th Dec., 1679; Grenadier Coy., *Duke of York's Regt.* (?); *Duke of Grafton's Regt.*, 9th April, 1686; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1st (Grenadier) Foot Gds., 16th March, 1689; Brig.-Gen. of Foot, 25th Oct., 1694; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Nov., 1696; Maj.-Gen. in 1702; Lieut.-Gen., 1704; Gen., Nov., 1714 (Dalton, Vols. I, p. 230 [note to Jno. Jeffreys]; II, p.p. 71 and 129; and IV, p. 129). Charles O'Hara, one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time, made his first campaign with the English Brigade in the Dutch Service during the reign of Charles II., in command of a company in the Earl of Ossory's Regt. After the accession of the Prince of Orange to the British Throne, he was appointed to the 1st Foot Gds., and received the honour of knighthood. He served under William III. in Flanders, and after the death of Brig.-Gen. Edward Fitzpatrick was appointed Col. of the Royal Fusiliers. On the breaking out of the War of the Spanish Succession, he was placed in command of a Brigade with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702. In 1706, Queen Anne advanced him to the dignity of a peer of Ireland, by the title of *Baron of Tyrawley*, in the county of Mayo. Proceeding to Spain, Lord Tyrawley commanded the left wing of the Allied forces at the battle of Almanza, where he was wounded. In January, 1713, he resigned the Colonelcy of the Royal Fusiliers in favour of his son. Raised and commanded a regiment during the Irish Rebellion of 1715. Lord Tyrawley was subsequently Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, Governor of the Royal Hospital, Kilmalsham, and a Privy Councillor. He died at Dublin on the 8th June, 1724.—*Vide Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers*; and p.p. 42, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, and 56.

O'HARA, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Oct., 1796; Capt., York Rangers, 6th Aug., 1803; 1st F., 26th Feb., 1805; 46th F., 25th Sept., 1806; Maj., York L.I. Volrs., 12th April, 1807; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 4th June, 1813; Lieut.-Col., York L.I. Volrs., 15th June, 1815; h.p. in 1816; 63rd F., 19th Dec., 1816; 2nd W.I. Regt., 2nd May, 1822. Retired same month. Served with the York L.I. Volrs. in the West Indies, and was at the attack and capture of Guadaloupe in 1810 (Medal); also held the command and civil administration of St. Lucia. Made a Companion of the Bath in 1816. Died in London, 24th June, 1833.

O'HARA, Hon. JAMES (afterwards *Baron KILMAINE*, and subsequently *Baron TYRAWLEY*).—Lieut. (to Capt. Dan Negus), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1703; Capt., 24th March, 1705; Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1713; Brig.-Gen., 23rd Nov., 1735; Maj.-Gen., 2nd July, 1739; Col., 5th Horse (now 4th Dr. Gds.), 26th Aug., 1739; Lieut.-Gen., 31st March, 1743; Col., 2nd Troop Horse Grenadier Gds., 1st April, 1743; Col., 3rd Troop Life Gds. (disbanded in 1746), April, 1745; 10th F., 26th Dec., 1746; 14th Drs. (afterwards Light Drs., now Hussars), 24th July, 1749; 3rd Drs. (afterwards Light Drs., now Hussars), 8th July, 1752; 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Gds., 8th April, 1755; Gen., 7th March, 1761; Field Marshal, 10th June, 1763. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the War of the Spanish Succession, and was Aide-de-camp to his father (*vide supra*—O'HARA, Charles) at the battle of Almanza (wounded), when, it is said, he was instrumental in saving the Earl of Galway's life. He served also many years in Minorca, of which island his father was sometime Governor. In 1721, he was created *Baron Kilmaine*, and became

- 2nd Baron Tyrawley, on the death of his father, in 1724; during which year he was sworn as a Member of the Privy Council. In 1727, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to the King, and shortly afterwards Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Portugal, and subsequently to the Court of Russia. Died, without issue, at Twickenham, 13th July, 1733.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers; and p.p. 48, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 62.
- O'HARA, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Dec., 1732; Capt., 9th Oct., 1747. Retired 28th Aug., 1747.
- O'MALLEY, Sir WILLIAM, *Knt.* (afterwards *Sir WILLIAM, Bart.*).—Ens., 9th F., 28th Dec., 1832; Cornet, 3rd Dr. Gds., 27th Dec., 1833; Ens., 14th F., 21st Nov., 1834; Lieut., 45th F., 2nd Oct., 1835; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Feb., 1836; Capt., 12th July, 1839. Retired 12th Jan., 1844. Appointed Barrack Master at Fethard, and subsequently at Colchester. Some time Lieut.-Col. North Mayo Militia. Knighted in 1835. Of Roschill, co. Mayo. Second son of Sir Samuel O'Malley, 1st *Bart.*, whom he succeeded as 2nd *Baronet* in 1864. Died at Kensington, 21st Jan., 1892, aged 77.
- O'REILLY, JOHN.—Asst.-Surg., 1st F., 9th Nov., 1815; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Sept., 1824; Staff, 17th Feb., 1825. Died at Hythe Barracks, Kent, 15th Nov., 1825.
- OAKES, HENRY FERDINAND.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th May, 1860; Lieut., 29th May, 1863; Capt., 28th Oct., 1871; 49th F., 15th Jan., 1873; 33rd F., 22nd May, 1875; Bt.-Maj., 1st July, 1881. Retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 1883.
- ODIAM (or ODIARN), GRIGORY.—Lieut. (to Capt. Dan Negus), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1697 (commission signed at Isevinghe); Adjt. and Qr.-Mr., 21st April, 1701 (signed at Kensington); Bt.-Capt., 30th Sept., 1707 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p.p. 176 and 246). Accompanied the Royal Fusiliers as quarter-master with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702, and served with the Regiment in the War of the Spanish Succession. In Col. Waller's and Mr. Cannon's Records this officer's name is given as *Odiam*; in Mr. Dalton's work, he appears as *Odiarn* and *Odiarne*.—*Vide* p. 51.
- OGILVIE, JAMES.—Ens., 71st Highlanders (now H.L.I.), 21st March, 1800*; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1800; Capt., 4th F., 25th March, 1802; 8th F., 13th May, 1802; Maj., 4th June, 1807; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 4th June, 1813; Lieut.-Col., 8th F., 28th Feb., 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 20th F., 21st Dec., 1820; h.p. unatt., 12th Jan., 1826; Col. (Army), 22nd July, 1830; Maj.-Gen., 23rd Nov., 1841. Served with the expedition to Hanover in 1835-36; and on the Staff N.W. Dist., as A.A.G. in 1839. Commanded the 1st Bn. 8th F. in Upper Canada, from March, 1813, until the termination of the American War, 1812-15; present at the defeat of the American troops at Gages (severely wounded), and at Black Rock (severely wounded), also at the siege of Fort Erie and minor affairs. Was made a Companion of the Bath in 1815. Died at Banff, 2nd July, 1845.
- OGILVIE, JOHN MITCHELL.—Ens., 87th F., 5th Oct., 1820; 27th F., 9th Nov. 1820; h.p. in 1821; 28th F., 7th April, 1825; Lieut., 27th Oct., 1825. Died at Chester Castle, 23rd Jan., 1828.†
- OGLE, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Nov., 1793; Capt., 30th Sept., 1795; 58th F., 20th Feb., 1796; Maj., 3rd April, 1800. Served with the 58th in the Mediterranean, 1798-1800; present at the capture of Minorca. Accompanied the 58th with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition to Egypt, and was shot in the boats during the landing of the British force in Aboukir Bay, 8th March, 1801. Third son of Chaloner Ogle, of the Royal Navy (who was first knighted and afterwards created a Baronet [12th March, 1816] for his gallant services, and who attained the rank of senior Admiral of the Red), and grandson of Nathaniel Ogle, of Kirkley, Physician to the Forces under Marlborough (Burke's *Baronetage*—OGLE, of Worthly).

* *Vide* Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers Royal Fusiliers. An Obituary Notice in the *Annual Register* for 1846 states that this officer commenced his military career as a *Cornet of Dragoons* in March, 1800; and in the *Royal Military Calendar*, Vol. IV, for 1820, the first commission shown is that of Lieut. *Royal Fusiliers*, dated 23rd Aug., 1800.

† *Vide* Col. Waller's Alphabetical List. An obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1828, states that Lieut. Ogilvie died in Upper Seymour Street, Portman Square.

- OKEY, WILLIAM.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th July, 1703. Served with the Fusiliers in the War of the Spanish Succession. Out of the Regt. in 1712.
- OLLIVANT, LIONEL ARTHUR.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Sept., 1896; Lieut., 2nd April, 1898; Capt., 12th May, 1900. Special service with the Chinese Regt., Feb., 1900. Killed in action at Tientsin, whilst attempting to carry ammunition to some American troops, 13th July, 1900.—*Vide* p. 235.
- ORBY, THOMAS.**—2nd Lieut. (to the Lieut.-Col.'s Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685; 2nd Lieut. (to the Col.'s Coy.), 1st May, 1686; Capt., in *Lord Brandon's* Regt. of Horse (broke in Jan., 1689), 2nd Oct. (?), 1688. Son and heir of Col. Charles Orby, of the Life Guards, who succeeded his father, *Sir* Thomas, as 2nd *Baronet* of Croyland Abbey, co. Lincoln, in 1691. Capt. Orby became 3rd *Baronet* on the death of *Sir* Charles in 1716, and died, without issue, 7th Feb., 1724, when the title became extinct (*Dalton*, Vol. II, p.p. 28, 73, 137, and 178; *Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England*, by William Courthope [published 1835], p. 150).—*Vide* Appendix I.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and *infra*—*SHALES*, John.
- ORD, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Oct., 1777; Capt., 28th F., in 1778. Died, or retired, in 1778.
- ORMSBY, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th May, 1723. Appears in list of officers re-appointed to the Regt. 20th June, 1727. Died in 1742.
- ORMSBY, H. M.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Jan., 1805; 4th Veteran Bn., 4th Sept., 1806; 12th Veteran Bn., 25th June, 1808; h.p., 71st Highlanders, in 1810. Out of the Army List for 1817.
- ORMSBY, JOHN.**—Lieut. (from Ens. Sligo Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Oct., 1807. Superseded in July, 1813, being absent without leave. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in April, 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto and at Talavera; transferred to 1st Bn., with which he was present at Busaco and Albuera (War Medal and clasp for *Talavera*).—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2) and 125 (note 3).*
- ORPEN, JOHN HUGH.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1901. Second son of the *Rev.* Thomas Herbert Orpen, Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—*ORPEN*, of Ardtully, co. Kerry).
- ORR, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1804; Adj. (2nd Bn., and afterwards of the 1st), 28th Aug., 1804, to 26th April, 1809; Capt., 27th April, 1809; Maj., 16th March, 1816; h.p. (on reduction), 25th Feb., 1816. Retired in April, 1826. This officer was appointed Adj. of the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers on its formation at Wakefield, when the training and disciplining the recruits were mainly entrusted to him. In 1806, Col. Pakenham and Lieut. Orr joined the 1st Bn., with upwards of 600 men from the 2nd Bn., and Orr was then (or shortly afterwards) appointed Adj. of the 1st Bn. Served with it at Copenhagen in 1807, and accompanied it to Nova Scotia in 1808. While in garrison at Halifax, he introduced a "system of file and light movement, which has since been generally practised in the army."† He served with the 1st Bn. at the capture of Martinique, and his conduct in the attack on Morne Brune "drew forth the public approbation of his commanding officer." On obtaining his company in 1809, he returned home to command the Regimental Dépôt, and, in 1811, joined the 2nd Bn. in the Peninsula, and did duty during the first siege of Badajoz, and until the battle of Albuera, when he was severely wounded in the thigh. He returned home with the Staff of the 2nd Bn., and, in 1812, joined the 1st Bn. at El Escorial in Spain, and served until the Peace of 1814; present at the Esla, the Ebro, Vittoria, siege of Pampeluna (wounded), Roncesvalles, Nive, &c. (War Medal with clasps for *Martinique*, *Albuera*, *Vittoria*, *Pyrenees*, *San Sebastian*, *Nivelle*, *Nive*, and *Orthes*). In 1815, he commanded the 1st Bn. in camp at Neuilly, at Poissy, and afterwards in Paris (*vide Roy. Mil. Calendar* for 1820, Vol. V, p.p. 310-11).—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 147.

* We have taken these particulars of Lieut. John Ormsby from Col. Waller's *Records*, but we doubt whether they are quite correct. His name appears in the lists of officers who landed with the 2nd Bn. at Lisbon, and were present at Talavera, and also in the lists of officers of the 1st Bn. who were present at Busaco and Albuera; yet he appears to have only received a clasp for *Talavera* (*vide* Col. Waller's *Alphabetical List*).

† *Vide* account of Maj. John Orr's services, &c., in *The Royal Military Calendar* for 1820. Vol. V, p.p. 310-11.

ORR, MARTIN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th June, 1810; Capt., 88th F., 28th Oct., 1831; h.p. unatt., 23rd Feb., 1838; S.O. of Pensioners in London, 1st Oct., 1844; Bt.-Maj., 9th Nov., 1846; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1854. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula from Feb. to Aug., 1811, including the first siege of Badajoz and battle of Albuera (wounded in the left knee and elbow). Joined the 1st Bn. in April, 1812, and served until the Peace of 1814 (War Medal with clasps for *Albuera*, *Vittoria*, *Pyrenees*, *Nivelle*, *Nive*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*). Was present with the 1st Bn. at the capture of Paris in 1815. Died at Westbourne Place, London, 25th Oct., 1855, aged 63.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).

ORRED, GEORGE STANLEY.—Ens., 73rd F., 29th July, 1862; Capt., 4th Sept., 1865; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Feb., 1866. Retired 21st Sept., 1874. Of Hayward Lodge, co. Dorset; second son of George Orred, of Tranmere, co. Chester (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—ORRED, of Tranmere).

OSWALD, JOHN (afterwards *Sir JOHN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.*).—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., Feb., 1788; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1789; Capt., Independent Coy., 14th Jan., 1791; 35th F., 23rd March, 1791; Maj., 1st Sept., 1795; Lieut.-Col., 30th March, 1797; Col. (Army), 30th Oct., 1805; 1st Greek L.I., 25th Feb., 1811; Maj.-Gen., 4th June, 1811; Lieut.-Gen., 12th Aug., 1819; Col., 35th F., 9th Oct., 1819; Gen., 10th Jan., 1837. Served with the 35th in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe in 1794; in the expedition to Holland, 1799 (severely wounded at the passage of the Helder). Embarked for the Mediterranean in 1800; present at the capture of Malta, and commanded the 3rd Brigade of Sir James Stuart's force at the battle of Maida. In 1807, he served with Gen. Fraser's expedition to Egypt, and commanded the assaulting column which carried the western lines and forts of Alexandria, and was second in command in the attack on Rosetta. In Oct., 1811, he joined Wellington's army in the Peninsula, and, assuming command of the 5th Division (after Gen. Leith was wounded), did good service at Villa Morilla, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Nivelle (Gold Medal for *Maida*, *Vittoria*, and *San Sebastian*). Was sometime Governor of the Ionian Islands, at the capture of which he greatly distinguished himself. Eldest son of James Townsend Oswald, of Dunnikier, co. Fife, M.P. for the Kirkcaldy Burghs. Sir John died at Dunnikier, 8th June, 1840 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—OSWALD, of Dunnikier; *Rev. Mil. Calendar* for 1820, Vol. III, p.p. 46-56).

OVERTON, GEORGE CECIL RUDALL.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1893; Lieut., 20th Feb., 1897; Capt., 27th Sept., 1899. Served in the South African War of 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights (14th and 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Piet's Hill; operations in the Orange Free State (Feb. to May, 1900), including operations at Paardeberg; in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of the Orange River. Operations in the Transvaal and Cape Colony from Nov., 1900, to May, 1902 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p. 261.

OWEN, HUMPHREY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Feb., 1761; Adjt., 11th Nov., 1761, to 7th Oct., 1767; Capt., 20th May, 1772. Retired on appointment to the adjutantcy of the Cinque Ports (Fencible Bn., 23rd July, 1779; Capt.-Lieut., 5th April, 1780; h.p. (on reduction of the Bn.) in 1783. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the American War of Independence, and commanded the company of the Regiment in garrison at Quebec during the siege of that city, by Montgomery and Arnold, in 1775-76. Appears as Adjt. h.p., Cinque Ports Bn., in the Army List for 1797; out of the Army List for 1798.—*Ibid* p.p. 73, 74, and 77.

OZANNE, EDWARD GRAEME.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th May, 1901; Lieut., 11th Oct., 1902. Proceeded with "D" (M.I.) Coy., 4th Bn. Royal Fusiliers, to South Africa, 7th Jan., 1902, and was attached to the 20th Bn. Mtd. Inf. Son of Edward Chepmell Ozanne, of La Pierre Percee, Guernsey, *Lieutenant-Droit, Université de France* (Caen), H.M.'s Attorney-General (*Procureur du Roi*), Guernsey.



THE HONBLE SIR EDWARD MICHAEL PAKENHAM, G.C.B.
(FORMERLY LIEUT.-COL. ROYAL FUSILIERS.)

PACK, ARTHUR JOHN REYNELL.—Ens., 85th L.I., 9th Aug., 1833; Lieut. unatt., 5th May, 1837; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th July, 1838; Capt., 23rd June, 1843; Bt.-Maj., 20th June, 1854; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Dec., 1854; Lieut.-Col., 19th June, 1855; h.p., 27th May, 1856. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from Feb., 1855, at the siege of Sebastopol; severely wounded when in command of the Fusiliers at the assault of the Redan on the 18th June (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal; Knt. of the Legion of Honour; Brev. of Maj.; C.B.). Of Avistord, Sussex, J.P.; son of Maj.-Gen. Sir Denis Pack, K.C.B., who five times received the thanks of Parliament for his military services. Lieut.-Col. A. J. Reynell Pack took the name of *Reynell*, 13th June, 1857 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—REYNELL-PACK, of Netherton).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.; and p. 193.

PACKE, EDMOND CHRISTOPHER.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Oct., 1899; Lieut., 12th Jan., 1901. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900: joined the 2nd Bn. in Natal towards the end of Jan., 1900; relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, operations on Tugela Heights, and action of Pieter's Hill, severely wounded on the 19th Feb. (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps). Eldest son of the Rev William James Packe, M.A., of Stretton Hall, Leicester, and Ferring Vicarage, Kelvedon (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—PACKE, of Prestwold).—*Vide* p.p. 249 and 250.

PADDON, HENRY WADHAM LOCKE.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Aug., 1858; Lieut., 24th June, 1862; Capt., 23rd June, 1869. Retired 12th Jan., 1881; Hon.-Lieut.-Col., 1st July, 1881. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863; with the Eusofzai Field Force, present at the defence of the Sungahs at the Umbeyla Pass, attack and storming of the Conical Hill, action at Umbeyla, and operations which resulted in the submission of the hill tribes on the 17th Dec. (Medal with clasp).

PAGE, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Adjut. (from Sergt.-Maj., 89th F.), 29th Jan., 1807; Lieut., 29th Sept., 1807; Capt., 25th May, 1812; h.p., Grenadier Gds., 3rd April, 1823; Bt.-Maj., 22nd July, 1830; 80th F., 9th Nov., 1830; h.p., 31st July, 1835. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto, and battle of Talavera, where he was severely wounded, and, being left in hospital, was captured by the French, and detained a prisoner until the Peace of 1814 (War Medal with clasp for *Talavera*). Made a K.H. in 1837. Died 7th July, 1838.—*Vide* p.p. 114 and 115.

PAGET, CATESBY.—Ens., 69th F., 8th Nov., 1827; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Aug., 1830; Capt., 9th March, 1839; h.p., Staff Corps, 26th Jan., 1844; 14th F., 2nd Feb., 1849. Retired same day. Second son of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and grandson of the 1st Earl of Uxbridge. Died 16th July, 1878 (*Burke's Peerage*—ANGLESEY, Marquis of).

W. PAGET, HENRY WILLIAM, Lord (afterwards Earl of UXBRIDGE, and subsequently Marquis of ANGLESEY, K.G., G.C.B., &c.).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th March, 1793; Capt., R.W. Fusrs., 25th March, 1793; Maj., 65th F., 29th May, 1793; Lieut.-Col., 80th F., 12th Sept., 1793; 16th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 16th June, 1795; Col. (Army), 3rd May, 1796; Lieut.-Col., 7th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 6th April, 1797; Col., 16th May, 1801; Maj.-Gen., 29th April, 1802; Lieut.-Gen., 25th April, 1808; Gen., 12th Aug., 1819; Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, 1st April, 1827, to 28th April, 1828; Col., R. Horse Gds., 20th Dec., 1842; Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, 8th July, 1846; Field-Marshal, 9th Nov., 1846. Raised the 80th F. in 1793, and served with it in Holland in 1794; commanded the cavalry in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and distinguished himself during the retreat; commanded the cavalry in Spain during Sir John Moore's retreat from Sahagun to Corunna, 1808-9; commanded the cavalry in the campaign of 1815, and lost his leg at the battle of Waterloo (Gold Medal for *Sahagun* and *Benevente*; Waterloo Medal, &c.). Succeeded his father as 2nd Earl of Uxbridge, 13th March, 1812, and was created Marquis of Anglesey, 23rd June, 1815. Died at Uxbridge House, Burlington Street, London, 29th April, 1854.

PAKENHAM, Hon. EDWARD MICHAEL (afterwards Hon. Sir EDWARD, G.C.B.).—Capt., the late 92nd F. (raised 1794, disbanded 1798), May, 1794; Maj., the late 33rd Light Drs. (disbanded in 1796), 6th Dec., 1794; r.f.p. (on reduction), 1796; the late 23rd Light Drs. (raised in 1794, disbanded in 1803), 1st Jan., 1798;

Lieut.-Col., 64th F. 17th Oct., 1799; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1804; Col. (Army), 25th Oct., 1809; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1812; Col., 6th W.I. Regt., 21st May, 1813. This distinguished officer was appointed to command the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (then being raised: *vide supra*—Orr, John) in 1804, and in Aug., 1806, took over the 1st Bn. at Weymouth, which he commanded in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and at the capture of Martinique in 1809. In July, 1809, he was appointed D.A.G. of the British forces in Portugal, and on quitting the Bn. was presented with a valuable sword by the officers. He served with great distinction in the Peninsula, especially at Salamanca, in which battle he commanded the 3rd Division (Gold Medal for *Busaco*, *Fuentes d'Onor*, and *Salamanca*; G.C.B.). In 1814, he was appointed to command the expedition against New Orleans, and was killed at the storming of the American lines, before New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815, in the 36th year of his age. Second son of Edward Michael, 2nd Baron Longford, Capt. R.N., M.P. co. Longford, and brother of Thomas, 3rd Baron and 2nd Earl of Longford (Burke's *Peerage*—LONGFORD, Earl of).—*Vide* p.p. 101, 104-06, 108, 119, 149, 154-58.

PAKENHAM, Hon. WILLIAM LYGON (afterwards Earl of LONGFORD, G.C.B.).—Ens., 52nd L.I., 25th Aug., 1837; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Aug., 1838; Capt., 26th Jan., 1844; Maj., h.p. unatt., 6th July, 1852; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 12th Dec., 1854; Bt.-Col., 17th July, 1855; Maj.-Gen., 6th March, 1868; Lieut.-Gen., 2nd June, 1877; Col., 5th Fusrs., 11th Sept., 1878; Gen., 31st July, 1879. Served on the Staff in the Crimean Campaign, 1854-55, including battles of the Alma, Balaclava, and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (twice mentioned in despatches; Medal with 4 clasps; promoted Lieut.-Col. and Bt.-Col.; C.B.; Officer of the Legion of Honour; 2nd Class St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; 3rd Class Medjidie; Turkish Medal). Served in the China War, 1857, as D.A.G. Indian Mutiny, 1858-59; recapture of Lucknow, and campaign in Rohilcund (twice mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; K.C.B.). Second son of Thomas, 3rd Baron and 2nd Earl of Longford (*vide supra*); succeeded his brother as 4th Earl of Longford in March, 1860. Under Secretary for the War Department, 1866-68; Lord-lieut. and custos-rotulorum co. Longford. Died 19th April, 1887, aged 68.—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipient of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.

PALAIRET, CHARLES ANDREW HAMILTON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899. Son of Henry Hamilton Palaret, of Cattistock Lodge, Dorchester.

PALMER, FREDERICK.—Ens., 53th F., 8th June, 1849; Lieut., 18th July, 1851; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th March, 1852. Retired 17th March, 1854.

PAPLEY, EDWARD.—Ens., 37th F., 21st March, 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Oct., 1777. Died, or retired, in 1779.

PARKE, ANDREW.—Lieut. (from Sligo Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th June, 1808. Died in 1810.

PARKER, ——— Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Sept., 1794. Out of the Regt. 17th Dec., 1794.

PARKER, CHARLES.—Lieut. (to Maj. Gervase Parker), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1707; commission renewed on the accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Served with the Regt. in the War of the Spanish Succession. No record of his death or retirement.

PARKER, CHRIS. (CHRISTOPHER ?).—Lieut. (to Lieut.-Col. Worthevale), 3rd Feb., 1704 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 60). Out of the Regt. in 1706.

PARKER, GERVASE.—Ens. (to Lieut.-Col. Charles Robinson), 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 27th Dec., 1690; Brig.-Gen. Stewart's Regt., 9th Sept., 1695; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1695; ROYAL FUSILIERS (to Maj. Hunt Withers), 17th May, 1697; Adjut. and Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Nov., 1700; Lieut. (to Lieut.-Col. Worthevale), 21st April, 1701; Capt.-Lieut., 23rd Dec., 1702; Capt., 15th March, 1703; Maj. (?); Bt.-Col., 24th Dec., 1797 (Dalton, Vols. III, p. 136 [note 16]; IV, p.p. 77, 176, 236, and 246; V, p.p. 59 and 60); Lieut.-Col., 11th Jan., 1715. Served in Flanders with the Guards and Stewart's Regt.; with the Fusiliers in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, and the War of the Spanish Succession. We can find no record of his death or retirement. This officer's christian name is also given as *Gervais* and *Jervis* (*vide* Dalton).

- PARKES, JAMES**—*Qr.-Mr.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th April, 1796. Died in 1806.
- PARKINSON, JOHN**—*Lieut.* (from 1st W. York. Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1808; 90th L.I., 5th April, 1809. Retired in 1811.
- PARKHURST, CHARLES**—*Ens.*, 35th F., 25th Dec., 1806; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th May, 1807; Ceylon Regt., 18th Feb., 1808. Retired in 1812.
- PARNELL, ALFRED BUGH**—*Ens.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Jan., 1865. Died at Morar, Central India, 29th Dec., 1865, in the 20th year of his age. Fifth son of Sir Henry William Parnell, 3rd *Baron* Congleton, of Congleton, co. Chester (*Burke's Peerage*—CONGLETON, *Baron*).
- PARSONAGE, JOHN**—*Ens.*, 11th F., 12th March, 1794; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; *Capt.*, 1st F., 25th Dec., 1801. Died in 1805.
- PARSONS, LAURENCE**—*Ens.*, 10th F., 3rd March, 1760; *Lieut.*, 13th Feb., 1765; *Capt.*, 4th Dec., 1769; *Maj.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th May, 1778. Retired 29th Oct., 1778. Died in Jermyn Street, London, 26th Sept., 1804. Served with the 10th in the American War of Independence, and was present at Bunker's Hill. Of Pembroke Place, King's County, Ireland, son of William Parsons, brother of Sir Laurence Parsons, 3rd *Baronet* (*Burke's Peerage*—Rosse, *Earl of*).
- PAULET, Lord WILLIAM**—*Ens.*, 85th L.I., 1st Feb., 1821; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd May, 1822; *Capt.* unatt., 12th Feb., 1825; 85th L.I., 21st April, 1825; h.p., 28th Dec., 1826; 63rd F., 20th March, 1827; 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 4th Dec., 1828; *Maj.* unatt., 10th Sept., 1830; 68th L.I., 18th Jan., 1833; *Lieut.-Col.*, 21st April, 1843; h.p. unatt., 31st Dec., 1847; *Bt.-Col.*, 20th June, 1854; *Maj.-Gen.*, 13th Dec., 1858; *Col.*, 87th R.I. Fusrs., 27th July, 1863; 68th L.I., 9th April, 1864; *Lieut.-Gen.*, 8th Dec., 1867; *Gen.*, 7th Oct., 1874; *Field-Marshal*, 10th July, 1886. Served the Crimean Campaign, 1854-55, as A.A.G. Cavalry Division: battles of the Alma, Balacclava, and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (twice mentioned in despatches; Medal with 4 clasps; C.B.; Officer of the Legion of Honour; 1st Class St. Maurice and St. Lazarus; 3rd Class Medjidie; Turkish Medal). K.C.B., 28th March, 1865; G.C.B., 20th May, 1871. Fourth son of Charles Ingoldsby, 13th *Marquis* of Winchester. Died 9th May, 1893.—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.
- PAUNCEFORD, GEORGE**—*Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Feb., 1761; h.p., the late 108th F. (raised 1761, disbanded 1763), 1767; *Brig.* and *Lieut.*, 1st Troop of Horse Gds., 4th Feb., 1767. Retired in 1769.
- PAYNE, RICHARD SOWDEN**—*Ens.*, 40th F., 29th March, 1844; *Lieut.*, 7th May, 1847; Ceylon Rifles, 1st Oct., 1847; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th May, 1851. Retired 16th Sept., 1851.
- PAYNE, THOMAS GEORGE DUPRÉ**—*Ens.*, 17th F., 16th Feb., 1849; 61st F., 6th July, 1849; *Lieut.*, 25th Oct., 1850; *Capt.*, 1st Oct., 1858; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Feb., 1859; 98th F., 11th Feb., 1860. Retired 2nd Sept., 1862. Served with the 61st in the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-58, including siege, assault, and capture of Delhi, and action of Nejufghur (Medal with clasp).
- PAYNE, WILLIAM**—*Lieut.* (from Worcestershire Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th April, 1809; h.p., Rifle Brigade, 16th March, 1820; 75th F., 11th Aug., 1825; 33rd F., 10th Aug., 1826; *Capt.* unatt., 4th Sept., 1827. Died at Northampton, 18th Sept., 1827. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco and Albuera; joined the 1st Bn. after Albuera, and was present at Aldea de Ponte, Vittoria, first combat at Sauroren, and minor affairs.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- PEACHEY, EDWARD**—2nd *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th May, 1705; *Lieut.* (to *Maj.* Chris. Simpson), 20th Sept., 1705. Appears in the list supposed to be the exact roll of officers who proceeded with the Regiment to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession. Does not appear in Dalton's Lists.
- PEACHEY, JAMES**—*Ens.*, 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 3rd Oct., 1787; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Oct., 1793; *Capt.*, 29th July, 1795; r.f.p., 2nd Bn., reduced in 1796; 43rd F., 2nd Feb., 1797. Out of the Army List for 1801.

PEACHEY, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th June, 1719. Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List; we can find no further trace of him.

PEACOCKE, GEORGE.—Lieut., the late 78th (raised, as the 2nd Highland Bn., in 1757, disbanded in 1763), 2nd March, 1763; h.p. (on reduction), 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Jan., 1767; Capt., 18th Jan., 1777. Served in the American War of Independence and died in America in 1781.* Fifth son of George Peacocke, of Barntie, co. Clare, and afterwards of Graige, co. Limerick (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—PEACOCKE, of Efford Park).

PEARSON, RICHARD LYONS OTWAY.—Ens., 32nd F., 3rd Dec., 1847; 95th F., 10th Dec., 1847; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th April, 1851; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854; Lieut. and Capt., Grenadier Gds., 20th July, 1855; Bt.-Maj., 2nd Nov., 1855; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Grenadier Gds., 27th Dec., 1864. Retired in 1869. Served in the Eastern Campaign of 1854 up to 30th June, 1855, as Aide-de-camp to Sir George Brown, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, attack of the 18th June, and expedition to Kertch (Medal with 3 clasps; Bt.-Maj.; Sardinian and Turkish Medals; 5th Class Medjidie). Appointed Assistant-Commissioner Metropolitan Police in 1881; C.B., 21st June, 1887. Son of Henry Shepherd Pearson. Died in Warwick Square, Pimlico, 30th May, 1890, aged 59.—*vide* p. 180 (note 1).

PEEL, JONATHAN JOHN RUSSELL.—2nd Lieut. (after 95 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1900; Lieut., 23rd Dec., 1901. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's Medal with clasp). Second son of Archibald Peel (by his second wife, *Lady* Georgiana Adelaide Russell), of the Gerwyn, Wrexham, J.P., D.L. co. Denbigh (Burke's *Baronetage*—PEEL, of Drayton Manor).

PENNINGTON, JOHN.—Capt. in Col. Henry Sydney's Regt. of Foot (disbanded after the Peace of Nimeguen), 25th Feb., 1678; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1685. Accompanied Sydney's Regt. to Flanders in 1778. "Probably son of Sir John Pennington, the Royalist admiral" (Dalton, Vols. I, p. 218; II, p.p. 28 and 137).—*vide* p. 15.

PENRICE, EDWARD.—Lieut. (from Worcestershire Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th April, 1809; Capt., 7th April, 1825; h.p. unatt., 8th Nov., 1827. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at the battle of Albuera. Died in Aug., 1838.—*vide* p. 125 (note 3).

PENROSE, HENRY FRANCIS KEANE.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1861; Lieut., 5th April, 1864; 13th L.I., 25th April, 1865. Retired 8th May, 1867. Son of William Henry Penrose, of Low Park, Dedham, Essex, and Leham, co. Cork, J.P. for Essex and Suffolk, by the *Hon.* Georgiana Isabella, youngest daughter of John, 1st *Lord* Keane, G.C.B., G.C.H. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—PENROSE-WELSTED, of Ballywater).

PERCY, *Hon.* FRANCIS JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Jan., 1806; Capt., 9th Garrison Bn., 5th May, 1808; 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 18th Aug., 1808. Served with the 23rd in the Peninsula, and died at Cuellar, Spain, in 1812, aged 22. Seventh son of Algernon, 2nd *Baron* Lovaine, of Alnwick, and 1st *Earl* of Beverley (*vide infra*—PERCY, *Hon.* Henry).

III. PERCY, *Hon.* HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Aug., 1804; Capt., 6th W.I. Regt., 9th Oct., 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1806; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 21st June, 1810; Bt.-Maj., 16th Aug., 1810; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 18th June, 1815; Maj., 14th Light Drs., 12th Oct., 1820. Retired 13th Sept., 1821. Died in Portman Square, London, 15th April, 1825, aged 39. Served in Spain as Aide-de-camp to Sir John Moore, and was present at the battle of Corunna. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon in April, 1809, and commanded the Light Coy. at the capture of Oporto and battle of Talavera. Subsequently served with the 14th Light Drs., and being taken prisoner during the retreat from Burgos, 1812, was detained in France until the entrance of the Allies into Paris in 1814. Served as extra Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington during the campaign of 1815, and was present

* Sir Bernard Burke states that Capt. George Peacocke was killed in America, but such casualty is not mentioned in either Col. Waller's or Mr. Cannon's *Records*.

at the battle of Waterloo. He was sent home with the Duke's despatches announcing the victory, carrying with him the captured Eagles (Waterloo Medal; Bt.-Lieut.-Col.; C.B.). Fifth son of Algernon, 2nd *Baron* Lovaine, of Alnwick, and 1st *Earl*, of Beverley (Burke's *Peerage*—NORTHUMBERLAND, *Duke of*).—*Vide* p.p. 113 and 115 (note 2).

PERIER (or **PERRIER**), JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Feb., 1718-19. Occurs in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List; we can find no further trace of him.*

PERSSE, DUDLEY.—Ens., 34th F., 16th June, 1848; Lieut., 5th April, 1850; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1850; Capt., 23rd Sept., 1854. Retired 20th March, 1855. Capt., Limerick City Militia Artillery, 18th July, 1855. Retired in 1859. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the Alma (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Of Roxborough, co. Galway, D.L.; eldest son of Dudley Persse, of Roxborough. Capt. Persse died 13th March, 1892 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—PERSSE, of Roxborough).—*Vide* p. 183.

PERY, Hon. EDMOND HENRY (afterwards *Lord* GLENTWORTH).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th April, 1827; Capt., 24th Jan., 1834. Retired 20th June, 1834. Died in Manchester Square, London, 16th Feb., 1844. Eldest son of Henry. Hartstonge, *Lord* Glentworth, and grandson of Edmund Henry, 1st *Earl* of Limerick and 2nd *Baron* Glentworth. Succeeded his father as *Lord* Glentworth, 7th Aug., 1834, but pre-deceased his grandfather, the *Earl* of Limerick (Burke's *Peerage*—LIMERICK, *Earl of*).

PETTITOT, STEPHEN.—Capt. in *Lord* Inchiquin's Regt. of Foot (raised 1704, disbanded 1712), 16th June, 1705; ROYAL FUSILIERS (*vice* Cutler, *decd.*),† 14th Nov., 1712. Served with Inchiquin's Foot in Spain from 1709 to 1712 (Dalton, Vols. V, p. 260; VI, p. 73), and with the Fusiliers in Minorca, and with Sir George Byng's expedition to Sicily in 1718. Died in Feb., 1730. Mr. Dalton gives the name as *Pettitot*.

PETTITOT, STEPHEN.—Ens. (to Capt. S. Pettitot), in *Lord* Inchiquin's Regt., 20th Nov., 1711; h.p., 1712; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Oct., 1720; commission renewed (Lieut. to Capt. S. Pettitot) on accession of George I., 20th June, 1727; Adj. (?). Appointed Town Major of Dublin in May, 1735. Appears as Adj. of the Fusiliers in the list of officers re-appointed on 20th June, 1727 (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 51). Served with *Lord* Inchiquin's Regt. in Spain, 1709-12.—*Vide supra*.

PETTY, GEORGE SPEKE.—Lieut. (to Capt. Barry), 12th May, 1715. Promoted Capt. in another regiment in Aug., 1719.

PHILIPS, THOMAS.—Capt. (of the Company of Miners), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Dec., 1687. A distinguished Engineer; was 2nd Engineer of England, from which post he was dismissed by the Duke of Schomberg, and at the same time superseded in command of the Miner Company, "for refusing to attend the Duke into Ireland." Restored to his post as 2nd Engineer by William III. in 1691. Died while serving as Chief Engineer of the "Train of Brass Ordnance for Sea Service," in the expedition against St. Malo in the summer of 1693. His widow received a pension of £30 (Dalton, Vols. II, p. 113; III, p.p. 304, 305 [note 1], and 403). Mr. Dalton gives the name both as *Philips* and *Phillips*.—*Vide* p. 19 (notes 2 and 3), and *infra*, PITT, John.

PHILLIPS, GEORGE.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Sept., 1800. Died, or retired, in 1801.

PHILLIPS, HARRY SHAKESPEAR.—Cornet, 4th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 8th Jan., 1824; Lieut. unatt., 12th May, 1825; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th May, 1825; Capt. unatt., 4th Feb., 1828; 53rd F., 25th Nov., 1828; Maj., 1st Aug., 1838; Lieut.-Col., 31st March, 1843; 31st F., 15th April, 1846; h.p., Jan., 1847; 57th F., 6th Aug., 1847; unatt., 26th May, 1848. Served in the campaign on the Sutlej, and commanded the 53rd at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon, and a Brigade of the Army of the Sutlej during the occupation of the Punjaub (Medal; C.B.). Died at Malvern, 21st Nov., 1849.

* Possibly a member of the Huguenot family of *Perrier* (Du Perrier), of Cork, which passed over to Ireland in the 17th Century. Antoine Du Perrier, a cavalry officer in Queen Anne's Army, fell at Malplaquet, leaving a son, John Perrier, of Dublin, who died in 1757; from him the Perriers of Cork, are descended (*vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry* for 1893).

† *Vide supra*, CUTLER, John.

- PHILLIPS, HENRY BROCKOLLS.—Lieut. (from 2nd Lieut. 23rd R.W. Fusrs.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Nov., 1778. Retired 13th Nov., 1780.
- PHILLIPS, SYDNEY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River, and in Cape Colony up to May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 260.
- PIERSON (or PEARSON), RICHARD.—Ens. in Col. Meredith's Regt. (37th F.), 25th June, 1705; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th March, 1711; Capt. (*vide* Thos. Archdale), 11th Jan., 1715. Out of the Regt. in 1718. Served with Meredith's Regt. in Flanders, and was present at Malplaquet; also with the Fusiliers at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession (Dalton, Vols. V, p.p. 241 and 242 [note 19]; VI, p. 73 [note 17]. Col. Waller's *Records*, p.p. 44 and 45).
- PIGOTT, GEORGE (afterwards Sir GEORGE, Bart.).—Ens., 52nd F., 25th March, 1782; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1784; Capt. (?), 31st Aug., 1788; 17th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 31st July, 1789; Maj., in the Earl of Roden's Fencible Cavalry (Ireland), 21st July, 1794; Lieut.-Col., 18th July, 1795. Retired in 1802. Of Knapton, Queen's County; created a *Baronet*, 9th Oct., 1808. Died at Paris, 28th June, 1844, in his 86th year. Eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Thomas Pigott, of Knapton, Queen's County, sometime M.P. for Middleton, co. Cork, and Governor of the City of Cork (Playfair's *Family Antiquity*, Vol. VII. *Baronetage of England*—CHETWYND, now PIGOTT. Burke's *Baronetage*—PIGOTT, of Knapton).—*Vide infra*—PIGOTT, William.
- PIGOTT, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1785. Aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Buckingham, Lord-Lieut. of Ireland in 1788. Retired 28th April, 1794. Of Farnley, Queen's County, younger brother of Lieut.-Col. Sir George Pigott (*vide supra*). Died without issue (Playfair's *Baronetage of England*—CHETWYND, now PIGOTT. Burke's *Baronetage*—PIGOTT, of Knapton).
- PILKINGTON, EDWARD.—Asst.-Surg., 5th Garrison Bn., 16th May, 1811; the late 19th Light Drs. (disbanded as the 19th Lancers in 1821), 19th Aug., 1813; 73rd F., 25th Sept., 1817; Staff, 18th Nov., 1824; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Feb., 1825; Surg., Staff, 30th Aug., 1827; temp. h.p. in 1829; 21st R.N.B. (now Scots) Fusrs., 17th Aug., 1832; 17th Lancers, 24th Sept., 1841; Staff-Surg., 1st Class, 2nd Feb., 1844; h.p., 7th July, 1846. Died at Ruthin, 28th July, 1851.
- PILKINGTON, Sir THOMAS, Bart.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1793; Capt., the late 21st Light Drs. (raised in 1794, disbanded in 1820), 30th Feb., 1794. Retired in 1795. Died at Chevet Hall, near Wakefield, Yorks, 9th July, 1811, aged 37. Eldest son of Sir Michael Pilkington, Bart., succeeded his father as 7th *Baronet* in (*circa*) 1789 (Burke's *Baronetage*—PILKINGTON, of Chevet Hall).
- PILKINGTON, WILLIAM.—Ens., 69th F., 15th Oct., 1803; Lieut., 82nd F., 27th Aug., 1804; Capt., 8th Garrison Bn., 1st Dec., 1806; 56th F., 25th Sept., 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th May, 1808; 5th Garrison Bn., 11th June, 1812; h.p. (on reduction) in 1814; Bt.-Maj., 12th Aug., 1819; Capt., Newfoundland Veteran Companies, 25th July, 1824; 3rd Veteran Bn., 2nd Sept., 1824; 92nd Highlanders, 8th April, 1825; Maj. unatt., 18th May, 1826. Retired in March, 1827. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon, and was present at the capture of Oporto, and battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera (War Medal with clasps for *Talavera*, *Busaco*, and *Albuera*).—*Vide* p. 115 (note 2).
- PINCHARD, WILLIAM BIDDULPH.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Aug., 1855; Ceylon Rifles, 21st Sept., 1855; Lieut., 15th Oct., 1858; Capt., 30th Oct., 1866; 70th F., 22nd June, 1867; h.p., 2nd July, 1870. Died at Edmonton, 25th March, 1874.

* *Vide* Col. Waller's Alphabetical List. Capt. Pilkington's name does not appear in the lists of officers present at Busaco and Albuera given in Col. Waller's and Mr. Cannon's *Records of the Royal Fusiliers*.

- PINNEY, REGINALD JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Feb., 1884 ; Capt., 8th Dec., 1891 ; Maj., 21st Dec., 1898 ; Lieut.-Col., 3rd May, 1903. Passed Staff Coll. in 1891. D.A.A.G., India, 27th Nov., 1896, to 26th Nov., 1901. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1900-02 ; operations in Cape Colony, Dec., 1901, to May, 1902. Brought the Battalion home. Eldest son of the *Rev.* John Charles Pinney, Vicar of Coleshill, co. Warwick, grandson of Charles Pinney, of Camp House, Clifton, Mayor of Bristol 1831-32 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—PINNEY, of Somerton Erleigh).—*Vide* p.p. 261, 263, and 264.
- PIPON, ROBERT HENRY.**—2nd Lieut. unatt., 3rd Jan., 1901 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1901.
- PITCAIRN, ROBERT.**—2nd Lieut., Royal Staff Corps, 19th Jan., 1826 ; Ens., 12th F., 5th Feb., 1829 ; Lieut. unatt., 26th Oct., 1830 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1830 ; 92nd Highlanders, 1st Feb., 1831 ; Capt., 6th Sept., 1839 ; h.p., 6th Garrison Bn., 27th Sept., 1844 ; S.O. Pensioners, 27th Sept., 1844 ; Bt.-Maj., 11th Nov., 1851 ; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 26th Oct., 1858 ; Bt.-Col., 1st July, 1859. Died 27th Aug., 1873.
- PITT, JOHN.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Martin Beckman, afterwards *Sir* Martin, *Kt.*), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th June, 1685 ; Lieut. (to Capt. Adams, of the Miner Coy.), 18th Oct., 1685 ; Capt., Independent Coy. of Miners (late Miner Coy., Royal Fusiliers) attached to the Train of Artillery in Ireland, 25th June, 1689 ;* h.p. (on reduction of the Miner Coy.) in 1697. Served with his Company in Ireland, 1689-91, and subsequently in Flanders. "Probably a descendant of John Pitt, younger brother to *Sir* William Pitt, *Knt.*, of Iwerne, Stapleton, co. Dorset" (*Dalton*, Vols. II, p.p. 28, 58, and 137 ; III, p. 97, note 1).—*Vide* p.p. 19 (notes 2 and 3), 20 (note 2), and 30 (note 1).
- PITT, JAMES SAMUEL CAIRNS.**—2nd Lieut. (from the ranks), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th June, 1901. Retired in 1903. Served with the 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers in the South African War in 1900-02. Returned home with the Battalion.—*Vide* p. 263 (note 2).
- PLENDERLEATH, WILLIAM SMYTH.**—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 7th Nov., 1793 ; Lieut., 8th July, 1795 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1793 ; Capt., 81st F., 16th Feb., 1797 ; Maj., 21st April, 1803 ; the late 100th F. (raised in 1805, disbanded as the 99th in 1818), 1st Jan., 1807. Retired 9th June, 1808. Died at his residence, Ramsgate, 5th June, 1863, aged 88.
- PLUMMER, HEATHCOTE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Dec., 1854 ; Lieut., 13th April, 1855 ; Capt., 18th Sept., 1859 ; Maj., 6th Sept., 1873. Retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 7th Aug., 1878. Served with the Fusiliers in the Crimea from 12th July, 1855, including siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp ; Turkish Medal). Attached to the 4th Punjaub Rifles in the successful attack on the Cabul Khail Wuzerees in Dec., 1859, and Jan., 1860 ; and as A.Q.M.G. to the Tank Field Force, under Brigadier Chamberlain in the operations against the Mahsud tribe of Wuzerees from April to May, 1860, including the forcing of the Burrura Pass and burning of Makeen (Medal with clasp).
- POCHIN, NORMAN.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th March, 1867 ; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871 ; Ins. of Musk. (2nd Bn.), 14th Dec., 1873, to 31st Dec., 1879 ; Capt., 1st Jan., 1880 ; Maj., 20th Jan., 1884. Retired pay, 9th July, 1890. Third son of William Ann Pochin, of Edmondthorpe Hall, co. Leicester, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1846 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—POCHIN, of Edmondthorpe).
- PONSONBY, WILLIAM BRABAZON** (afterwards *Baron* PONSONBY, of Imokilly).—Ens., 65th F., 13th Dec., 1827 ; 4th F., 26th April, 1828 ; Lieut., 31st May, 1831 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1831 ; Capt., 23rd Feb., 1838. Only son of the *Hon.* and *Rt. Rev.* Richard Ponsonby, D.D., Lord Bishop of Derry ; succeeded his cousin as 4th *Baron* Ponsonby, of Imokilly, co. Cork, on 2nd Oct., 1861. Died at Plymouth, on board his yacht *Lufra*, 16th Sept., 1866, aged 58, when the title became extinct (*vide* *Burke's Peerage*—BESSBOROUGH, *Earl* of. *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct., 1866, Vol. II, p. 545).

* John Pitt, Jun., was appointed Lieutenant of the Company of Miners on the same day (*Dalton*, Vol. III, p. 97).—*Vide* p. 19 (note 3).

- POPE, RICHARD ALBERT VERCO.**—Ens., 39th F., 21st Dec., 1855; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1860; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Dec., 1864; 49th F., 7th Nov., 1868; Capt., 1st April, 1870; h.p., 26th April, 1870; 94th F., 5th Jan., 1876; Maj., 1st July, 1881. Retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col., Res. of Officers), 31st Aug., 1882. Died in 1895. Adj., 2nd Staffordshire Rifle Volrs., 1st Feb., 1878, to 1st July, 1881.
- PORTER, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Nov., 1875; Capt., 31st Aug., 1884. Resigned in 1886. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1880; defence of Candahar, sortie of Doh Khoja, battle of Candahar (Medal with clasp).
- PORTER, HENRY AYLMER.**—Ens., 44th F., 30th May, 1843; Lieut., 11th June, 1844; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Aug., 1844. Retired 1st Feb., 1850.
- POTHAM, JOHN.**—Ens. (from the ranks), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June, 1862; Lieut., 24th Jan., 1865; Adj. (1st Bn.), 3rd June, 1865, to 23rd Jan., 1869; Capt., 1st April, 1870; h.p., 6th May, 1870; 109th F., 1875; retired pay, 7th July, 1880; Hon.-Lieut.-Col., 1st July, 1881. Served in the Crimea, 1854-55, including battle of the Alma (wounded) and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). With the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzai Field Force (Medal).
- POWELL, CHARLES FREDERICK.**—Ens., 13th L.I., 19th Aug., 1864; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th April, 1865. Retired 21st Aug., 1866.
- POWELL, HENRY (? JAMES).**—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Alex. O'Hara), 25th March, 1705. Embarked with the Regt. to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession. Mr. Dalton (Vol. V, p. 60) gives this officer's christian name as *Henry*; Col. Waller *James or Henry?**
- POWELL, LEONARD.**—Ens. (to Lieut.-Col. Corbet Henn), 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 13th June, 1691 (commission dated at Opprelaix); Lieut., 10th Aug., 1693; Capt. (of Lieut.-Col. Shrimpton's Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1697. Out of the Army before 1702. Eldest son of *Sir Nathaniel Powell, Bart.*, of Ewhurst, Sussex (Dalton, Vols. III, p. 187-8 [note 8]; IV, p. 176).†
- POWELL, THOMAS.**—Lieut. (2nd to Capt. Joshua Jackson), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in list of officers re-appointed to the Regt. on the accession of George I., and in a list for 1715, supposed to be the roll of officers who served in Spain towards the end of the War of the Spanish Succession. Out of the Regt. before 1727.
- POWER, WILLIAM LE POER.**—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th June, 1872; Lieut., 19th June, 1873; 58th F., 23rd Jan., 1875; Capt., 25th Aug., 1880. Retired in 1887 (Res. of Officers). Employed in Natal during the Zulu War, 1879 (Medal). Served in the Boer War of 1881, and took part in the defence of Wakkerstroom. Fifth son of *Sir John Power, Bart.*, of Kiltane, co. Kilkenny, who succeeded his father, *Sir John Power*, 1st *Baronet*,† of Tullamaine, co. Tipperary, in Feb., 1844 (Burke's *Baronetage*—POWER, of Kiltane).
- POWNALL, EDWARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Oct., 1755. Not in the Regt. in 1756. One Edward Pownall was appointed Capt. in the 34th F., 10th Aug., 1764, from Capt. h.p. unatt. (10th May, 1760).
- PRATT, RUPERT.**—Ens., Inniskilling Regt. of Foot (27th), 14th May, 1710; Lieut., 15th Aug., 1717; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th July, 1718; Capt.-Lieut., 9th Feb., 1751; Capt., 3rd June, 1752. Died in Ireland in June, 1753 (Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers. Appears also in Lists of the Regiment for 1727, 1738, 1740, and 1743).

* In a list of Minors to the several Regiments "as they have hitherto been returned by the Colonies" (1711 or 1712), quoted by Mr. Dalton (Vol. VI, p. 889) is the following entry:—"Royal Fusiliers. Lieut. (? Henry) Powell, son of a Captain killed in the Service, of age to serve." Also "Lieut. (Chas.) Bucknall, son of a gentleman who served many years in the Army" (*cule supra*—BUCKNALL, Charles).

† Vide Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers—"Powell, ———, occurs as Capt., 1701."

‡ Eldest son of John Power, of Tullamaine, who served as Aide-de-Camp to Lord Clive at the battle of Plassey.

- PRESCOTT, EDWARD BARKER.**—Ens., 87th R.I. Fusrs., 18th March, 1850; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1853; 33rd F., 17th June, 1853; Capt., 26th Oct., 1855. Served with the 33rd in the Crimea in 1855, at the siege of Sebastopol, and was severely wounded on the 15th Aug. (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Died at Deesa, Bombay, 21st Jan., 1862, aged 30.
- PRESCOTT, GEORGE.**—Ens., 73rd Highlanders (now 2nd Bn. Black Watch), 5th May, 1799; Lieut., 4th June, 1801; Capt., 4th Garrison Bn., 27th Nov., 1806; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1807. Served with the 73rd in India. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Lisbon in 1809, and was present at the battle of Busaco; subsequently joined the 1st Bn., and was killed at the battle of Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812. His wife had accompanied him to the Peninsula, and followed him in all the marches, and when the tidings of his death reached her, she braved all dangers and recovered his body on the field. "Capt. Prescott was a meritorious officer, a tender husband, beloved by all who knew him. Mrs. Prescott is the daughter of Col. Skinner, late of the Newfoundland Regt., whose family have served the Crown nearly 100 years" (*Gentleman's Magazine* for Sept., 1812).—*Vide* p. 139 (note 2).
- PRESCOTT, RICHARD.**—Maj., 33rd F., 20th Dec., 1756; 50th F., 11th Dec., 1759; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 22nd Jan., 1761; Lieut.-Col., 50th F., 22nd May, 1761; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1761; Bt.-Col., 22nd June, 1772; Colonel, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Nov., 1776; Maj.-Gen., 29th Aug., 1777; Lieut.-Gen., 26th Nov., 1782. Served with the 50th in Germany during the Seven Years' War. Served, first in command of the Fusiliers and subsequently as a Maj.-Gen., in the American War of Independence, and was captured by the Continentals, first at Montreal in Nov., 1775,* and again at Rhode Island on the night of the 10th July, 1776. Died in Queen Anne Street West, Cavendish Square, London, 21st Nov., 1788.—*Vide* Appendix I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers; and p.p. 71, 72 (note 1), 78, 79, and 97.
- PRESCOTT, RICHARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Sept., 1780. Died, or retired, in 1786.
- PRESTON, ARTHUR JOHN.**—Ens., 56th F., 10th May, 1800; Lieut., 15th Oct., 1803; Capt., 15th Oct., 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Aug., 1808. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco; subsequently served, with the 1st Bn., at the affair of Aldea de Ponte. Died at Falmouth on his return from Portugal in May, 1812.
- PREVOST, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Dec., 1804. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique; landed with it in the Peninsula in 1810, and was present at Busaco. Died of wounds received at the battle of Albuera, 16th May, 1811. Probably a relation of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost, *Bt.*, under whom the 1st Bn. served at Martinique.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- PREVOST, JOHN AUGUSTUS.**—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles),†; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st May, 1782; Capt., 16th April, 1795; Maj., 16th April, 1804; Lieut.-Col., 8th W.I. Regt., 27th Nov., 1806; 56th F., 26th June, 1811. Retired 17th Oct., 1811 (*vide supra*).
- PRICE, BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th June, 1892; Lieut., 15th Sept., 1896; Capt., 2nd Aug., 1899; Adj. (2nd Bn.), 17th May, 1901. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers (as Adj. from Aug., 1901, to 31st May, 1902) in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, and action of Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony, N. of the Orange River, in the Transvaal (30th Nov., 1900, to Feb., 1901), and in Cape Colony until May, 1902 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; D.S.O.).—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1), 261, and 263 (note 2).

* While endeavouring to escape, in boats, down the St. Lawrence River to Quebec.

† There were several officers named *Prevost* in the 60th about this period, but we cannot find *John Augustus Prevost*, either in the Army Lists, or the Annual Lists given in Capt. Wallace's *Regimental Chronicle of the 6th Rifles*.

- PRICE, JOHN.**—Lieut., in the *Earl of Deloraine's* Regt. (disbanded in 1712), 18th Aug., 1708; Capt.-Lieut., 26th Aug., 1737; Capt., 28th Aug., 1737; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1742. Invalided 3rd June, 1752. Appears in a list of the Regt. (with dates of commissions as stated) for 1743.
- PRIDEAUX, EDMUND.**—Lieut. (from New Jersey Volrs.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1778. Retired 20th Sept., 1780. Served in the American War of Independence. Probably a member of the ancient family of Prideaux, of Cornwall and Devon.
- PRINGLE, JAMES** (afterwards *Sir JAMES, Bart.*).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (?)^{*}; Capt., 59th F., 27th Oct., 1755; Maj., 7th Dec., 1759; Lieut.-Col., 21st March, 1765. Retired 14th Dec., 1770. Succeeded his father as 4th *Baronet* in Dec., 1779. "Sir James Pringle, of Stichell, served many years in the Army, first in the Fusiliers, and afterwards in the 59th Regt., which he commanded. After retiring from the regular Army, he was Lieut.-Col. of the Southern Fencibles, commanded by Henry, Duke of Roxborough; and, lastly, he commanded the Roxburghshire Yeomanry" (*vide* Burke's *Baronetage*)—PRINGLE, of Stichell). Sir James died at Stichell House, 7th April, 1809, aged 83.
- PRITZLER, THEOPHILUS** (afterwards *Sir THEOPHILUS, K.C.B.*).—Ens., Independent Coy., Jan., 1794; Lieut., 85th F., 18th March, 1794; 5th Dr. Gds., 27th Aug., 1794; Capt., 8th July, 1795; the late 21st Light Drs. (raised in 1794, disbanded 1820), 1st Sept., 1796; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Sept., 1804; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 16th April, 1807; Lieut.-Col., the late 22nd Light Drs. (raised as the 25th in 1794; re-numbered the 22nd in 1803; disbanded in 1820), 4th June, 1813; Bt.-Col., 4th June, 1814; Lieut.-Col., 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 5th Nov., 1818; Maj.-Gen., 19th July, 1821; Lieut.-Gen., 10th Jan., 1837. Died at Boulogne, 12th April, 1839. Held several staff appointments, including that of A.A.G. at the Horse Guards, 1807-09. Served under Lord Mulgrave in Walcheren, 1794; in Holland and Germany, 1794-95, and in St. Domingo, 1796-98, and was serving in India in 1820.
- PROBY, THOMAS.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1724. Out of the Regt., 4th Nov., 1724.
- PROSSER, FREDERICK.**—Ens., 30th F., 22nd Dec., 1814; Cornet, 3rd Dr. Gds., 10th Jan., 1816; Lieut., 18th Oct., 1816; Capt., 1st Aug., 1822; h.p., Grenadier Gds., 27th Feb., 1823; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd April, 1823; h.p. unatt., 2nd April, 1829. Appointed Professor at the Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, where he died 7th Sept., 1844.
- PUZEY, ARTHUR KENNETH.**—2nd Lieut. (after 229 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Aug., 1900.
- PYKE, W. A.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Feb., 1809. Joined the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers as a volunteer, and was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, his gallantry during the operations being rewarded with a lieutenant's commission. Joined the 2nd Bn. in the Peninsula, and was present with it at Busaco and Albuera. Rejoined the 1st Bn., with which he served at Aldea de Ponte. Killed at Badajoz, April, 1812.—*Vide* p.p. 107, 125 (note 3), 133, and 134 (note 1).
- PYNYOT, AUGUSTUS.**—Capt.-Lieut. in Col. Thos. Allnutt's Regt. (36th F.), 30th Oct., 1711; Capt., 10th Sept., 1712; h.p., 1713; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Dec., 1726 (Dalton, Vol. VI, p.p. 139-40. Name given as *Piniot* and *Pynior*). Retired 8th May, 1749. Col. Waller gives the dates of his Ensigny and Lieutenancy as 18th Oct., 1703, and 16th May, 1706, respectively, but does not mention his regiment. Mr. Dalton does not give these commissions. Served with the 36th in the War of the Spanish Succession, and was present at the battle of Almanza.
- QUINLAN, MICHAEL.**—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 8th Dec., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1858; Staff, 1st May, 1863; Surg., 1st March, 1873; Surg.-Maj., 1st April, 1873. Retired (Hon.-Brig.-Surg.), 1st June, 1881. Served in the Afghan War, 1878-80 (Medal). Died in 1894.

* We have endeavoured to ascertain the date of Sir James Pringle's appointment to the Royal Fusiliers, but unsuccessfully. Col. Waller does not give the date in his Alphabetical List of Officers. That he *was* in the Fusiliers at one time, is proved by the paragraph we have quoted from Burke's *Baronetage*, and it must have been between the years 1740 and 1755.

RAINSFORD, EDWARD M.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th July, 1803; Capt., Cape Regt., 7th Aug., 1806. Not in the Army List for 1809.

RAINSFORD, FRANCIS.—Lieut. (to Capt. Hen. Groves), ROYAL FUSILIERS, in Aug., 1695; Capt., 12th Sept., 1795; commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702; Maj., 11th Jan., 1715; Lieut.-Col. prior to April, 1709.* Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders, was present at the battle of Landen, and wounded at the assault of Terra Nova, Namur, 20th Aug., 1695. Embarked in command of his company on board the *Grafton* with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702. Accompanied the Regt. to Spain in 1706, and lost an arm at the siege of Lerida. Son of Capt. Francis Rainsford, of the Tower of London. Died in 1720, leaving three sons, all of whom were in the Army (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 75, note 3).—*Vide* p. 41.

RALPH, JOHN CHARLES.—Capt. (from Lagos Hausa Force), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Nov., 1900. Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 29th Nov., 1900. Served in West Africa in 1900: operations in Ashantee, defence of Coomassie until final relief (despatches, *London Gazette*, 4th Dec., 1900; Medal with clasp; appointed Capt. in the Army). South Nigeria, 1901-02: Aro Expedition.

RAMSDEN, CHARLES.—Ens., 77th F., 29th Nov. 1821; 2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 19th June, 1823; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1825; Rifle Brigade, 9th Nov., 1825; Capt. unatt., 6th April, 1826; 60th Rifles, 12th April, 1827; h.p., 68th F., 4th Oct., 1831; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1839. Retired same day. Lieut.-Col., West Middlesex Militia, 22nd Jan., 1846. Resigned 20th Oct., 1853. Died 11th Feb., 1891. Of Newbold Revel, co. Warwick. Fourth son of Sir John Ramsden, 4th *Baronet*, of Byrom and Longley Hall, co. York (Burke's *Baronetage*—RAMSDEN, of Byrom).

RANELAGH, THOMAS HERON JONES, Viscount.—Cornet and Sub-Lieut., 1st Life Gds., 3rd Sept., 1829; Lieut., 23rd March, 1832; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Jan., 1834. Retired 22nd July, 1836. Lieut.-Col.-Commdt., 2nd South Middlesex Rifle Vols., 30th Jan., 1860. High Sheriff of Norfolk in 1868. K.C.B. Succeeded his father as 7th *Viscount* Ranelagh and *Baron* Jones, 2nd July, 1820. Served in Spain, under Sir De Lacy Evans, against the Carlists. Took a prominent part in originating and forming the Volunteer force in the United Kingdom in 1859, especially identifying himself with the Middlesex Corps. Died at Fulham, 13th Nov., 1885, aged 73, when the title became extinct.

RAWDON (or ROYDON), MARMADUKE.—Capt.-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Dec., 1694 (name given as *Roydon*, dated Kensington); Capt. (*vice* John Salter), 23rd Dec., 1702 (Dalton, Vols. IV, p.p. 24 and 75; V, p.p. 58 and 60). Left the Regt. 10th June, 1703. Appears as Capt.-Lieut. (name given as *Roydon*) in the *Flanders Army List* for 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Namur, and in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702. Probably a member of the ancient family of Rawdon (originally *de Roydon*), of Rawdon Hall, Yorks, from which the Earl of Moira sprang. Several of this family bore the name of *Marmaduke* (*vide* Collins's *Peerage of England*—RAWDON and HASTINGS, *Baron*).

RAWSTORNE, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th May, 1779. Retired 11th Feb., 1785. Served with the Regt. during the American War of Independence.

RAYNER, WILLIAM BRYAN FLEETWOOD.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Oct., 1899; Lieut., 2nd Jan., 1901. Resigned in 1903. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), in the Transvaal (Dec., 1900, to Jan., 1901), and in Cape Colony to March, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p. 259.

RAYNES, EDWARD VILLIERS.—2nd Lieut., Leicester Regt., 28th Sept., 1895; Lieut., 23rd March, 1898; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd March, 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902: operations in the Transvaal (Oct., 1900, to Jan., 1901), and in Orange River Colony to 31st May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).

* One John Gunby, or Gunbie, was gazetted "2nd Lieut. to Lieut.-Col. Fras. Rainsford, 7th April, 1709" (Dalton, Vol. VI, p. 73).—*Vide supra*—GUMBY, John.

- READE, ALFRED JAMES MEDLEY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th April, 1864. Retired 11th Dec., 1866.
- REED, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Aug., 1804; 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 3rd Aug., 1809. Retired in Oct., 1813. Second son of John Reed, of The Cragg, and Aydon House, and Acklington Park, Northumberland. Died 18th Feb., 1825, aged 51 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—REED, of The Cragg).
- REID, ——— Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Oct., 1751. Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers, Royal Fusiliers. Not in the Regt. in 1754.
- REID, WILLIAM.—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Jan., 1765. Retired 11th Jan., 1769.
- REILLY, EDMUND GEORGE.—Ens., 105th F., 6th July, 1870; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Oct., 1873; Bombay Staff Corps, 22nd April, 1876; Capt., 6th July, 1882. Died in 1887.
- REYNETT, HENRY JAMES.—Ens., 64th F., 2nd Nov., 1778; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Nov., 1779; Capt., 8th Nov., 1792; 81st F., 5th June, 1798. Retired same day. Paymr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th June, 1798. Retired 23rd Nov., 1804. Probably served with the Regt. in the American War of Independence.
- RICE, HERBERT HENRY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th March, 1859. Retired 31st Dec., 1859. Eldest son of Herbert Henry Rice, Capt. in the Queen's Guard, and grandson of Maj. Walter Rice, of Llwyn-y-brain, co. Carmarthen. Died 16th Aug., 1866 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—VAUGHAN-PRYSE-RICE, of Llwyn-y-brain).
- RICHARDSON, THOMAS.—2nd Lieut., Independent Coy. of Grenadiers (Capt. Cheek's) at the Tower of London, 2nd Oct., 1686; Grenadier Coy. (Capt. Cheek's) ROYAL FUSILIERS, March, 1687. Appears as 2nd Lieut. of Capt. St. Ange's (Grenadier) Coy. in a list of the officers of the Royal Fusiliers for Nov., 1687 (*Dalton*, Vol. II, p.p. 85 and 137). Not in any subsequent list.—*Vide supra*—BLOOR, BEN., and CHEEK, THOS.
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM.—Lieut. (to Capt. Richard Fowler), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th June, 1685. Appears as Lieut. of the same Company in list for Nov., 1687. We can find no further trace of him.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- RICHARDSON, WILLIAM EARDLEY.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Sept., 1865. Retired 16th Sept., 1868.
- RICHMOND, CHARLES, Duke of, K.G.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in April, 1787; Capt., 35th F., 29th Aug., 1787; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., 26th March, 1789; Lieut.-Col., 35th F., 15th June, 1789; Bt.-Col., 28th Jan., 1795; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1798; Col., 35th F., 17th March, 1803; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1805; Gen., 4th June, 1814. Died at Montreal, Canada, from the bite of a mad fox, 28th Aug., 1819. Was Gov.-Gen. of Canada at the time of his death. Succeeded his uncle as 4th Duke of Richmond, 29th Dec., 1806.
- RICKETTS, CHARLES.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 28th April, 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th June, 1855; Royal Artillery, 5th Aug., 1864; Surg., 20th June, 1865. Retired on half-pay, 15th Feb., 1868. Served in the Crimea, including battles of Balaclava and Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, sortie of the 26th Oct., and capture of Kerch and Yenikale (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzai Field Force, and took part in all the operations which resulted in the complete rout of the enemy and submission of the Hill tribes (Medal).
- RICKETTS, CHARLES.—Ens. and Lieut., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., 5th March, 1818; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1820; Capt., h.p. 72nd Highlanders, 24th May, 1822; Rifle Brigade, 9th April, 1825; Maj. unatt., 20th Aug., 1826. Died 13th Nov., 1828.
- RICKFORD, CHARLES WYNDHAM H.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Aug., 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871. Retired 29th March, 1873.

RICKFORD, WYNDHAM HEATHCOTE PARKER.—2nd Lieut. (after 149 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1902. Served in the South African War, 1901-02: operations in Cape Colony until May, 1902 (Medal). Son of Charles W. H. Rickford (*vide supra*).

RIDGEWAY, JOSEPH.—Ens., 53rd F., 12th June, 1799; 11th F., 11th Jan., 1800; Cornet, the late 28th Light Drs. (raised 1794-5, disbanded in 1802), 23rd March, 1801; h.p. (on reduction), 1802; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Jan., 1805. Retired 8th Sept., 1808.

RIDLEY, JOHN HENRY ELLIS.—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 23rd Sept., 1836; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1840; 2nd Dr. Gds., 12th Oct., 1841. Retired 5th Aug., 1848. Capt., 2nd Surrey Militia, 2nd Oct., 1852; Maj., 16th Oct., 1854; Lieut.-Col., 30th March, 1867. Only son of the *Rev.* Henry John Ridley, of Ockley, Surrey, rector of Abinger and Newdigate, Surrey, and Kirkby-under-Dale, York (Foster's *Baronetage* for 1883—RIDLEY, of Blagdon, Northumberland).

RING, Rev. SAMUEL.—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th May, 1706 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 60).

RHODES, FRANCIS MARY JOHN DOMINIC.—2nd Lieut., 20th F., 23rd Oct., 1880; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Nov., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 20th July, 1888; h.p., 25th Oct., 1889; Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 4th March, 1891; Maj., 5th Nov., 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900: operations in Orange Free State (Feb. to May, 1900), including actions at Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Driefontein, Houtnek, Vet River, and Zand River; in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), actions near Johannesburg and Pretoria (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb. and 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

ROBERTS, ARTHUR COLIN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1890; Lieut., 26th June, 1892; Capt., 16th Nov., 1898. Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 6th Dec., 1902.

ROBERTS, WILLIAM EDWARD.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th March, 1862; Lieut., 19th July, 1864; I. of Musk. (1st Bn.), 3rd July, 1872, to 20th July, 1875; Capt., 21st July, 1875; h.p., 15th March, 1879; Welsh Regt., 23rd June, 1880; Maj., h.p., 1st July, 1881; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1882; Lieut.-Col., h.p., 18th Jan., 1889; Duke of Cornwall's L.I., 31st July, 1889. Retired pay, 31st July, 1893. Served in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with two companies of the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers, forming part of the Doaba Field Force, and was present at the action near Fort Shubkudder (Medal with clasp). Of Hendry Killaney, co. Dublin, second son of Thomas Lewis Roberts, of Dormstown Castle, co. Meath, J.P. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—ROBERTS, of Dormstown Castle).

ROBINSON, HENRY.—Asst.-Surg., 64th F., 8th May, 1801; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th June, 1804; Surg., 15th Dec., 1804. Retired in Oct., 1811. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique, 1809; landed with the Battalion at Lisbon in 1810, and was present at Busaco.

ROBINSON, NAPIER DOUGLAS.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1854; Lieut., 12th Jan., 1855; Capt., 28th Aug., 1857. Retired 1st May, 1866. Served in the Crimea, with the Royal Fusiliers, from 17th Feb., 1855, and was wounded at the assault on the Redan on the 18th June (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Fourth son of Sir George Best Robinson, *Bt.*, who succeeded his father (Sir George Abercrombie Robinson, of Bath House, co. Somerset, M.P.) as 2nd *Baronet*, 13th Feb., 1832. Capt. Robinson died 9th Oct., 1869, aged 33. —*Vide p.* 194.

ROBINSON, ROBERT.—Lieut. (from Ens., 60th F.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June, 1795. Out of the Army List for 1802.

ROBINSON, WILLIAM.—Lieut., 33rd F., 12th Oct., 1795; h.p., 90th L.I., 3rd July, 1799; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th July, 1811; h.p., 47th F., 21st April, 1812. Died 4th Aug., 1833.

- ROBINSON, JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Oct., 1804; Capt., 1st June, 1809. Retired 20th June, 1822. Died at Edinburgh, 4th July, 1832. Served with the 1st Bn. at the capture of Martinique, 1809; and also at the battle of Orthes in 1814. It is probable that he served with the expedition against New Orleans in 1815, and with the Army of Occupation in France, as he remained in the Battalion until he retired.
- ROCHFORD, HENRY WOLLASTON.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Jan., 1839; Lieut., 15th July, 1862; Capt., 7th Feb., 1871; h.p., 19th Nov., 1873. Retired pay (Hon.-Major), 1st July, 1881.
- RODICK, ROBERT PRESTON BIRKETT.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Feb., 1800; Lieut., 25th Oct., 1801; I. of Musk. (2nd Bn.), 1st Jan. to 9th Sept., 1880; Capt., 10th Sept., 1880; Maj., 19th Dec., 1886; Lieut.-Col., 28th Nov., 1897. Retired pay, 25th Nov., 1901. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1809-81; covering retreat from Maiwand, defence of Candahar, and battle of 1st Sept. (despatches, *London Gazette*, 3rd Dec., 1880; Medal with clasps.—*See* p.p. 216, 227, and 234.
- ROEBUCK, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th May, 1799. Died in 1800.
- ROGERS, THOMAS.**—(Dr.-Mr.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in list of officers appointed to the Regiment on the accession of George I.; also in the list of those who served at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession.
- ROSE, EUSTACE HENRY.**—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 16th July, 1841; Lieut., 26th July, 1844; Capt., 28th Feb., 1851; 42nd Highlanders, 21st Jan., 1853; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th May, 1853; Maj., 19th Aug., 1855. Retired 8th Aug., 1856. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and was present at the Alma and Inkerman (wounded) and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 5 clasps; Turkish Medal). Died in 1876. Fourth son of William Rose Rose, of Wolston Grange, co. Warwick, and Chapel Brampton, co. Northampton, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff in 1853 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—ROSE, of Wolston Grange).—*See* p. 187.
- ROSS, ROBERT.**—Ens., 25th F., 1st Aug., 1789; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th July, 1791; Capt., 10th April, 1795; Maj., 9th L.I., 23rd Dec., 1795; h.p. in 1708; 20th F., 6th Aug., 1799; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1801; Lieut.-Col., 20th F., 21st Jan., 1808; Bt.-Col., 25th July, 1810; Maj.-Gen., 4th July, 1813. Served, with the 20th, the campaign in Holland in 1799, and was severely wounded in the attack on Sir Ralph Abercrombie's lines (thanked by the Com.-Chief); accompanied the 20th to the Mediterranean in 1801, and served in the expedition to Calabria, greatly distinguishing himself at the battle of Maida, 1806. Served under Sir John Moore in Spain, and was present at the battle of Corunna. Returning to the Peninsula in 1812, he was present at Vittoria; subsequently commanded a Brigade of the 4th Division, and distinguished himself in the Pyrenees, at San Sebastian, Orthes, and the Nive. At the termination of the Peninsula War in 1814, Gen. Ross was appointed to command an expedition against the United States, and, after a brilliant, though brief, campaign—during which he defeated the Americans at Bladensburg and captured Washington—he was killed by a rifle-shot at Baltimore on the 12th Sept., 1814. H.R.H. the Prince Regent conferred on his widow and descendants the honorary distinction "of Bladensburg" to be added to the family name (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—ROSS of BLADENSBURG, of Rosstrevor).
- ROSS, ROBERT.**—Ens., 50th F., 13th June, 1830; 52nd L.I., 8th Feb., 1831; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th July, 1834; 96th F., 9th Jan., 1835; Capt., 14th Sept., 1838; 50th F., 31st Dec., 1839; h.p. unatt., 24th June, 1842; 74th Highlanders, 1st Aug., 1848. Retired same day. Appointed Barrack-Master at Devonport in 1852; exchanged to Barbadoes in Jan., 1854, and died there on the 1st Nov., 1854.

- ROTHES, GEORGE WILLIAM EVELYN, Earl of.**—Ens., 81st F., 5th April, 1827; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Dec., 1827. Retired 26th July, 1833. Died at Leslie House, Fifeshire, 10th March, 1841. 12th Earl of Rothes and Baron Leslie and Ballinbreich; eldest son of Henrietta Anne, Countess of Rothes (by Mr. George Gwyther, who assumed the name of Leslie), whom he succeeded in the peerage, 30th Jan., 1819 (Burke's *Peerage* for 1869. Obituary notice, *Annual Register* for 1841).
- ROUSSELET, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th July, 1781; h.p. in 1784
- ROWE, HULTON.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1796; Capt., 9th March, 1803. Retired 30th Aug., 1810. Served with the 1st Bn. at the capture of Martinique (wounded), 1809. Retired 30th Aug., 1810.—*Vide* p. 106.
- ROWE (or Row), JOHN.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Ruthven), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1693 (dated Eppeyen); Capt., Royal Scots Fusrs., before 1702; commission renewed by Queen Anne, 7th July, 1702; Maj., 24th Sept., 1708. Served with the Royal Fusiliers at the siege of Namur, and subsequently with the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Killed at the battle of Malplaquet in 1709. Probably brother to Brig. Archibald Row, R.S. Fusrs., killed at Blenheim (Dalton, Vols. II, p. 315; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 80 and 81; VI, p.p. 98, 339 [note 2], and 357).
- ROWLAND, JOHN.**—Ens., 61st F., 7th Sept., 1756; h.p. in 1763; 4th F., 15th Aug., 1775; Capt., 22nd F., 3rd Nov., 1777; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Oct., 1780. Retired in 1783. Adj., Merionethshire Militia, 4th Dec., 1793. Lieut. and Qr.-Mr., 25th Dec., 1793.
- ROWLEY, CHARLES** (afterwards *Sir CHARLES, Bart.*).—Ens., 68th F., 15th Jan., 1818; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Sept., 1819; Capt., 92nd Highlanders, 13th June, 1822; 58th F., 12th Sept., 1822; Maj. unatt., 22nd April, 1826; 36th F., 12th June, 1828; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 31st Aug., 1830; 9th Lancers, 28th Jan., 1842. Retired same day. Eldest son of Admiral Charles Rowley, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c., who was created a *Baronet* in 1836, fourth son of *Sir Joshua Rowley, Bt.* Succeeded his father (Admiral *Sir Charles Rowley*) as 2nd *Baronet*, 13th Oct., 1845. Died 23rd Nov., 1884 (Burke's *Baronetage*—ROWLEY, *Sir Geo. Chas. Erskine*).
- RUCK-KEENE, CHARLES EDMUND.**—2nd Lieut., Shropshire L.I., 5th Feb., 1887; Lieut., 1st Jan., 1890; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th April, 1898. Retired in 1902 (Capt., Res. of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.). Of Swyncombe House, co. Oxford; eldest son of Edmund Ruck-Keene, of Swyncombe House, J.P., late Maj., 2nd Dr. Gds., and Col., Oxfordshire Hussars (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—RUCK-KEENE, of Swyncombe House).
- RUDD, THOMAS, M.D.**—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 1st Aug., 1857; 8th Hussars, 18th Sept., 1857; 2nd Drs., 2nd Dec., 1859; Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Nov., 1871; Surg.-Maj., 1st March, 1873; Brig.-Surg., 13th March, 1883; Dep.-Surg.-Gen., 11th April, 1888. Retired, as Surg.-Maj.-Gen., 6th June, 1893. Died in 1895. Served with the 8th Hussars during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58: capture of Kotah, battles of Kotaria and Kooshana (despatches, *London Gazette*, 5th May, 1859; Medal with clasp). Afghan War, 1878-80 (Medal).
- RUDDOCK, WILLIAM.**—(2nd) Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd March, 1709; Lieut., 14th May, 1710; commission renewed by George I. (Lieut. to Capt. R. Pierson), 11th Jan., 1715 (Dalton, Vol. VI, p. 73). Appears in list of officers re-appointed to the Regt., 20th June, 1727. Out in 1740. Probably served in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- RUDYERD, RICHARD.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th April, 1733; Capt 31st, March, 1748. Out of the Regt., 8th May, 1749.
- RUMBOLD, HENRY EDMUND WILLIAM.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th July, 1855; Lieut., 9th Nov., 1855. Retired 1st April, 1859. Capt., Essex Rifle Militia, 14th Dec., 1872. Retired in 1882. Third son of Charles Edmund Rumbold, of Preston Candover, Hants., M.P. for Great Yarmouth 1818-47, and 1848 until his death in 1857, fourth son of *Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.* (Foster's *Baronetage* for 1883—RUMBOLD, *Sir Horace*).

RUSSELL, BAKER CREED (afterwards *Sir BAKER C., G.C.B., K.C.M.G.*).—Cornet, 6th Dr. Gds., 2nd Nov., 1855; Lieut., 1st Aug., 1856; Capt. unatt., 18th Feb., 1859; **ROYAL FUSILIERS**, 25th March, 1859; 13th Hussars, 3rd Oct., 1862; Bt.-Maj., 24th Jan., 1865; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st April, 1874; Maj., 13th Hussars, 15th July, 1878; Bt.-Col., 18th Feb., 1880; Lieut.-Col., 13th Hussars, 29th Sept., 1880; h.p., 29th Sept., 1885; Maj.-Gen., 1st April, 1889; Col., 15th Hussars, 20th Jan., 1894; Lieut.-Gen., 20th Jan., 1897. A.D.C. to H.M. Queen Victoria, 18th Feb., 1880, to 31st March, 1889. Sir Baker Russell held several important staff appointments at home and abroad, and was appointed to command the Southern Dist. in Nov., 1898. He received the "Reward for Distinguished or Meritorious Service." Served with the 6th Dr. Gds. in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-59: including battle of Gungaree, capture of Bareilly, relief of Shahjehanpore, operations in Oude, pursuit of Tantia Topee, &c. (despatches, *London Gazette*, 23rd April, 1858; Bt. of Maj.; Medal with clasp). Ashantee War, 1873-74: in command of "Russell's Regt." (natives), which he raised and organised, throughout the campaign; battle of Amoafu, capture of Becquah, battle of Ordahsu, capture of Coomassie, &c. (despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th Nov. and 1st Dec., 1873, and 6th, 7th, and 31st March, 1874; Bt. of Lieut.-Col.; C.B.; Medal with clasp). South African War, 1879: Zulul Campaign; operations against Sekukuni, led the attack against Sekukuni's town (despatches, *London Gazette*, 21st Aug. and 10th Oct., 1879, and 16th Jan., 1880; Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; K.C.M.G.; Medal with clasp). Egyptian Expedition, 1882: in command of 1st Cavalry Brigade; capture of Mahsarah; led the cavalry charge at Kassassin; battle of Tel-el-Kebir; march to, and occupation of Cairo (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th and 19th Sept., and 6th Oct., 1882; Medal with clasp; Bronze Star; K.C.B.; 2nd Class Medjidie). G.C.B. in 1900. Son of Capt. W. Russell, 73rd F., of Ravensworth, Australia.

RUSSELL, (Hon.?) FRANCIS.—Ens., 2nd F., 7th March, 1811; Lieut., 4th Garrison Bn., 27th June, 1811; **ROYAL FUSILIERS**, 18th July, 1811; Capt., 2nd Garrison Bn., 28th April, 1814; h.p. in 1814; 57th F., 11th July, 1816; h.p. in 1816; 52nd L.I., 2nd Oct., 1817; Bt.-Maj., 21st Jan., 1819; Capt., 12th Lancers, 23rd Sept., 1819; h.p. in 1821; Bt.-Lieut.-Col. and Insp. F.O. of Militia in Nova Scotia, 4th Oct., 1821; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Coldstream Gds., 7th July, 1825. Died in London, 24th Nov., 1832. Joined the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula in 1811, and was present at the affair of Aldea de Ponte, siege and assault of Badajoz (severely wounded), battle of Vittoria, and the first combat of Sauron, where he particularly distinguished himself; * was subsequently Aide-de-camp to Sir Lowry Cole. Served in the campaign in Flanders, 1815, as Aide-de-camp to the Prince of Orange, and was present at Waterloo. Eldest son of Lord William Russell (who was murdered by his valet, Courvoisier, in 1840), and grandson of Francis, *Marquis of Tavistock* (Burke's *Peerage*—BEDFORD, Duke of). Is styled *Honourable* in the Army List for 1815; may have been a royal page (Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call*, p. 11).—*Ibid* p.p. 134 (note 1) and 146.

* "*Frank Russell at the Battle of the Pyrenees.*—After the battle of Vittoria our Army marched to the Pyrenees, where took place those operations in the passes, and that brilliant series of victories, which have given historical character to the names of Picton, Lowry Cole, Adam, Colville, and a hundred others. We were only momentarily checked at the battle of the Pyrenees, when Lord Wellington found that the French were not disposed to allow us to invade their country without a severe struggle. At the memorable battle, Soult made a desperate effort to drive us back into Spain. One of the heroes of that bloody day (first combat of Sauron—*vide* p. 146) was Frank Russell, 'the Pride of Woburn Abbey,' whose character it would be as difficult to over-estimate as it would be to give an idea of his chivalrous bearing in the presence of the enemy. Of noble birth, good looking, and with a splendid figure, he was valiant in the extreme. He was gazetted in the 7th Fusiliers at the age of sixteen, and forthwith sent with them to Spain, where he followed the fortunes of his corps up to the time of the battle of the Pyrenees. One of the most furious attacks made by Soult on our position at this celebrated conflict was directed on the left wing of the British Army. The Fusiliers were posted on the right, and ordered to maintain themselves against all odds, and not budge a foot. The French General being determined to turn our right, sent an overwhelming force against Frank's regiment, which was posted against a mountain wall. The Fusiliers defended themselves with obstinate courage, but their Colonel (a Brigadier), declared it prudent to order a retreat. Frank Russell, however, shouted out 'Not yet, Colonel!' and with the Colours of his regiment mounted the wall and cheered our men on; the French meanwhile renewing their attack with redoubled vigour. During this fierce struggle, however, our hero kept his position, till the fierce energy with which the French had been fighting began to cool. Before Russell quitted his post of honour, Lord Wellington with his Staff happened to pass by the wall, and saw Russell standing on the wall, holding the Colours of his regiment, which were riddled with bullet holes. On the following day, when the gallant young officer's conduct was reported to our great commander, he exclaimed, 'Ah! there's nothing like blood.' The chivalrous bearing of Frank Russell affords a memorable example of the feeling which actuated our young officers at the time of which I am now speaking."—*Anecdotes of Celebrities* (p.p. 197-200), by Capt. Grouse, formerly of the 1st Foot Guards.

RUSSELL, NOEL HUNTLEY CAMPBELL.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th June, 1901. Served in the South African War, 1901 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).

RUTHVEN, JOHN.—In Dalton, Vol. III, p. 315, we find the following entries :—
 "John Row to be Lieut. to *Capt. Ruthven*, dated Eppeyen, 1st Aug., 1693 ;"
 "Chris. Simpson to be Capt. *vice Jno. Ruthven*, 1st Dec., 1693" (*vide supra*,
 ROWE, John, and *infra*, RUTHWIN, James).

RUTHWIN, JAMES.—Occurs in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List—"Died of wounds received at Landen, 19th July, 1693." His name appears in the Landen casualty list both in Col. Waller's and Mr. Cannon's *Records*. Probably he is to be identified with the *Capt. John Ruthven* mentioned above.—*Vide* p.p. 29 (note 1) and 34.

RUXTON, AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER.—Ens., 16th F., 25th Aug., 1843 ; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Oct., 1845. Retired 25th Sept., 1849. Capt. and Adj., 5th Admin. Batt. Kent Rifle Vols., 21st July, 1860. Retired in 1868. Died 30th Dec., 1889. Fifth son of John Ruxton, of Broad Oak, Kent (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—RUXTON, of Broad Oak).

RYND, WILLIAM WOLFE.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1864 ; Lieut., 14th Oct., 1868. Retired 29th Dec., 1869. Died 18th May, 1886, aged 42. Second son of Christopher Rynd, of Mount Armstrong, co. Kildare, J.P., D.L. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—RYND, of Ryndville).

ST. ANGE, ANTHONY DE.—Capt. (Grenadier Coy., *vice* Thos. Cheek), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1687. Deprived of his command in Nov., 1688. A French Roman Catholic, suspected of being an emissary of Louis XIV. ; at the Revolution, he was seized at Court, and sent to Newgate (*Ellis Correspondence*, letter dated 20th Oct., 1688, Vol. II, p. 373. Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 105 and 137).—*Vide* p.p. 8 (note 2) and 12.

ST. CLAIR, JOHN.—Capt.-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th July, 1692 (dated Genappes). Died in the service ; his widow being granted a pension (Dalton, Vol. III, p. 250, note 3). Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders.—*Vide* p. 42.

ST. CLAIR, JOHN.—Capt., the late 77th Highlanders (raised in 1757, disbanded in 1763), 4th Jan., 1757 ; h.p. (on reduction) in 1763 ; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Dec., 1765 ; Bt.-Maj., 23rd July, 1772. Retired 3rd June, 1774. Served with the 77th, or "Montgomery Highlanders," in Canada (1758-60), and in the expedition to Havannah in 1762. Mr. Keltie (*Hist. of the Highland Regiments*) gives his name as *Sinclair*.

ST. CLAIR, ROBERT.—Capt. of an Independent Coy. at West Tilbury in 1683 (*vide supra*, GARLICK, Theoph.) ; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685 ; Lieut.-Col., 1st May, 1686. Was appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Tilbury Fort by James II., 20th July, 1688.* Retired, or was removed from the Regt., at the Revolution (Dalton, Vols. I, p. 308 [note to GARLICK and DEVENISH] ; II, p.p. 28, 74, and 137. In some of the lists his name is given as *St. Claire* and *Sinclair*).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers ; and p.p. 4 (note 1) and 10.

ST. GEORGE, WALDYVE WELLINGTON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Feb., 1865 ; Lieut., 29th Dec., 1869. Retired 23rd April, 1873.

ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, HENRY BOUVERIE PAULET (afterwards *Sir* HENRY B. P., *Bart.*).—Ens., 10th F., 20th Nov., 1828 ; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th June, 1830 ; Capt., 95th F., 7th April, 1837 ; 2nd Dr. Gds., 27th Jan., 1838 ; h.p., 60th Rifles, 25th April, 1848. Maj., Hants Yeomanry Cavalry (whilst still on h.p.), 9th Oct., 1859 ; Lieut.-Col., 3rd March, 1862 ; Lieut.-Col.-Commtd., 16th June, 1868. Died in 1902. Of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, and Moulsham, co. Essex, D.L., High Sheriff in 1862 ; succeeded his father as 5th *Baronet*, 1848 (Burke's *Baronetage*—ST. JOHN-MILDMAY).

* Mr. Dalton shews Robert St. Clair as Lieut.-Gov. of Tilbury Fort in Feb., 1688.

ST. MAUR, PERCY (afterwards *Lord PERCY ST. MAUR*).—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Sept., 1868; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; Capt., 3rd March, 1880; Maj., 9th April, 1883. Retired (Res. of Officers) in 1884. Of Burton Hall, Loughborough, co. Leicester; second son of Algernon Percy Banks, 14th *Duke* of Somerset (who succeeded to the dukedom in Jan., 1891), and brother of the present Duke, to whom he is heir presumptive (*Whitaker's Peerage*, 1904).

ST. POL, PAUL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th May, 1806; Capt., 16th April, 1812. Landed with the 1st Bn. at Lisbon, July, 1810; present at Busaco and Albuera, and the affair at Aldea de Ponte. Died of wounds received at Badajoz, 23rd April, 1812. "Son of Louis Philippe, Duke of Orleans, to whom he bore a striking resemblance. He was the friend and protégé of the Duke of Kent, who, on hearing of his death, expressed the consolation that he derived from the reflection that his 'noble and heroic conduct had so justly secured to him the esteem and attachment of those who were acquainted with him.' Capt. St. Pol had only a few weeks before been gazetted captain, and he died in ignorance of the fact. He led the Light Company at the assault" (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 117).—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 134 (note 1).

SABINE, EDWARD.—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1769. Left the Regt. in Dec., 1770.

SALMON, THOMAS.—Ens., 9th F., 26th Aug., 1799; Lieut., 85th F., 21st May, 1801; h.p. in 1802; restored to f.p., 26th Nov., 1802; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st March, 1805. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the capture of Martinique, 1809; landed with the Bn. in the Peninsula in July, 1810, and died at Lisbon, 31st Jan., 1811.

SALTER, BURRIDGE.—Lieut. (to Maj. Worthevale), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Aug., 1693 (dated Eppeyen); commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Namur; embarked with his company, on board the *Grafton*, with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702. Out of the Regt. in 1706 (*Dalton*, Vol. III, p. 315).

SALTER, JOHN.—Lieut. (to Capt. J. Boyce, or Boys), 18th June, 1685; Capt., ? (appears as Capt. in *Flanders Army List*, 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695); commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702 (*Dalton*, Vols. II, p.p. 28 and 137; IV, p. 75). Died in the service before 1705. Served with the Regt. in Flanders, and was present at the siege of Namur; also with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo in 1702.—*Vide* Appendix I.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

SALTOUX, ALEXANDER, *Lord*.—*Vide* FRASER, Alexander.

SALUBERRY, CHARLES DE.—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 10th April, 1793; Lieut., 25th Aug., 1794; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 1796; Capt., 10th July, 1799; Bt.-Maj., 4th June, 1811; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 24th Sept., 1812; Maj., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 18th Nov., 1813; h.p. in 1813; Canadian Voltigeurs (Fencibles) in 1813. Retired in Jan., 1826. Served as Brig.-Maj. to Gen. Rottenburg in Canada; commanded the advanced picquets (consisting of the light company Canadian Fencibles and two companies of Canadian Voltigeurs) of the British force in the action on the Chateauguay, when he checked the advance of the principal American column under Gen. Hampton, and was afterwards conspicuous in bringing about the defeat of the Americans (Gold Medal; C.B.).*

SANDBACH, WILLIAM.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Feb., 1885; R. Lancaster Regt., 20th Jan., 1886; Capt., 21st Oct., 1895. Served with the R. Lanc. Regt. in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Spion Kop (severely wounded); operations in the Transvaal, in Natal (including action at Laing's Nek), in Orange River Colony, &c., until 31st May, 1902 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb., 1901: Queen's Medal with 4 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).

* An interesting account of the services, &c., of Col. de Saluberry, and of the action at Chateauguay, is given in the *Royal Military Calendar* for 1890, Vol. IV, p. 432.

SANDERS, ALFRED HARRY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Jan., 1892; Lieut., 1st Jan., 1895; Adj. (3rd Bn.), 6th April, 1898, to 14th Feb., 1902; Capt., 1st April, 1899. Employed with Egyptian Army, 15th Feb., 1902. Died at Marseilles, 9th May, 1903, aged 31.—*Vide* p.p. 237 and 239-40.

SANDYS, THOMAS MYLES.—Ens., the late H.E.I. Co.'s Bengal Army, 9th June, 1855; Lieut., 30th April, 1857; Capt., Bengal Staff Corps, 9th June, 1867; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Aug., 1871. Retired 21st July, 1875. Maj., 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia (3rd Bn. Loyal North Lancs. Regt.), 21st July, 1875; Lieut.-Col., 11th May, 1889; Lieut.-Col.-Commdt., 3rd and 4th Bns., 5th Oct., 1892. Resigned in 1897 (Hon.-Col.). Served in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58 (Medal). Of Graythwaite Hall, co. Lancaster, D.L., M.P. for Bootle Div. of Lancashire since 1885; eldest son of Thomas Sandys, of Shrewsbury, R.N., subsequently promoted to Capt. and the command of one of the late E.I. Co.'s frigates. Col. Sandys succeeded to the Graythwaite estate on the death of his uncle in 1871 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—SANDYS, of Graythwaite and Esthwaite).

SARTORIS, FRANCIS CHARLES.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Dec., 1877; Lieut., 21st June, 1880. Retired in 1883. Eldest son of Capt. Alfred Sartoris, late 7th Hussars, of Abbotswood, co. Gloucester, J.P. for cos. Berks and Gloucester, High Sheriff for latter county in 1886 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—SARTORIS, of Abbotswood).

SAUMAREZ, Sir THOMAS, Knt.—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 25th Jan., 1776; Lieut., 22nd Nov., 1777; Capt., 13th Sept., 1779; h.p. in 1785; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1789; Bt.-Maj., 1st March, 1794; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1798; Insp. Royal Guernsey Militia, 25th June, 1799; Bt.-Col., 25th April, 1808; Maj.-Gen., 4th June, 1811; Lieut.-Gen., 19th July, 1821; Gen., 28th June, 1838. Served with the 23rd in the American War of Independence, and was present in the principal actions in which the 23rd were engaged. He served at the sieges of Charlestown and Yorktown, where he was taken prisoner, and was one of thirteen captains selected for execution by Washington; but lots being drawn, the unlucky number fell upon Sir Charles Asgill. He received the honour of knighthood (in consideration of his professional services) on presenting an address from the Island of Guernsey to H.M. George III., 15th July, 1795. Sir Thomas held several staff appointments, and was C.-in-Chf. of New Brunswick. Equerry, and subsequently Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. Third son of Matthew Saumarez, of Guernsey, and brother of Admiral James, 1st Baron de Saumarez. Died at La Petite Marche, Guernsey, 4th March, 1845, in the 85th year of his age (*Burke's Peerage*—DE SAUMAREZ).

SAUNDERS, ROBERT ERASMUS.—Ens., 13th L.I., 21st Sept., 1872; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Nov., 1872; Lieut., 21st Sept., 1874. Retired in 1882. Capt. (*Hon.-Maj.*), 3rd (Militia) Bn. Dorsetshire Regt., 11th Oct., 1884. Of Alton Pancras, Dorchester, J.P., Lord of the Manors of Alton Pancras, Dorset, and North Ormsby, Lincoln (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—SAUNDERS, of Alton Pancras).

SAUNDERS, WILLIAM SEDGWICK, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., 1st W.I. Regt., 6th Nov., 1846; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Nov., 1846; Staff, 2nd Aug., 1850. Retired in 1852.

SAUNDERSON, CHARLES.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1900; Lieut., 9th Jan., 1902. Served with the 2nd Bn. in the South African War, 1901-02; operations in Cape Colony (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).

SAVAGE, PHILIP CHARLES COFFIN.—Ens., Royal Canadian Rifles, 20th July, 1855; Lieut., 19th Feb., 1858; h.p. (on reduction of corps), 1870; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Dec., 1873; 64th F., 1879. Retired (*Hon.-Maj.*; Capt. Res. of Officers), 9th June, 1880.

SAVILE, CLARE RUXTON UVEDALE.—2nd Lieut. unatt., 8th Jan., 1901; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1901. Son of Maj. Walter Clare Savile, R.A., D.S.O. (son of Col. H. B. Savile, late R.A.), by Helen, fourth daughter of William Ruxton, of Ardee House, co. Louth, J.P., D.L. (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—RUXTON, of Ardee House).

- SAWREY, JOHN GILPIN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th July, 1757. Eldest son of Robert Gilpin, whose sister Susannah married Jeremiah Sawrey, of Broughton. John Gilpin (of the Fusiliers) assumed the name of Sawrey by desire of his cousin, at whose death he succeeded to the Broughton estate. Died at Broughton Tower, co. Lancaster, 3rd April, 1773 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*, 1863—SAWREY, of Broughton Tower).
- SAXTON, JOHN.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1759; Capt., the late 94th F. (raised in 1760, disbanded in 1763), 3rd March, 1760; h.p. (on reduction of corps) in 1763; 17th F., 25th Dec., 1765; Maj., 45th F., 20th Oct., 1774. Commanded the 45th in the American War of Independence until his death in April, or May, 1778.
- SCOONES, FITZMAURICE THOMAS FAVRE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th May, 1885; Capt., 28th Oct., 1896; Maj., 16th March, 1901. Adj., 3rd (now 5th Militia) Bn., Royal Fusiliers, 23rd Nov., 1897, to 22nd May, 1903. Served in the South African War, 1901-02, as Adj., 5th (Militia) Bn.: operations in Orange River Colony, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).
- SCOTT.** — Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Dec., 1799. Not in the Army List for 1803. Christian name omitted in lists for 1800-02.
- SCOTT, JOHN MORTIMER.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Aug., 1854; Paymr., 15th Feb., 1856; h.p., 1st Aug., 1868; 15th F., 22nd Feb., 1871; Hon.-Maj., 22th Feb., 1872. Retired 1st Jan., 1877. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, 1854-55, including the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal).
- SCOTT, M. J.**—Lieut. (from Nova Scotia Provincials), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th July, 1795; h.p., 84th F., 14th Feb., 1797.
- SCOTT, VENTRIS.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th April, 1741. Left the Regt. 25th March, 1742. A Ventris Scott was gazetted 2nd Lieut. (to Capt. W. Pelleser) in Brig.-Gen. Willis' Regt. of Marines (30th F.), 16th Nov., 1710; h.p. in 1713, and re-commissioned 2nd Lieut. in Willis' Regt. of Foot, 25th March, 1715 (*Dalton*, Vol. VI, p. 115).
- SEATON, PATRICK.**—Appears as 2nd Lieut. (to Capt. E. Wilson, ROYAL FUSILIERS, in List for Nov., 1687; Capt., in the *Flanders Army List* for 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695 (*Dalton*, Vols. II, p. 137; IV, p. 75). Out of the Regt. before 1702. Served in King William's campaigns in Flanders, including the siege of Namur.
- SELWYN, HENRY CHARLES.**—Ens., 24th F., 23rd Jan., 1769; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Dec., 1770; Qr.-Mr., 12th May, 1775; Capt., 7th Oct., 1777. Retired 23rd April, 1788. Probably served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence.
- SENAROUS.** — Appears in a list of the Regt. for 1695. Out of the Regt., 30th Aug., 1695 (*Col. Walker's Records*, p. 30, and Alphabetical List of Officers). We can find no mention of this officer in Mr. Dalton's Army Lists.
- SENIOR, STANTON.**—Ens., 15th L.I., 3rd Nov., 1846; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Dec., 1847; 34th F., 19th April, 1850. Retired 10th Feb., 1852.
- SETON, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st May, 1810; Capt. unatt., 15th May, 1827; 34th F., 21st Feb., 1834. Retired 5th Aug., 1836. Joined the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Busaco, Albuera (wounded) and the affair at Aldea de Ponte (severely wounded). —*Ibid.* pp. 125 (note 3) and 129 (name given as *Seaton* in casualty list).
- SEWELL, DON GOVETT.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June, 1899; Lieut., 20th June, 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. during the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (12th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in Natal, March to June, 1900 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 8th Feb. and 10th Sept. 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).
- SEYMOUR, HUBERT.**—Lieut. and Adj. (from Nova Scotia Fencibles), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th June, 1793; 6th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 17th May, 1796. Out of the Army List for 1802. Was probably appointed Adj. of the short-lived 2nd Bn. (raised at Halifax, Sept., 1795; reduced April, 1796—*vide* p. 100).

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM.—2nd Lieut. (to the Col.'s Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685; Capt. (*vide* Wm. Freeman), 1st May, 1686; Maj. (to rank as youngest Lieut.-Col. of Foot), 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., 1st Jan., 1692; Lieut.-Col. (to rank as Col. of Foot), 10th Aug., 1692 (dated Lembecq); Col., of Lord Cutt's Regt., 3rd Oct., 1694 (dated Loo); of a Regt. (24th) of F., 1st March, 1701; Queen's Regt. (4th K.O.R. Regt., constituted a Regt. of Marines in May, 1705),* 12th Feb., 1702; Brig.-Gen., 9th May, 1702; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1704; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1707. Retired in 1717. Served in King William's campaigns in Flanders, and commanded a Brigade with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, where he was wounded, in 1702. One of the first officers to join the Prince of Orange in Nov., 1688. Second son of Sir Edward Seymour, *Bt.*, of Berry Pomeroy, co. Devon, appointed Gov. of Exeter by the Prince of Orange. Died, Lieut. of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, 9th Feb., 1728 (*Historical Register*). (Dalton, Vols. II, p.p. 28, 73, and 137; III, p. 239 [note 3]; IV, p. 24; V, p. 56. Playfair's *Family Antiquity*—Vol. VII. *Baronetage of England*).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM.—Ens., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), July, 1792; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Nov., 1792; Capt., 20th April, 1795; 16th F., 1st Sept., 1795. Died before 14th Nov., 1797, as is shewn by the following notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec., 1797:—"14th Nov.—The lady of the late Hon. (*sic*) Capt. William Seymour, of the 16th Foot, of a daughter."

SHACKLETON, JOHN.—Lieut. (to Capt. Whalley), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1685; Adjut., 23rd Aug., 1685 (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28, 54, and 137); Lieut., 29th Oct., 1688. Probably left the Regt. at the Revolution; does not appear in the commission entry book, *tempo* William III.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and p. 11.

SHALES, JOHN.—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Rich. Fowler), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th June, 1685; Lieut. (to Capt. Orby—*vide supra*) in Lord Brandon's Regt. of Horse (broke 4th Jan., 1689), 3rd Oct., 1688 (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28, 137, and 178, note 5).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

SHAWE, MEYRICKE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd June, 1814; 30th F., 18th Jan., 1816; h.p., 25th March, 1817. Died in 1843.

SHEAN, ROBERT, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Jan., 1813; Surg., 26th Oct., 1830; h.p., 12th Jan., 1844. Served with the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula from March, 1813, to the end of the War (War Medal with clasps for *Vittoria*, *Pyrenees*, and *Nive*). Died in 1858.

SHEARS, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd May, 1751; Capt., 8th May, 1758; h.p., the late 107th F. (raised 1761, disbanded 1763), in 1763.

SHEE, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Sept., 1807; the late 20th Light Drs. (raised 1791, disbanded 1818), 26th Jan., 1809; Capt., 12th F., 18th Nov., 1813; h.p., Feb., 1818; 84th F., 18th Aug., 1825; Maj. unatt., 20th May, 1826; 60th Rifles, 26th Oct., 1826; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 5th April, 1831; Bt.-Col., 9th Nov., 1846; Lieut.-Col., 6th Dr. Gds., 21st May, 1850. Served the early part of the campaign of 1809 in Portugal; and the latter end of 1809, 1810, 1811, with the Sicilian Army; also the Peninsula Campaign, 1812-14, with the Portuguese Army. Died at Gravesend, 19th July, 1856, aged 67. Second son of Sir George Shee, *Bart.*

SHEEHY, THOMAS, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., Staff, 26th May, 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th June, 1855; Staff in 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th May, 1857. Out of the Regt. and Army List in 1868, but we can find no record of his death or resignation. Served with the Royal Fusiliers and on the Medical Staff in the Crimea from Sept., 1854, including the battle of Balaclava, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with 2 clasps; Turkish Medal); also on the Trans-Indus Frontier, under Sir N. Chamberlain, against the Mahsood Wuzerees in 1860, and was in medical charge of the 6th Punjaub Infantry at the forcing of the Burrarah Pass and destruction of Makeen.

* Was generally styled, at that period, "Lieut.-Gen. W. Seymour's Regt. of Marines."

- SHEFFIELD, CHARLES HYDE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Aug., 1864; Lieut., 25th Sept., 1869. Retired 26th March, 1873.
- SHEKLETON, CHARLES DIXIE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; Capt., 9th Bn. of Reserve, 22nd Dec., 1803; h.p., 54th F., in 1804; Bt.-Maj., 4th June, 1814. Served as Brig.-Maj. to Maj.-Gen. Drummond at Montreal in 1809, and was subsequently appointed Brig.-Maj. at Quebec, where he died in 1825.
- SHEPHARD, CHARLES SINCLAIR, D.S.O.**—Sub-Lieut., 4th F., 11th Sept., 1872; Lieut., 11th Sept., 1872; L. of Musk., 29th Sept., 1877, to 6th Nov., 1878; Capt., 5th Dec., 1880; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th July, 1897. Retired 8th July, 1891. Held several staff appointments at the Cape, in Bombay, and at Gibraltar. Brig.-Maj. Western Counties Volr. Brig. Late Lieut.-Col. 4th (Militia) Bn. Somerset L.I. Served in the Zulu Campaign, 1879 (Medal). Burmese Expedition, 1886-87, as Staff Officer to Brig.-Gen. (despatches, *London Gazette*, 2nd Sept., 1887; D.S.O.). Of Shortlake, Osmington, Dorset. Youngest son of John Shephard, Proctor Doctors' Commons.
- SHERIDAN, THOMAS.**—Cornet, 12th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 14th Oct., 1803; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1803; Capt., 27th F., 19th Sept., 1805; h.p., 20th F., in 1807. Died at the Cape, 12th Sept., 1817 (Col. Waller). "12th Sept., 1817.—At the Cape of Good Hope, Thomas Sheridan, Esq., eldest son of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, by his first wife, Miss Linley."—*Annual Register* for 1817. Thomas Sheridan, who died at the Cape, on above date, appears in Burke's *Landed Gentry* (SHERIDAN, of Frampton Court, but no mention is made of his having been in the Army).
- SHIEL, THEOBALD.**—Ens., 13th F., 1st Sept., 1797; Lieut., 1st Dec., 1797. Retired in 1800. Re-entered the Army as Cornet, 12th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 6th Feb., 1806; Lieut., 30th March, 1808; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 22nd June, 1809; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Oct., 1812; superseded in 1813. Lieut., 3rd F., 1st April, 1826; h.p., 6th Rifles, 13th July, 1826. Died, whilst still on h.p., 7th Jan., 1855. Served with the 13th in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, and was present at Vinegar Hill. With the 12th Light Drs. in the Walcheren Expedition, 1809. With the 14th Light Drs. in the Peninsula; present at Talavera, defence of Lines of Torres Vedras, actions of Pombal, Redinha, and Campo Mayor, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo (wounded), battle of Fuentes d'Onor, action at Naver de Vere (wounded), and minor affairs (War Medal with clasp for *Fuentes d'Onor*).
- SHIPLEY, CHARLES TYRELL.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1884; Capt., 2nd March, 1892; Maj., 5th April, 1899. Adj., 2nd Volr. Bn. Royal Fusiliers, 15th Sept., 1896, to 14th Sept., 1901. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the South African War, 1901-02: operations in Cape Colony from Nov., 1901, to May, 1902. Fourth son of Gen. Reginald Yonge Shipley, C.B., formerly Col. Royal Fusiliers (*vide infra*; Burke's *Landed Gentry*—SHIPLEY, of Twyford Moors).—*Idem* p.p. 261 and 263 (note 2).
- SHIPLEY, MORDAUNT LEA.**—2nd Lieut., 50th F., 30th Jan., 1878; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th March, 1878; Lieut., Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Nov., 1880; Capt., Indian Staff Corps, 30th Jan., 1889; Maj., 30th Jan., 1898. Served in the Afghan War, 1879-80, with the Transport Dept. (Medal). With the Chitral Relief Force, under Sir R. Low, in 1895, as Commdt. Native Mil. Base Depôt (Medal with clasp). N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1897-98, with the 15th Bengal Lancers, Mohmand Field Force (clasp). Died in 1901. Second son of Gen. Reginald Yonge Shipley, C.B., formerly Col. Royal Fusiliers (*vide supra* and *infra*; and Burke's *Landed Gentry*—SHIPLEY, of Twyford Moors).
- SHIPLEY, REGINALD YONGE.**—Ens., 5th Fusrs., 5th Dec., 1843; 55th F., 3rd Jan., 1845; Lieut., 11th Dec., 1846; Capt., 30th April, 1852; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Dec., 1852; Bt.-Maj., 12th Dec., 1854; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1855; Lieut.-Col., 27th May, 1856; h.p., Nov., 1856; restored to tp., 29th May, 1857; Col. (Army), 31st Dec., 1861; h.p., 20th June, 1865; 49th (Woolwich) Brigade Depôt, 1st April, 1873; Maj.-Gen., 12th Oct., 1874; Lieut.-Gen., 11th Aug., 1879. Retired pay (Hon. Gen.), 3th Sept., 1882. Died in 1890. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, 1854-55: battles of the Alma and Inkerman (severely wounded), siege of Sebastopol, sortie of the

- 26th Oct. (mentioned in despatches; Medal with 3 clasps; Sardinian and Turkish Medals; 5th Class Medjidie; Brevet of Maj.). N.W. Frontier of India War, 1863: with the Eusofzai Field Force; in command of 1st Brigade, 4th to 14th Dec., and of the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at the attack and storming of the Conical Hill and capture of Umbeyla (despatches, *London Gazette*, 19th March, 1864; Medal with clasp; C.B.). Received the "Reward for Distinguished or Meritorious Service." Second son of the Rev. Charles Shipley, of Twyford House, Rector of Mappowder, co. Dorset (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—SHIPLEY, of Twyford Moors). Father of Majors M. L. and C. T. Shipley (*vide supra*).—*Vide* p.p. 187, 200, 204, and 208.
- SHIPLEY, WILLIAM DAVIES.—Ens., 95th F., 3rd March, 1848; 64th F., 31st March, 1848; Lieut., 20th Aug., 1849; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st May, 1850; 58th F., 26th March, 1852; Capt., 13th April, 1858; Maj., 10th Nov., 1869; 46th F., 30th Sept., 1874; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1877; Lieut.-Col., 46th F., 6th Aug., 1879; Col., 1st Oct., 1881. Retired pay (Hon.-Maj.-Gen.), 17th Jan., 1883. Was Aide-de-camp to Gov.-in-Chf. Australian Colonies, 1855-57; and Mil. Secretary to G.O.C., Cape of Good Hope, 1859-63. Brother of Gen. R. Yonge Shipley (*vide supra*, and Burke's *Landed Gentry*—SHIPLEY, of Twyford Moors). Died in 1898.
- SHIREMAN, JOHN.—Lieut. (2nd to Capt. James Browne), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Jan., 1715. Appears in a list of officers for 1715, who probably served with the Regiment at the end of the War of the Spanish Succession. Out of the Regiment in 1727.
- SHORTER, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Oct., 1703 (*vide* list of officers "The Royall Regiment of Fusiliers, 1705," in Dalton, Vol. V, p. 59). Was promoted or retired before 31st Dec., 1706. A John Shorter (eldest son of John Shorter, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Erasmus Philips, Bt.) appears as Capt. in "Col. W. Breton's newly-raised Regt. of Foot" (disbanded in 1712) his commission bearing date of the 26th March, 1705 (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 186).
- SHRIMPTON, JOHN.—2nd Lieut. to Grenadier Coy., the Holland Regt. (3rd Buffs), 1st Oct., 1687; Capt., 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 1st Aug., 1692 (dated at Lembecq); commission renewed (to rank as Lieut.-Col. of Foot), 1st June, 1693 (dated camp at Parek); Lieut.-Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1695; Maj. (with rank of Col. of Foot), 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 8th Dec., 1696; Brig.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1704; Maj.-Gen., 1st June, 1706; Lieut.-Gen. in 1707 or 1708. Served in the campaigns of William III. in the Low Countries, and was wounded at Landen, where he captured the French Brig.-Gen. Salish, whose ransom-money he was allowed to receive; commanded the Royal Fusiliers at the taking of Namur; served during the War of the Spanish Succession, and commanded a Brigade at Almanza, where he was taken prisoner, but released on parole. Was sometime M.P. for Christchurch, and Governor of Gibraltar. Died 24th Dec., 1707 (Dalton, Vols. II, p. 109; III, p.p. 238 [note 18] and 306; IV, p. 123; V, p.p. 16 and 17; VI, p. 362).
- SHULDHAM, THOMAS.—Lieut. (from 55th F.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Nov., 1777. Retired 15th Oct., 1778. Probably a member of the family of Shuldham, formerly of Shuldham's Manor, co. Norfolk.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, EDMUND.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th April, 1777; h.p. in 1783; 77th F., 30th March, 1789. Out of the Army List for 1794. Probably served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, JAMES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st July, 1779; Capt., 30th June, 1794. Retired in March, 1795. Probably served with the Fusiliers during the American War of Independence.
- SHUTTLEWORTH, JOHN ASHTON.—Ens., 13th F., 10th Dec., 1771; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th May, 1772; Capt., 10th June, 1778. Retired 30th June, 1794. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the American War of Independence, and was taken prisoner at Fort Chamblé. A member of the family of Shuttleworth, of Hathersage Hall, co. Derby (*vide infra*); died at Sheffield, 16th July, 1794.*—*Vide* p.p. 70 and 83.

* Obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, 1794;—"At Sheffield, John Shuttleworth, Esq., of Hathersage, Capt., 7th Royal Fusiliers.

- SHUTTLEWORTH, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th April, 1738; Capt.-Lieut., 20th June, 1753; Capt., 4th Sept., 1754. Retired in 1756. Of Gawthorpe, co. Lancaster, and Forcet, co. York, M.P. Died 4th Sept., 1780 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—SHUTTLEWORTH, of Haversage Hall).
- SIDNEY, JOHN.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th March, 1760. Out of the Regt., 21st June, 1765.
- SIEVWRIGHT, CHARLES WIGHTMAN.**—Ens., 25th F., 18th Jan., 1816; h.p. same month; Rifle Brigade, 25th Dec., 1817; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; 55th F., 23rd Dec., 1824; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1825. Retired 26th Sept., 1834. Died 10th Sept., 1855.
- SIMPSON, CHRISTOPHER.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685; Capt.-Lieut., 1st Aug., 1693 (dated Eppeyen); Capt. (*vice* John Ruthven—*vide supra*), 1st Dec., 1693; commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702; Maj., 25th Dec., 1704 (*Dalton*, Vols. II, p.p. 28 and 137; III, p. 315 [*ibid*]; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 58 and 59). Out of the Regt., 21st Aug., 1707. Served with the Regt. in Ireland, at capture of Cork and Kinsale; in King William's campaigns in Flanders, including battles of Steenkirk and Landen, and siege of Namur. Embarked in command of his company in the transport *William*, with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702; and, as Major, embarked with the Regt. at Plymouth, in Feb., 1706, for service in Spain. He probably died, or was killed, in Spain, for amongst the widows of officers of the Regt., who died on service, "for whom 3 months' pension is humbly demanded to Lady Day, 1719," we find the name of "Johanna Simpson—Major..... £7 10s. od."* (*vide* Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 47).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- SIMPSON, THOMAS.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th April, 1824; Ens., 5th F. (now Fusrs.), 20th April, 1826; Ens. and Adj., 95th F., 18th May, 1826. Died at Lancaster, 19th June, 1831.—*Vide* p. 164 (note 2).
- SIMPSON, WILLIAM.**—Qr.-Mr. (from Sergt.-Maj., 4th [Militia] Bn., after 11 years 80 days in the Ranks, and 4 years 330 days Warrant Officer), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1886; Hon.-Lieut. same day; retired pay, 2nd April, 1898 (Hon.-Capt., Res. of Officers, Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.).—*Vide* p. 230.
- SINGER, JAMES.**—Lieut., 56th F., 14th June, 1801; h.p. (?); restored to f.p., 31st Oct., 1802; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Nov., 1805; Maj., 9th Jan., 1812. Landed with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in April, 1809; present at the capture of Oporto and battle of Talavera; with the 1st Bn. at Busaco, Albuera (slightly wounded), and affair at Aldea de Ponte. Killed at the storming of Badajoz, April, 1812.—*Vide* p.p. 115 (note 2), 125 (note 3), 133 (note 3), and 134 (note 1).
- SISSON, JOSEPH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Aug., 1756. Died, or retired, in 1765.
- SKINNER, ARTHUR DAVID.**—2nd Lieut., South Staffordshire Regt., 18th June, 1892; Lieut., 9th Nov., 1894; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th May, 1900; W.I. Regt., 16th March, 1901. Served 6 years and 297 days in the ranks before obtaining his first commission.
- SKINNER, L. J.†**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795. Out of the Army List for 1803.
- SKINNER, LOUIS HAYES HARTSHORNE PETIT.**—Sub-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1873. Retired 24th March, 1875.

* Col. Waller shows Christopher Simpson as Lieut.-Col., but does not give the date of his promotion. We cannot find any mention of his having been promoted Lieut.-Col. in Mr. Dalton's Lists, and, in the list of pensioned widows, Mrs. Johanna Simpson appears as the widow of *Major* Simpson; his promotion may have been gazetted after his death.

† Col. Waller gives the initials only; neither initials nor Christian name are given in Army Lists, 1796-1802.

- SKYNNER, AUGUSTUS CHARLES.**—Ens., h.p. 10th F., 3rd Oct., 1816; 84th F., 20th Nov., 1823; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1825; Capt., 2nd W.I. Regt., 12th April, 1827; 37th F., 28th June, 1827; h.p. unatt., 7th Sept., 1832; 1st F., 2nd Sept., 1836; h.p., 15th Hussars, 20th Dec., 1839; Bt.-Maj., 23rd Nov., 1841; Capt., 16th Lancers, 2nd July, 1847. Retired same day.
- SLATTERY, MATTHEW.**—Qr.-Mr., 58th F., 23rd July, 1858; Depôt Bn., 20th April, 1860; 38th F., 24th June, 1862; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Feb., 1873; h.p. (Hon.-Capt.), 25th May, 1878. Retired pay, 1st July, 1881. Served with the 58th in New Zealand, and was present at the capture and destruction of Pomare's Pah, 30th April, 1845; attack of Heki's Pah; destruction of the Waikiri Pah; storming of Kawitti's Pah; capture and destruction of Rhuapekepeka, 11th Jan., 1856 (Medal).—*Vide* p. 215.
- SMITH, FRANCIS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Jan., 1741; Capt., 10th F., 7th July, 1747; Maj., 25th Sept., 1758; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 16th Jan., 1762; Lieut.-Col., 10th F., 13th Feb., 1762; Maj.-Gen., 19th Feb., 1779; Col., 11th F., 10th Aug., 1781; Lieut.-Gen., 28th Sept., 1787. Died at his residence, Lower Grosvenor Street, London, 7th Nov., 1791. Accompanied the 10th F. to America in 1767, and was at Boston at the first outbreak of the American War of Independence; present at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill, and other engagements during the campaigns of 1776-78.
- SMITH, JAMES.**—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th June, 1700 (dated Hampton Court). Out of the Regt., 30th July, 1703 (Dalton, Vol. IV, p. 236).
- SMITH, JAMES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Jan., 1740. Died in May, 1751.
- SMITH, JOHN GRAYDON.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Jan., 1858; Lieut., 12th June, 1860; Capt., 12th June, 1867; h.p., 6th July, 1870. Retired June, 1873. Died 3rd Nov., 1873.—*Vide* p. 205.
- SMITH, JOHN SIDNEY.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1850; Lieut., 7th June, 1864; Capt., h.p. unatt., 16th Sept., 1868. Retired in 1869. Served with the Coldstream Gds. throughout the Eastern Campaign of 1854-55, including the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with 4 clasps; Turkish Medal). This officer, we presume, was appointed from the ranks of the Coldstream Guards.
- SMITH, JOSEPH.**—Cornet, Land Transport Corps (after 7 years and 9 days in the Ranks), 23rd Nov., 1855; Ens., Military Train, 20th Feb., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Nov., 1857; Adjt. (2nd Bn.), 6th Nov., 1857, to 31st March, 1870; Lieut., 12th June, 1860; Capt., h.p., 1st April, 1870; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Nov., 1876; Maj., 1st July, 1881. Retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 27th March, 1883.
- SMITH, MARCUS.**—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Nov., 1724*; Maj., 13th Feb., 1741; Lieut.-Col., 3rd June, 1752; Col.-Comm'dt., 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 11th Nov., 1761; Maj.-Gen., 10th July, 1762. Died in Nov., 1768. Commanded the Fusiliers in the Mediterranean, and was on board the *Ramillies*, with head-quarters, in Admiral Byng's action off Minorca, 20th May, 1756.
- SMITH, MATTHEW.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th July, 1747; Capt., 28th Aug., 1753. Out of the Regt. in 1758.†
- SMITH, STONE, the Rev.**—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th April, 1709 (Dalton, Vol. VI, p. 73); commission renewed on accession of George I., 11th Jan., 1715. Out of the Regt. before 20th June, 1727.
- SMITH, THOMAS.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Feb., 1705; Capt., 1st June, 1711. Out of the Regt. in 1714 (Dalton, Vol. VI, p. 73; name given as *Smyth*).

* A Marcus Smith was gazetted Lieut. in Col. William Delaune's Regt. of Foot (raised in Ireland 1708, disbanded 1712), 80th Aug., 1708 (Dalton, Vol. VI, p. 256).

† In Col. Waller's Alphabetical List this officer is shewn as having been appointed Capt., 31st F., 2nd Sept., 1757, and to the Coldstream Guards, 5th May, 1761. This is an error, as no officer named Matthew Smith appears as Capt. in the 31st in 1758-63. Matthew Smith of the *Coldstream* was appointed Ens., Coldstream Gds., 23rd Jan., 1756; Lieut. and Capt., 5th March, 1761, and retired as Capt. and Lieut.-Col. on 14th March, 1779 (Army Lists 1757-1779; Mackinnon's *Records of the Coldstream Guards*, Vol. II, p. 488-9), and he appears as Ens. in the *Coldstreams* in Army List for 1757, in which same list Matthew Smith appears as Capt. in the Royal Fusiliers; they cannot therefore be identical.

SMITH, WILLIAM.—Ens., 59th F., 26th Feb., 1806; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Nov., 1806; 20th F., 14th April, 1808; Capt., 90th L.I., 13th July, 1809. Died, or retired, 23rd Aug., 1810.

SMYTH, GEORGE STRACY.—Ens., 25th F., 18th Aug., 1780; Lieut., Independent Coy., 8th March, 1782; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1787; Capt., 38th F., 16th Nov., 1794; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th April, 1795; Maj., 83rd F., 6th Sept., 1798; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Oct., 1799; Maj., 3rd (afterwards 1st) Garrison Bn., 9th May, 1805; Bt.-Col., 25th Oct., 1809; Maj.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1812. Embarked with the Royal Fusiliers at Gibraltar for Quebec in 1791; and in Jan., 1794, accompanied H.R.H. Prince Edward (Duke of Kent) to join Sir Charles Grey's expedition against the French West India Islands, and was present at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe. Served on the Staff at New Brunswick, and was Groom of the Bedchamber to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. He subsequently served on the Staff of Sir Alured Clarke in the East Indies. Died at Fredericton, New Brunswick, 27th March, 1823.—*File p. 99.*

SMYTH, JAMES.—*File SMITH, James (Surgeon).*

SNOW, SYDENHAM.—Ens., 67th F., 5th July, 1831; Lieut., 12th April, 1833; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Dec., 1837. Retired 17th June, 1838.

SOMERSET, Lord ARTHUR JOHN HENRY.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th May, 1804; Capt., 4th W.I. Regt., 25th June, 1806; 91st Highlanders, 2nd Oct., 1806; the late 19th Light Drs. (disbanded as 19th Lancers in 1822), 12th Sept., 1811. Died at Lisbon, in his 37th year, 18th April, 1816. Fifth son of Henry, 5th Duke of Beaufort. Was M.P. for the county of Monmouth (Burke's *Pecrage*—BLAUFORT, Duke of).

SOMERSET, POULETT GEORGE HENRY, C.B.—Ens., 33rd F., 29th March, 1839; Ens. and Lieut., Coldstream Gls., 1st May, 1840; Lieut. and Capt., 28th Dec., 1846; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 3rd March, 1854. Retired in 1855. Re-entered the Army as Lieut.-Col. (2nd Bn.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; Col. (Army), 2nd Feb., 1863; h.p., 21st June, 1864. Retired in June, 1873. Served the Eastern Campaign of 1854, as Aide-de-camp to Lord Raglan; present at the battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman (horse killed by shell), and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 4 clasps; C.B.; Turkish Medal and 4th Class Medjidie). Raised the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers, in Sept., 1857, of which he was appointed Lieut.-Col. Fourth son of Lord Charles Henry Somerset (by Mary, daughter of John, 4th Earl Poulett), and grandson of the 5th Duke of Beaufort. Was sometime M.P. for Monmouthshire. Died at Dundrum, near Dublin, 7th Sept., 1875, aged 53. Col. Somerset was nephew of Lord Arthur Somerset (*vide supra*).—*File p.p. 201 and 205.*

SOPER, THOMAS.—Ens. (to Capt. Nichols), Albemarle's Regt. (disbanded in 1674), 13th Sept., 1673; Town Major at Portsmouth, 1st July, 1679; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1685; Maj., 1st May, 1686. A staunch supporter of James II., and a personal friend of Lord Dartmouth (*vide* his letters in the *Dartmouth Correspondence*). Major Soper was dismissed from the Army in Nov., 1688, and, in May, 1692, he was proclaimed guilty of high treason, and a reward offered for his apprehension (Dalton, Vols. I, p.p. 160 and 262; II, Introduction, p. xxii, and p.p. 28, 74, and 137. His name is also spelt *Souper*, in Mr. Dalton's lists).—*File Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and p. 5 (note 2).*

SPARKS, JAMES DOUGLAS.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Sept., 1887; Lieut., 2nd March, 1891; Capt., 6th April, 1898. Son of Col. Robert Watson Sparks (*vide infra*).—*File p.p. 237-8.*

SPARKS, ROBERT WATSON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th March, 1855; Lieut., 3rd Aug., 1855; Capt., 8th July, 1862; Bt.-Maj., 5th April, 1876; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th Aug., 1878; Lieut.-Col., 22nd Nov., 1880. Retired pay (Hon.-Col.), 23rd March, 1881. Eldest son of James Sparks, of Westlodge, co. Surrey. J.P., D.L. (Burke's *Landed Gentry* for 1863—SPARKS, of Westlodge).—*File p.p. 206 and 212.*

SPEARS, T.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd May, 1751. Occurs thus in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List, but we can find no trace of him. Probably identical with *Thomas Shears*, whose first commission bears the same date (*vide supra*—*SHEARS, Thomas*).

SPEEDY, THOMAS BECKWITH.—Ens., 13th L.I., 15th March, 1839; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1841; Adj., 24th May, 1844, to 25th June, 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th June, 1846; Adj., 7th March, 1851, to 16th Feb., 1854; Capt., h.p. unatt., 17th Feb., 1854; Secretary and Adj., Royal Hibernian Mil. School, 19th Feb., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 6th June, 1856; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 1st Jan., 1868; Bt.-Col., 24th Aug., 1881. Retired f.p. in 1881. Died at Kingstown, Dublin, 24th March, 1893, aged 72. Served with the 13th in the Afghan Campaigns of 1841 and 1842: present at the storming of the Khoord Cabul Pass, affair of Teezeen, forcing the Jugdulluk Pass, defence of Jellalabad (including the sorties of 14th Nov. and 1st Dec., 1841, and 11th and 24th March and 1st April, 1842), and the general action and defeat of Ackbar Khan (Medal for Cabul; Medal for Jellalabad).

SPENCER, HENRY LEIGH.—Cornet, the late 27th Light Drs. (raised 1795; re-numbered 24th in 1805; disbanded in 1819), 5th April, 1796; Lieut., the late 28th Light Drs. (raised 1794, disbanded 1802), 30th Oct., 1800; h.p., on reduction of corps, in 1802; the late Jamaica Light Horse (raised 1793; styled 20th Light Drs., 1805; disbanded in 1818), 3rd Feb., 1803; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Sept., 1804. Retired 5th March, 1812. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Martinique, and landed with it at Lisbon, in 1810, but does not appear to have seen any service with the battalion in the Peninsula. Died at Banstead Park, Surrey, 27th Aug., 1829, aged 57.—*Vide* p. 6 (note 6).

SPILLER, AUGUSTUS.—Ens., 56th F., 3rd Aug., 1855; Lieut., 11th Jan., 1859; Paymr., 56th F., 9th April, 1861; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Feb., 1871; Hon.-Maj., 9th April, 1871. Died 16th Sept., 1871.

SPRAGG, WILLIAM.—2nd Lieut. (to *Sir Martin Beckman*), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1687; Capt., in the *Earl of Pembroke's* Regt. of Marines, 17th Jan., 1690; in Col. *Thomas Brudenell's* Regt. of Marines (disbanded in 1699), 19th Aug., 1698; in *Lord Lucas' Regt.* (afterwards *Hans Hamilton's*—34th F.), 10th March, 1702; Maj., 25th March, 1705. Son of the distinguished admiral, *Sir Edward Spragg* (or *Spragge*), who was first-cousin to *Lord Dartmouth* (*Dalton*, Vols. II, p.p. 111-112; III, p. 158; IV, p. 211; and V, p.p. 100-01).

SPOULE, THOMAS.—Ens., 34th F., 30th June, 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Dec., 1804; 16th F., 1st Sept., 1808. Died at Veranda, near Swansea, 26th Feb., 1811.

SQUIRE, TRISTRAM CHARNLEY.—Ens., 56th F., 24th April, 1809; Lieut., 34th F., 31st Jan., 1810; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1810; Capt., 18th Oct., 1821; h.p., 25th Oct., 1821; 13th F., 20th Dec., 1821; Bt.-Maj., 10th Jan., 1837; Maj., 13th L.I., 21st April, 1839; Lieut.-Col., 2nd Aug., 1842. Retired 3rd Nov., 1846. Died at Felpham, Sussex, 16th June, 1855, aged 73. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, 1810-13. With the 13th in the Burmese War, 1824: present at the taking of Cheduba, commanded the landing party and took the Chokey, and succeeded to the command of three companies in storming the stockade (Medal). Served as Brig.-Maj. at the storming of Ghuznee, 1839 (Medal).

SQUIRE, WILLIAM JOSEPH.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1863; Lieut., 12th June, 1867. Died in 1873.

STAINFORTH, CHARLES EDWARD.—Ens., 97th F., 8th Sept., 1846; Lieut., 14th Dec., 1849; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Aug., 1850. Retired 4th April, 1851. Capt., 1st West York Militia, 17th Aug., 1853. Died at Broad Lane House, Pontefract, 27th June, 1855. Son of Col. Stainforth, of The Mount, York.

STANHOPE, RUSSELL CHARLES.—Ens., 56th F., 23rd Feb., 1844; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Feb., 1846; 13th L.I., 26th June, 1846. Retired 24th Jan., 1851.

STANILAND, CHARLES ARTHUR.—2nd Lieut., 105th F., 31st Oct., 1877; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Oct., 1878; Lieut., 22nd Nov., 1880; 8th Hussars, 24th Oct., 1883; Capt., 2nd Drs. (Scots Greys), 12th Jan., 1887. Retired in 1891.

- STANLEY, JOHN.—Ens., 70th F., 8th March, 1831; Lieut., 11th Jan., 1833; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th April, 1833. Retired 9th Jan., 1838.
- STANTON, CHARLES JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th May, 1884; Capt., 11th Dec., 1891; Maj., 18th Jan., 1899. Served with the 2nd Bn. in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), in Natal (March to June, 1900), in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (despatches, *London Gazette*, 10th Sept., 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 241, 246 (note 1), 259, 261, 262 (note 1), and 263.
- STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, ROBERT CHARLES LUCIUS.—2nd Lieut. (after 136 days with embodied Militia), 9th June, 1900. Joined the 4th Bn. M.I. Coy. (attached to 20th Bn. M.I.) in South Africa, and was killed during an attack on a Boer laager at Rondevaal, Orange River Colony, 30th Jan., 1902; buried same night near Harrismith. Second son of Frederick Annesley Stapleton-Bretherton, of The Hall, Rainhill, Lancashire, and Heathfield House, Hants, J.P. for Lanes. and Hants (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—STAPLETON-BRETHERTON, of Rainhill and Heathfield).
- STAUNTON, PHILIP.—Paymtr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1805 (date of appointment not shewn). Resigned 13th June, 1805.
- STEPHEN, ARTHUR SANDEMAN.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1891; Lieut., 18th Nov., 1892; Indian Staff Corps, 23rd June, 1893. Died in 1898.
- STEPHEN, HERBERT VENN.—Ens., 5th Fusrs., 15th Dec., 1840; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Jan., 1842. Retired 29th Dec., 1843.
- STEPHENS, GEORGE BELLA.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1863; Lieut., 16th March, 1867. Retired 4th Oct., 1873.
- STERLING, ALEXANDER.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th July, 1794; Capt., 20th June, 1799. Died in 1800.
- STEVENS, GEORGE ARCHIBALD.—2nd Lieut. (from Sergt. Scots Greys), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Nov., 1898; Lieut., 9th Oct., 1899. Employed with West African Regt., 7th Oct., 1899; Capt. (local), 17th Feb., 1900. Served in West Africa, 1900: operations in Ashantee.—*Vide* p. 238.
- STEWART, JAMES BROWNE.—Ens., 75th F., 9th April, 1812; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Nov., 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; 64th F., 9th May, 1816; 10th F., 27th June, 1816; h.p., 29th Sept., 1818. Retired in June, 1827.
- STEWART, *Hon.* CHARLES.—*Vide* STUART, *Hon.* Charles.
- STEWART, JOHN HENRY FRASER.—Ens., 24th F., 15th Jan., 1841; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1844; 52nd L.I., 10th May, 1844; Capt., 16th June, 1848. Died at Sabathoo, 20th Aug., 1855.
- STODDART, JOHN HERBERT RANDALL.—Cornet, 2nd Drs., 16th Nov., 1855; 12th Lancers, 22nd Aug., 1856; Lieut., 10th Oct., 1857; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1859. Retired 23rd Aug., 1861.
- STONE, JOHN.—Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Aug., 1741. Resigned 4th Jan., 1749-50 (Col. Waller's Alphabetical List—Surgeons).
- STONE, JOHN.—Lieut. (to Col. Thos. Whaley [Whalley]), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st March, 1693; appears as Lieut. to Capt. Negus, in *Flanders Army List*, 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695; commission renewed by Queen Anne (to Capt. J. Salter), 24th Aug., 1702. Appears as senior Lieut. of the Regt. in a list for 1705 (Dalton, Vols. II, p. 315; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 58 and 59). Served with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702. Out of the Regt. before 1706.
- STONE, LIONEL GEORGE TEMPEST.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th March, 1895; Lieut., 28th Nov., 1897; Capt., 31st Jan., 1900.
- STONEMAN, THOMAS.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Sept., 1705. Appears in a list of the Regt. for 1705; we cannot trace him further.

STOPFORD, Hon. JOSEPH.—Cornet, 18th Light Drs. (re-numbered 17th in 1763; now 17th Lancers), 6th Nov., 1759; Lieut. (?); Capt., the late 107th F. (raised 1761, disbanded 1763), 22nd Oct., 1761; h.p. (on reduction) in 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th Nov., 1764; Maj., 27th Oct., 1772; Lieut.-Col., 29th Aug., 1777; 15th F., 31st Jan., 1778; Bt.-Col., 20th Nov., 1782. Died at Wexford, 29th June, 1786. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence; commanded at Fort Chamblé, which was besieged by the Continentals, under Major Browne, and compelled to surrender, 20th Oct., 1775. Maj. Stopford and other officers of the Fort Chamblé garrison were exchanged in 1776, for American officers taken at the Cedars. Fourth son of James, 1st *Earl* of Courtown (Burke's *Peerage*—COURTOWN, *Earl* of).—*Vide* p.p. 67, 69, 70 (note 3), and 78.

STRANGWAYS, GEORGE FOX.—Ens., 71st H.L.I., 5th Oct., 1820; h.p., Oct., 1821; restored f.p., 16th May, 1822; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1825; Capt., 25th June, 1829; h.p. unatt., 8th June, 1838. Died at Rewe, co. Devon, 15th April, 1852, aged 49. Fifth son of the *Hon.* and *Rev.* C. R. Fox Strangways, Rector of Rewe, and grandson of the 1st *Earl* of Ilchester (Burke's *Peerage*—ILCHESTER, *Earl* of).

STRODE, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Feb., 1757. Out of the Regt. in 1768.* Lieut.-Col., Somerset Fencible Cavalry, 28th March, 1794. Of Southhill, co. Somerset, J.P., D.L., Col. of the Bath Volunteers. Died at Southhill, 22nd Dec., 1807 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1863—CHETHAM-STRODE, of Southhill).

STRODE, JOHN PURLING.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th April, 1806; h.p., the late 96th F. (raised 1793, disbanded 1798), March, 1807; 95th Rifles (now Rifle Brigade), 30th March, 1809. Served with the 95th Rifles in the Peninsula, and died of wounds received at Casal Nova, during the pursuit of Massena, 15th March, 1811. "Strode, an excellent officer, always carried a rifle in action, and in the accurate use of it he excelled" (Cope's *Hist. of the Rifle Brigade*, p. 75).

STRODE, SAMUEL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th May, 1761; h.p., 12th F., 1st Sept., 1768. Appears on the h.p. list (additional Coy., 12th F.) in 1796. Out of the Army List for 1797.

STUART, Hon. CHARLES (afterwards the *Lieut. Sir* CHARLES, K.B.).—Ens., 37th F., 23rd Nov., 1768; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Sept., 1770; Capt., 35th F., 12th March, 1773; Maj., 43rd F., 8th Oct., 1775; Lieut.-Col., 26th F., 26th Oct., 1777; Bt.-Col., 20th Nov., 1782; Lieut.-Col., the late 101st F. (raised 1780, disbanded 1785), 29th July, 1784; h.p. (on reduction) in 1785; Maj.-Gen., 25th March, 1793; Col., 68th F., 25th Oct., 1794; Col., 26th F., 25th March, 1795; Lieut.-Gen., 1st Jan., 1798. Died at Richmond Lodge, Surrey, 25th March, 1801. Served with the 26th in the American War of Independence; commanded the forces in Portugal (local General) in 1796, and, in 1798, reduced the Island of Minorca, of which he was appointed Governor. Was M.P. for Poole, and Deputy-Ranger of Richmond Park at the time of his decease. Fourth son of John, 3rd *Earl* of Bute, K.G. (Burke's *Peerage*—BUTE, *Marquis* of).—*Vide infra*.

STUART, Lord EVELYN JAMES.—Ens., 6th F., 2nd Dec., 1789; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1790; Capt., Independent Coy. (which he raised), 24th Jan., 1791; h.p. (on reduction), 1791; Lieut. and Capt., 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 30th April, 1793; Maj., 66th F., 1st Oct., 1797; Lieut.-Col., 21st R.S. Fusrs., 7th Nov., 1797; 22nd F., 25th June, 1802; Col. (Army), 2nd Nov., 1805. Retired in 1806. Died 16th Aug., 1842, aged 70. Third son of John, 4th *Earl* and 1st *Marquis* of Bute (Burke's *Peerage*—BUTE, *Marquis* of).—*Vide supra*.

* In his Alphabetical List, Col. Waller shews *John Strode* as obtaining his company in the late 112th F. (raised in 1761, disbanded in 1763), in 1767, and being placed on h.p. in 1768. A John Strode (or Stroude, for the name is spelt both ways in the Army Lists) was appointed Capt.-Lieut. in the 112th on 17th Oct., 1761, was placed on h.p. in 1763, and appears on the h.p. list of that Regt. (as Capt.-Lieut.) in the Army List for 1800; no other John Strode appears on the f.p. or h.p. lists of the 112th between 1762 and 1800.

- STUART, JOHN.—Ens., 46th F., 22nd Jan., 1820; Lieut., 26th March, 1823; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th June, 1823; Capt., 13th Aug., 1825; Maj., 6th May, 1836; 58th F., 26th March, 1820; h.p., unatt., 12th May, 1843; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 5th March, 1826; Maj., 5th F., 21st May, 1827; 6th F., 26th Sept., 1828. Retired 26th Dec., 1841. Served in the Kaffir War, 1846-7, and was twice *clasp* granted by Sir Harry Smith for his gallantry while in command of a Brigade (Medal). Died at Henley-on-Thames, 15th May, 1857, aged 57.
- STUART, JOHN MORTON.—Ens., 7th F., 11th June, 1812; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Jan., 1814; h.p., 25th March, 1817; i.p., 10th Dec., 1818; Capt., 37th F., 10th May, 1822; h.p., 12th F., 12th Sept., 1822; 53rd F., 3rd Oct., 1823; h.p., unatt., 22nd Sept., 1825. Died 17th July, 1840. Second son of the Hon. Archibald Stuart, and grandson of Francis, 9th *Earl of Moray* (Burke's *Peerage*—MORAY, *Earl of*).
- STUART, ROBERT.—Ens., 44th F., 23rd May, 1834; Lieut., 11th June, 1837; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th May, 1838; Capt., 2nd Dec., 1842; 41st F., 9th Sept., 1851. Retired 25th June, 1852.
- ☞ SUMNER, EDWARD.—Ens., 20th F., 3rd April, 1806; Lieut., 20th Aug., 1807; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1812; Lieut. and Capt., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., 23rd Sept., 1813. Served with the 2nd Bn. Coldstreams in Belgium in 1815, and died at Brussels, of wounds received at the battle of Waterloo, 26th June, 1815.
- SUNTER, THOMAS MOORE, M.B.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Oct., 1843; Surg., Staff, 25th March, 1854; h.p., 8th July, 1862. Died in 1900. Served in the Crimea during the siege of Sebastopol, from 29th July, 1855 (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).
- SUPPLE, JOHN.—Ens. (to Capt. Jas. Dore), in the *Earl of Inchiquin's* Regt. (disbanded in 1712), 18th Nov., 1707; h.p. in 1712; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Aug., 1716. Served with *Inchiquin's* Regt. in Spain from 1709 (Dalton, Vol. VI, p. 243).
- SURMAN, WILLIAM HENRY.—Ens., 48th F., 25th Jan., 1856; Roy. Canadian Rifles, 16th March, 1858; Lieut., 15th June, 1858; Capt., 9th April, 1861; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th July, 1862; Bt.-Maj., 16th May, 1874. Retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col., 24th Nov., 1877).
- SUTHERLAND, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (from 40th F.), 5th Oct., 1777. Retired 28th June, 1783. Probably served with the Regt. in the American War of Independence.
- SUTTON. ——— Appears as Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS (no date), in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List. Retired in Oct., 1751.
- SUTTON, AMEROSE.—Lieut., 6th Bn. Irish Brigade, 1st Oct., 1794; h.p. (on reduction of Bn.), 1708; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th April, 1799. Died at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1800.
- SUTTON, DANIEL.—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. J. Boyce, or Boys), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th June, 1683; appears in a list of the Regt. for Nov., 1687 (Dalton, Vol. II, p. 28 and 157). We cannot trace him further.—*See* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and p. 40 (note 2).
- SUTTON, FRANK.—Gr.-Mr. after 16 years 3 days in the Ranks; 2 years 157 days Warrant Officer, 5th Sept., 1800; Hon.-Lieut., same date. Served in the Soudan Expedition, 1885; *Soudan* Medal with clasp. South African War, 1901-02; operations in the Orange River Colony (despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).
- SUTTON, ROBERT NASSAU.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1794; Capt., 58th F., 6th July, 1706. Retired 18th Oct., 1802. Third son of Sir Richard Sutton, 1st Bt., of Norwood Park, Notts, M.P., an Under-Secretary of State, 1700-72. Capt. Sutton died in 1833 (Burke's *Baronetage*—SUTTON, of Norwood Park).

- SWEENEY, MICHAEL, M.D.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th July, 1810; h.p., 25th Dec., 1818; Physician, Med. Dept., 7th Dec., 1826; Dep. Insp., 31st July, 1828. Died at Cork, 13th Jan., 1839. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Albuera; present with the 1st Bn. at Orthes. Served with the 1st Bn. with the expedition to New Orleans, 1814-15, and with the Army of Occupation in France, 1815-18.—*Vide* p. 125 (note 3).
- SWEETING, GEORGE.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Aug., 1814; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816; f.p., 22nd April, 1819; h.p., 16th Dec., 1819. Died at Huntingdon, whilst still on half-pay, 20th March, 1865, aged 69.
- SWEETLAND, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Nov., 1780; Capt., 60th F (now K.R. Rifles), 28th April, 1782. Retired in 1783.
- SWENY, GEORGE AUGUSTUS.—Ens., 4th F., 7th Sept., 1858; Lieut., 25th Feb., 1862; I. of Musk., 3rd July, 1862, to 1st Sept., 1868; Capt., h.p., 2nd Sept., 1868; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th July, 1870; Maj., 22nd Nov., 1880; Lieut.-Col., 9th April, 1883. Retired pay (Hon.-Col.), 9th Sept., 1885. Adj., 26th Kent Rifle Vols., 17th April, 1875, to 16th May, 1880. Served with the Abyssinian Expedition, 1867-68; first as Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Wilby, 4th F., and subsequently as Baggage-Mr. and Provost-Marshal; action at Arogee and capture of Magdala (despatches, *London Gazette*, 16th and 30th June and 10th July, 1868; Medal; promoted Capt.).—*Vide* p. 223, and *infra*.
- SWENY, WILLIAM FREDERICK.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Sept., 1893; Lieut., 14th May, 1897; Capt., 9th Oct., 1899. Employed with Egyptian Army, 28th Aug., 1902. Son of Col. G. A. Sweny, late Royal Fusiliers (*vide supra*).
- SWIFT, WILLIAM ALFRED.—Ens., 96th F., 11th Feb., 1848; Lieut., 16th July, 1850; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th March, 1854; 11th F., 16th June, 1854; 92nd Highlanders, 10th April, 1855; Capt. unatt., 13th March, 1857; Military Train, 11th Sept., 1857; 100th F., 9th Nov., 1858. Retired 12th June, 1860.
- SWIFTE, FRANCIS WILLIAM.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899; Capt., 9th April, 1902. Fourth son of Ernest Godwin Swifte, of co. Dublin, Barrister-at-Law (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—SWIFTE, of Swiftsheath and Lionsden).
- SWINBURNE, ——— Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1804. Retired 27th Nov., 1805. Christian name omitted in Army List.
- SWINEY, SIDNEY, *Rev.*—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Feb., 1763, to 28th April, 1764.
- SYMES, CHARLES JEFFEREYS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Nov., 1778; Adj., 12th May, 1784. Died in 1786. Served with the Fusiliers in the American War of Independence.
- TALBOT, Hon. WELLINGTON PATRICK MANVERS CHETWYND (afterwards Hon. Sir W. P. M. C., K.C.B.).—Ens., 35th F., 19th Dec., 1834; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Sept., 1837; Capt., 29th March, 1842. Retired in 1844. Lieut.-Col., 1st Staffordshire Militia, 4th March, 1853; Hon.-Col., 26th April, 1873. Comptroller of the Household, 1845-46; British Resident at Cephalonia, 1855; Sergt.-at-Arms to the House of Lords, 1858; K.C.B., 1897. Died in 1898. Eighth son of Charles Chetwynd, 2nd *Earl* and 4th *Baron* Talbot, K.G. (Burke's *Peerage*—SHREWSBURY, *Earl* of).
- TALBOT, WILLIAM DAVENPORT.—Cornet, 2nd Dr. Gds., 17th Feb., 1783; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1789; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1790; Capt., Independent Coy., 14th April, 1791. Retired in 1791. Died in Old Burlington Street, London, 30th July, 1800. Of Lacock Abbey, Wilts (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—TALBOT, of Lacock Abbey).
- TALMASH, THOMAS (1685).—*Vide* TOLLEMACHE, Thomas.
- TALMASH, THOMAS (1702).—*Vide* TOLLEMACHE, Thomas.

- TANNER, ALBERT.**—Ens., 72nd Highlanders, 27th Feb., 1856; Lieut., 14th Aug., 1860; Capt., 18th Dec., 1867; h.p., 27th June, 1874; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1879. Retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 1st July, 1881. Served with the 72nd in the Indian Mutiny, 1858-59: pursuit of Tantia Topce and the Rao.
- TARLETON, HENRY.**—Cornet, 1st Dr. Gds., 25th Feb., 1804; Lieut., the late 21st Light Drs. (raised 1794, disbanded 1820), 19th Sept., 1805; Capt., 4th Garrison Bn., 18th Aug., 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th June, 1810; Maj., 62th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 21st April, 1814; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 24th Feb., 1817; Lieut.-Col., 25th March, 1817. Aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, commandg. Severn District in 1810. Died in Cheshire, Feb., 1829, aged 47. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula towards the end of 1810; present with the 2nd Bn. at Busaco and Albuera (wounded); with the 1st Bn. at Vittoria, and at Sauron, where he was taken prisoner. Third son of Thomas Tarleton, of Aigburth, co. Lancaster, and Bolesworth Castle, co. Chester, and nephew of Gen. Sir Banastre Tarleton, Bt., G.C.B., under whom the Fusiliers served at the action of the Cowpens in 1781 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—TARLETON, of Breakspears).—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 146.
- TAYLEUR, CHARLES.**—Ens., 8th F., 11th June, 1851; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Aug., 1861. Retired 1st March, 1864. One of the Tayleurs of Sandwill, co. Devon, a branch of the Tayleurs of Buntingsdale, Salop.
- TAYLOR, CHRISTOPHER.**—Lieut. (from Sergt.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st June, 1796; Capt., 18th Aug., 1804. Died in 1806.—*Vide* p. 100.
- TAYLOR, JOSEPH.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; Adjt., 1st Jan., 1802, to 16th Aug., 1804; Capt., 17th Aug., 1804. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Martinique, and was killed (while acting D.Q.M.G.) during the attack on the heights of Sourier, 2nd Feb., 1809.—*Vide* p. 105.
- TAYLOR, NATHANIEL.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Sept., 1781. Left the Regt. (died or retired) in Oct., 1790.
- TAYLOR, THOMAS.**—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Nov., 1777. Left the Regt. (died or retired) in Sept., 1781. Probably served in the American War of Independence.
- TEIGHE, MATTHEW.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1797; Capt., 25th Sept., 1800. Died in 1804.
- TEMPLE, FREDERICK.**—Ens., 40th F., 21st Aug., 1799; Cornet, the late 29th Light Drs. (raised 1795; re-numbered 25th in 1804; disbanded in 1819), 10th July, 1800; Lieut., 10th Feb., 1802; Capt., 27th Sept., 1809; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Nov., 1813; h.p., 25th Feb., 1816. Retired in July, 1825.
- TEMPLE, HENRY MARTINDALE.**—Sub-Lieut., 41st F., 8th June, 1872; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th Sept., 1873; Lieut., same date (commission antedated); Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Nov., 1874; Capt., Indian Staff Corps, 8th June, 1884; Maj., 8th June, 1892; Lieut.-Col., 8th June, 1898. Agent of Gov.-Gen. of India, and H.B.M.'s Consul Gen. for Khurasan and Sistan; has held several other appointments under Foreign Dept. of Govt. of India since 1876. Served with the 1st Miranzai Expedition in 1891. Second son of the *Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bt.*, of The Nash, Kempsey, co. Worcester, P.C., G.C.S.I., &c., M.P. for Evesham 1885-92, and Kingston, Surrey, 1892-95.
- TENNISON, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1757. Died, or retired, in 1759.
- THACKWELL, EDWARD LOFTUS ROCHE.**—Sub-Lieut., 106th F., 9th Aug., 1873; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1873; Lieut., same date (commission antedated); Capt., 7th June, 1882; Maj., 16th Feb., 1899. Employed with Army Pay Dept. (Hon.-Maj.) 16th Nov., 1883; Staff-Paymr., 7th July, 1898. Second son of Capt. Edward Joseph Thackwell, formerly of the 3rd Light Drs. (Hussars), and 48th and 50th F., of Norman's Land, Dymock, co. Gloucester, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., K.H., of Aghada Hall, co. Cork (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—THACKWELL, of Aghada Hall).
- THOMAS, Esq. of.**—*Vide* TUFTON, *Hon. Charles.*

THOMAS, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th July, 1791. Died in Nov., 1797.

THOMAS, NATH. R.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Aug., 1797; h.p., 4th Bn. Irish Brig., 30th Oct., 1800. Died, or retired, 1808. *Vide* Col. Waller's Alphabetical List; neither initials nor name are given in Army Lists 1798-1808.

THOMAS, RICHARD WILLIAMS.—Ens., St. Helena Regt., 18th Aug., 1818; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th March, 1851; Capt., 29th Dec., 1854. Retired 2nd Nov., 1855. Died at Stonehouse, Devon, 12th April, 1869.

THOMPSON, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 7th April, 1750. Out of the Regt. (died or retired) in 1756.

THOMPSON, CHARLES FARQUHAR.—Cornet, 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 3rd Feb., 1804; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Sept., 1804; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 7th March, 1805; Capt., 59th F., 10th July, 1806. Dismissed the Service in June, 1808.

THOMPSON, THOMAS PERONET.—2nd Lieut., 95th Rifles (now Rifle Brigade), 23rd Jan., 1806; Lieut., 21st Jan., 1808; h.p., 47th F., 19th May, 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1812; 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 1st Oct., 1812; Capt., 50th F., 7th July, 1814; 17th Light Drs. (now Lancers), 20th Oct., 1814; Maj. unatt., 9th June, 1825; 65th F., 18th Jan., 1827; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 24th Feb., 1829; Col., 9th Nov., 1846; Maj.-Gen., 20th June, 1854; Lieut.-Gen., 27th Dec., 1860; Gen., 12th July, 1868. Was appointed Lieut.-Col. unatt., in the Spanish (British) Legion, 21st Dec., 1835. Was several years in the Royal Navy before entering the Army. Served with the 95th Rifles at the attack on Buenos Ayres, July, 1807, and was among the British officers captured, with Brig.-Gen. Craufurd, in the Great Convent of San Domingo. Served with the 14th Light Drs. in the Peninsula (War Medal with clasps for *Nivelle*, *Nive*, *Orthes*, and *Toulouse*); with the 17th Light Drs. in the Pindaree and other Indian campaigns, 1815-19. Died at Blackheath, 6th Sept., 1869.

THORNTON, CHARLES EDMOND.—Ens., 56th F., 30th Dec., 1842; Lieut., 20th Aug., 1844; Capt., 2nd F., 19th Sept., 1848; 86th F., 6th July, 1849; h.p., 26th F., 28th Dec., 1855; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Oct., 1857; h.p. unatt., 25th March, 1859; S.O. of Pensioners, 1st Jan., 1859; Bt.-Maj., 3rd June, 1860. Retired 17th April, 1867.

THUNDER, GEORGE FRANCIS.—Ens., 38th F., 18th Nov., 1868; Lieut., 27th Feb., 1870; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Oct., 1873; Capt., 22nd Nov., 1880; Paymr., A.P. Dept. (attached to 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers), 28th Oct., 1881; Hon.-Maj., 28th Oct., 1891. Retired pay, 25th May, 1892. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80: defence of Candahar and battle of 1st Sept. (Medal with clasp). Fifth son of Michael Thunder, of Lagore, co. Meath, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff 1850 (*Barke's Landed Gentry*—THUNDER, of Lagore).

THURBURN, WALTER LEVINGE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Sept., 1891; Lieut., 23rd March, 1893; Capt., 18th Jan., 1899. Accompanied the 2nd Bn. to South Africa in 1899, and took part in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, until the 19th Feb., 1900, on which day he was killed, while commanding "D" Company, during the attack on Llangwane Hill. Second son of Charles Thurburn, and great-grandson of Sir Charles Levinge, 5th Bt. (*Foster's Baronetage*—LEVINGE).—*Vide* p.p. 246 (note 1) and 250.

THURLOW, Hon. THOMAS HUGH HOVELL.—Ens., 70th F., 26th Feb., 1836; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th June, 1838; Capt., 9th May, 1843. Retired 23rd Aug., 1844. Second son of Edward Hovell, 2nd Baron Thurlow, of Thurlow (Burke's *Peerage*—THURLOW, Baron).

THURSTON, HENRY NEVILLE COTTON.—Ens. (from Lieut. 3rd W. York Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Dec., 1854; Lieut., 13th April, 1855; Capt., 24th Dec., 1858; 61st F., 25th Feb., 1859; 13th L.I., 8th Feb., 1861. Retired 1st April, 1862. Died at Awebridge, near Romsey, Hants, 17th Oct., 1867, aged 38. Younger son of John Thurston, of Thornbury.

- THYNNE, Lord EDWARD.—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 27th March, 1828; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th June, 1829. Retired 8th June, 1830. Sixth son of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Bath, K.G. Was M.P. for Weobly, 1831-32, and Frome, 1839-65 (*Burke's Peerage*—BATH, Marquis of).—*Vide infra*.
- THYNNE, Lord WILLIAM.—Ens., 78th Highlanders, 17th Aug., 1820; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 6th June, 1822; Capt., 27th F., 24th Feb., 1825; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1825; Maj., 31st Aug., 1830; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 31st Aug., 1838; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., Grenadier Gds., 15th Oct., 1841. Retired 16th Feb., 1844. Fourth son of Thomas, 2nd Marquis of Bath, K.G. (*Burke's Peerage*—BATH, Marquis of).—*Vide supra*.
- TIBEAUDO, ANSELM.—Ens. (from Lieut. 6th Lincs. Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Sept., 1855; Lieut., 13th April, 1858. Died on or about 17th Aug., 1863.
- TICE, JOHN.—Lieut. (from Surrey Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th May, 1811; 4th (afterwards 2nd) Garrison Bn., 3rd Dec., 1812; h.p., 25th Dec., 1816. Retired in 1834.
- TIPPETTS, ALFRED MALPAS.—Asst.-Surg., 7th April, 1854; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1854; 16th Lancers, 29th June, 1855; Staff, 2nd Nov., 1855; Surg., 18th Oct., 1864; 5th Fusrs., 15th June, 1866; Surg.-Maj., 1st March, 1873; Brig.-Surg., 25th Aug., 1880; Dep.-Surg.-Gen., 20th Nov., 1884; Surg.-Maj.-Gen., 27th Dec., 1891. Retired 5th April, 1892. Served the Eastern Campaign, 1854-55, with the Royal Fusiliers, including affair of Bulganak, battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol (Medal with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal). Afghan War, 1878-80: with expeditions into the Bazar and Hassarik Valleys (Medal).
- TIPPING, EDWARD.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Jan., 1755. Out of the Regt. in 1758.
- TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS.—Capt. in the Foot (Coldstream) Gds., 16th Jan., 1678; Lieut.-Col. in Lord Alington's Regt. of Foot (disbanded in 1679), 17th Feb., 1678; Capt., with rank of Lieut.-Col. of F., in Lord Craven's Regt. (Coldstream) of Gds., 30th May, 1679; Lieut.-Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685. Resigned his commission 1st May, 1686, and left the country. Col. and Capt. of a Coy. in Tollemache's Regt. of F. (now 5th Fusrs.), 24th March, 1688 (dated the Hague); Gov. of Portsmouth, Dec., 1688; Col., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., *viz* the Earl of Craven, 1st May, 1689; Maj.-Gen., 20th Dec., 1690; Lieut.-Gen., 23rd Jan., 1692. Served with the Coldstreams at Tangiers, 1680-83. Resigning his commission, he went to Holland in 1686, and took service in one of the English Regts. (now 5th F.), in the Dutch service, with which he remained until the Revolution, when he accompanied the Prince of Orange to England. He was second in command of the British troops sent to Holland, under Marlborough, in 1689, and was present at Walcourt. In 1691, he served in Ireland; led the assault at Athlone, distinguished himself at Aughrim, and at the siege and surrender of Limerick, of which city he was appointed Governor. Commanded a Division at Landen, 1693, and distinguished himself in conducting the retreat. Was appointed C.-in-Chf. of the expedition against Brest, and received a mortal wound in Camaret Bay, 8th June, 1694, of which he died at Plymouth a few days later. Second son of Elizabeth, Countess of Dysart (afterwards Duchess of Lauderdale), by Sir Lionel Tollemache (*Dalton*, Vols. I, p.p. 212 and 261; II, p.p. 28, 227, and 237).—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and p.p. 3, 5, 15, 29, 33, and 34.
- TOLLEMACHE, THOMAS.—Ens., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Gds., in 1697; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th April, 1702; commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702; Capt. (Grenadier Coy.), Lord Mountjoy's Regt. (disbanded in 1711), 17th April, 1704; Maj., in Col. Harrison's Regt. (6th F.), 14th June, 1710 (dated Balaguer). Out of Harrison's Regt. in 1714. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702, and was shot through the body at Vigo. Joined Mountjoy's Regt. in Spain, and was promoted by Lord Galway to the Majority of Harrison's Regt. (6th F.), with which he was present at Almenara and Saragossa (*Dalton*, Vol. V, p. 240 [note 1]; VI, p. 71).

- TONGE, WINCKWORTH.**—Ens., 22nd F., 12th May, 1783; Lieut., 31st Aug., 1785; h.p., 2nd Sept., 1785; ROYAL FUSILIERS (from Nova Scotia Provincials), 24th June, 1795; Capt., York Rangers, 6th Aug., 1803; Nova Scotia Provincials, 24th Nov., 1803. Retired in June, 1811. Was appointed Town Maj., Halifax, N.S., in July, 1799; Town Adj., Cape Breton, in 1803.
- TORKINGTON, RICHARD HUMPHREY.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1898; Lieut., 1st April, 1899. Resigned in 1902. South African War, 1899-1900: joined the 2nd Bn. at Chieveley towards the end of Jan., 1900, and took part in the operations for the relief of Ladysmith, and was slightly wounded on the 19th Feb., 1900, during the attack on Llangwane Hill (Queen's Medal with clasp).—*Vide* p.p. 249 and 250.
- TORRINGTON, GEORGE, Viscount.**—2nd Lieut., 60th Rifles, 25th June, 1829; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Nov., 1831. Retired 4th Dec., 1832. Lieut.-Col., West Kent Militia (3rd and 4th Bns. Roy. W. Kent Regt.), 27th Feb., 1854; Hon.-Col., 22nd May, 1869. One of H.M.'s Lords in Waiting; Gov. and C.-in-Chf. of Ceylon, 1847-50. Succeeded his father as 7th Viscount Torrington in 1831. Died 27th April, 1884, aged 72.—*Vide supra*—BYNG, Arthur Maitland.
- TOTTENHAM, FREDERICK ST. LEGER.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th May, 1869; Lieut., 28th Oct., 1871; I. of Musk. (1st Bn.), 21st Aug., 1878, to 5th March, 1880; Capt., 6th March, 1880; Maj., 11th June, 1884; Lieut.-Col., 2nd March, 1892. Retired pay (Res. of Officers), same day. Of Annamult, co. Kilkenny, and Mount Callan, co. Clare. Second son of Robert Tottenham, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and grandson of Charles Tottenham, of Ballycurry, co. Wicklow, M.P., High Sheriff, co. Wicklow, 1812, and Wexford, 1827 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—TOTTENHAM, of Ballycurry).—*Vide* p. 211.
- TOWNSHEND, BERTIE GERARD ANNESLEY.**—2nd Lieut. (after 320 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Jan., 1901. Eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Gerard Paul Townshend, late Lincolnshire Regt., and grandson of Henry Townshend, of Caldecote, co. Warwick (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—TOWNSHEND, of Caldecote).
- TOWNSHEND, CHARLES VERE FERRER, C.B., D.S.O.**—Lieut., Royal Marines, 1st Feb., 1881; Lieut., Indian Staff Corps, 15th Jan., 1886; Capt., 1st Feb., 1892; Bt.-Maj., 10th July, 1895; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 18th Nov., 1896; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th July, 1900. Served in the Soudan Expedition, 1884-85: Suakin and Nile (mentioned in despatches); Nile Expedition, with Royal Marines attached to the Guards Camel Regt., actions at Abu Klea and El Gabat, &c. (Medal with 2 clasps; Bronze Star). Hunza-Nagar Expedition, 1891-92: taking of Nilt (despatches, *London Gazette*, 21st June, 1892; Medal with clasp). Operations in Chitral, 1895: in command of Chitral garrison during the siege of the fort (thanks of Indian Govt.; despatches, *London Gazette*, 16th July, 1896; Brev. of Maj.; Medal with clasp; C.B.). Expedition to Dongola, 1896 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 3rd Nov., 1896; Brev. of Lieut.-Col.; Egyptian Medal with 2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1897 and 1898; battles of Athara and Khartoum (clasp to Egyptian Medal, 1897; despatches, *London Gazette*, 24th May and 30th Sept., 1898; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal; Medal; D.S.O.). South African War, 1899-1900: Special Service officer, and afterwards on Staff; operations in Orange River Free State (Feb. to May, 1900), Orange River Colony (May to Sept., 1900), and in Cape Colony, 1900 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps). Eldest son of Charles Thornton Townshend, and grandson of the Rev. Lord George Osborne Townshend, brother of John, 4th Marquis Townshend. Col. Townshend is heir presumptive to his cousin, the present (6th) Marquis Townshend.
- TRACY, HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th Feb., 1757; Capt., the late 98th F. (raised 1760-1, disbanded 1763), 28th Oct., 1761; h.p. (on reduction), 1763. Appears on h.p. of the late 98th in 1805; out of the Army List for 1806.
- TRAHERNE, LLEWELLYN PRICE.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Dec., 1854; Lieut., 13th April, 1855. Superseded (absent without leave), 12th May, 1857.
- TRAVIS, HENRY.**—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Aug., 1804; 4th Garrison Bn., 25th Dec., 1806; Surg., 1st June, 1808; h.p., appointed to a Recruiting Dist. Died at Rothbury, Northumberland, in 1837.
- TREVENEN, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Aug., 1812. Retired 18th April, 1816.

- TRITTON, GEORGE SINCLAIR.—Ens., 48th F., 1st Sept., 1848; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 22nd Feb., 1850. Retired 21st Nov., 1851.
- TROUBRIDGE, THOMAS ST. VINCENT HOPE COCHRANE (afterwards *Sir* THOS. ST. V. H. C. Esq., C.B.).—Ens., 73rd F., 24th Jan., 1834; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Dec., 1836; Capt., 14th Dec., 1841; Maj., 9th Aug., 1850; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 12th Dec., 1854; Lieut.-Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th March, 1855; Col. (Army), 18th May, 1855; h.p., 22nd F., 14th Sept., 1855. A.D.C. to the Queen. D.A.G. for Army Clothing, 2nd Feb., 1857. Died at Queen's Gate, Kensington, 2nd Oct., 1867. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea in 1854, present at the Alma, and at Inkerman, where he was severely wounded, both his legs being shattered above the ankles, necessitating amputation (Medal with 3 clasps; Knt. of the Legion of Honour;* Turkish Medal; 4th Class Medaille; Aide-de-camp to the Queen, and Col. in the Army; C.B.). Succeeded his father, Rear-Admiral *Sir* Edward Thomas Troubridge, Bt., C.B., as 3rd *Baronet*, 7th Oct., 1852 (*Burke's Baronetage*—TROUBRIDGE).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipient of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c., and p.p. 182, 183, 186, and 187.
- TRYON, THOMAS.—Ens., 68th L.I., 12th May, 1848; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Feb., 1850; Capt., 21st Sept., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 6th June, 1856; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th March, 1857; Lieut.-Col., 29th May, 1863. Retired 1st Dec., 1863. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, 1854, and was present at Inkerman, siege of Sebastopol, and sortie of the 26th Oct. (Medal with 2 clasps; Turkish Medal). Of Bulwick Park, co. Northampton, J.P., High Sheriff 1875. Died 10th Dec., 1888. Col. Tryon's younger brother—Henry Tryon, Lieut., Rifle Brigade—was killed at the Rifle Pits before Sebastopol, 22th Nov., 1854; his uncle, Vice-Admiral *Sir* George Tryon, K.C.B., was drowned in his flagship, the *Tiger*, 20th June, 1893 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—TRYON, of Bulwick Park).
- TUCKER, SYLVESTER.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1705. Appears in a list of the Regt. for 1706, supposed to be a roll of those officers who proceeded to Spain to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession. Out of the Regt. in 1709.
- TUFTON, *Hon.* CHARLES (afterwards *Earl of THANET*).—Ens., 68th F., 21st Feb., 1787; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th June, 1788; Capt., Independent Coy., 12th April, 1793; the late 93rd F. (raised 1793-4, disbanded 1798), 30th Oct., 1793; Maj., 6th F., 3rd Aug., 1796. Retired 28th Aug., 1800. Died at Hothfield Place, Kent, 20th April, 1832, aged 61. Succeeded his brother, Sackville, as 10th *Earl of Thanet*, and *Baron* Tufton, 5th Jan., 1825. Hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland, and Lord of Skipton-in-Craven (*Sharpe's Genealogical Fivings*).
- TUCE, ALFRED JOHN.—Ens., 64th F., 15th Feb., 1850; Lieut., 8th Jan., 1853; Capt., 18th Feb., 1862; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1863. Retired 20th Jan., 1865.
- TUPPER, CHARLES WILLIAM.—Ens., 69th F., 8th Feb., 1839; Lieut., 16th May, 1841; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Dec., 1841. Retired 5th Nov., 1847. Capt. in the Tower Hamlets Militia, 23rd Dec., 1842. Retired 12th Feb., 1855. Died in 1881, aged 40. Fourth son of Martin Tupper, of Guernsey, and of Albury, Surrey (*Burke's Landed Gentry* for 1863—TUPPER, of Guernsey).
- TURING, ARTHUR HENRY.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Jan., 1892; Lieut., 3rd Sept., 1894. Prob. Indian Staff Corps in 1898. Killed in action, Lower Bara Valley, 29th Jan., 1898, aged 27, while acting as Wing Officer of the 36th Sikhs. "Lieut. Turing was for several years a leading member of Bedford School, where he distinguished himself both as a scholar and an oarsman" (*Local Lore Notes*, 5th Feb., 1898).
- TURNER, JOHN.—Adjt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Nov., 1704; 2nd Lieut., 26th April, 1705. Appears in list (as Adjt. and 2nd Lieut.) in Dalton, Vol. V, p. 60, for 1705; also in list for 1706, supposed to be the roll of officers who proceeded with the Regt. to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession, in Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 40. John Turner was succeeded in the adjutantcy by Roger Hale (*ibid.* 127th), whose commission as Adjt. is dated 26th April, 1705—the date of John Turner's appointment as 2nd Lieut.

* As can be seen in *Burke and Inbrett* as a Knight of the Legion of Honour, but not in *Harris's Army List* (1897), or in Col. Waller's *Adjutantcy List of Officers*.

TURNER, RALPH.—Capt.-Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1693; Capt. (*vice* Rich. Betsworth—*vide supra*), 12th Dec., 1694 (appears in *Flanders Army List*, 1694, corrected to Sept., 1695); commission renewed by Queen Anne, 24th Aug., 1702 (appears as Capt. of the Grenadier Coy. in 1705). Served with the Regt. in Flanders, 1693-97, and was present at the siege of Namur; served with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702, and in the War of the Spanish Succession. Is supposed to have died on service in Spain between 1706 and 1715 (Dalton, Vols. III, p. 315; IV, p.p. 24 and 75; V, p.p. 58 and 59).

TURNER, WILLIAM DERINGTON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd March, 1887; Lieut., Indian Staff Corps, 17th Sept., 1890. Resigned in 1896.

TURNER, WILLIAM WEST (afterwards *Sir WILL. W., C.B., K.C.S.I.*).—Ens., 26th F., 19th Feb., 1841; Lieut., 27th Dec., 1842; h.p., Sept., 1843; 15th F., 19th Jan., 1844; Capt., 27th May, 1853; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Aug., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 17th July, 1855; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 2nd Nov., 1855; Maj. unatt., 16th Nov., 1855; Depôt Bn., Jersey, 1st Oct., 1856; 97th F., 28th July, 1857; Col. (Army), 26th April, 1859; Lieut.-Col., 97th F., 4th June, 1859; h.p., June, 1867; Brig.-Gen. (Saugor Dist.), Bengal, 1867; h.p., 23rd March, 1870. Died at Naples, 9th July, 1871. Served with the 26th F. in China (Medal), and in Ceylon, during the Kandian Rebellion of 1848. Joined the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea in 1855, and took part in the siege of Sebastopol, including the sorties of the 5th April and 9th May; capture of the Quarries, 7th June (in command of storming party; slightly wounded); assault of the Redan, 18th June, when he brought the Regt. out of action, and on 8th Sept., in command of Regt. (wounded). Was Commdt. of the Karabeluaia, Sebastopol, until June, 1856 (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; Brevets of Maj. and Lieut.-Col.; C.B.; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish Medal; 5th Class Medjidie). Served during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, with the Jounpore Field Force; actions of Chanda, Umceerpore, and Sultaunpore, and siege and capture of Lucknow; on special duty, in command of troops on the Grand Trunk Road near Sassarem, to 10th July, 1859, and in command of No. 2 Column Bundelcund Field Force until 7th Dec., 1859 (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; thanks of the Gov. Gen. of India; promoted Col.). Commanded 1st Brigade Eusofzai Field Force in 1863, assault and taking of Conical Hill and Lalloo, and capture of Bonair Pass (Medal).—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.; and p.p. 191, 197, and 203.

TWEMLOW, GEORGE HAMILTON.—Ens., 4th F., 11th Oct., 1844; Lieut., 16th May, 1846; 64th F., 22nd Dec., 1848; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1855; 16th F., 21st Jan., 1859; Maj. unatt., 1st April, 1870; 80th F., 10th May, 1871; Lieut.-Col., 5th May, 1877. Died in 1877. A member of the family of Twemlow, of Betley Court, co. Stafford (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—TWEMLOW, of Betley Court).

TWYSDEN, Sir WILLIAM JERVIS, Bt.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Oct., 1778. Retired in Feb., 1784. Served with the Royal Fusiliers during the American War of Independence. Eldest son of *Sir* William Twysden, *Bt.*, of Royden Hall, Kent, whom he succeeded as 7th *Baronet* in 1767. Died at Royden Hall, Kent, 3rd Feb., 1834, aged 73 (*Burke's Baronetage*—TWYSDEN, of Royden Hall).

TYRAWLEY, CHARLES, Baron.—*Vide* O'HARA, *Sir* Charles.

TYRAWLEY, JAMES, Baron.—*Vide* O'HARA, *Hon.* James.

UNDERWOOD, CALEB.—Ens., 10th F., 2nd June, 1777; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st May, 1778. Retired 19th Sept., 1779.

URMSTON, GEORGE COCKBURN.—Ens., 3rd W.I. Regt., 6th March, 1841; Lieut., 20th Aug., 1842; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th April, 1843; h.p., 3rd F., 1st Nov., 1844. Died at Ryde, Isle of Wight, 10th March, 1847.

USTICKE, WILLIAM.—Ens., 47th F., 9th June, 1758; Lieut., 1st March, 1760; Capt., 22nd March, 1762; h.p., 1763; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Dec., 1765. Retired 25th Dec., 1770. Probably one of the Ustickes of Cornwall.

- VANDELÉUR, THOMAS BURTON.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Sept., 1855; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1857; Capt., 21st June, 1864; Bt.-Maj., 1st Oct., 1877; Maj. in 1880. Joined the 2nd Bn., on promotion, at Candahar, in May, 1880, and took part in the defence of the city, until the 16th Aug., 1880, when he received a mortal wound during the sortie on Deh Khoja. "Poor Maj. Vandeleur," writes an officer of the Regt., "was dreadfully wounded in the right shoulder by an explosive bullet, while he was in command of the rear-guard, and fighting his way inch by inch back to the walls of the citadel—and right well he did his duty. He managed to get inside the gates, and for nine days he lingered on, shattered though he was. . . . Maj. Vandeleur was beloved by all who knew him. He belonged to an old Irish family, the Vandeleurs of Kiltrush, co. Clare" (*Illustr. London News*, 28th Oct., 1880). Died, after suffering amputation, on the 26th Aug., 1880.—*Ibid.* p.p. 216, 217, 219, and 221.
- VANDELÉUR, WILLIAM MOUNT-CHARLES CROFTON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st Dec., 1889; Essex Regt., 1st Oct., 1892; Lieut., 25th Oct., 1894; Capt., 11th May, 1900. Operations N.W. Frontier of India, 1897-98: as Transport Officer Muband Field Force; also with Tirah Expeditionary Force (Medal with 3 clasps). South African War, 1899, 1900, 1902: Orderly Officer and Asst. to S.O. Colonial Forces; with South African Light Horse, and as Adj., Roberts' Light Horse; also on Staff (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps). Belongs to the family of Vandeleur, of Kiltrush, co. Clare (*vide supra*).
- VAUGHAN, HENRY.—Capt. in *Sir* Edward Hales' Regt. of Foot, 24th June, 1685; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st June, 1685 (Mr. Dalton states that Hen. Vaughan was transferred from Hales' Regt. to the Fusiliers; his commission was probably antedated). Appears to have left the Regt. at the Revolution (Dalton, Vol. II, p.p. 28, 55, and 157).
- VEATCH, CHARLES.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Feb., 1751; Qr.-Mr., 9th Jan., 1755; Capt., 2nd Bn. 20th F. (raised 25th Aug., 1756; constituted the 6th Regt., 21st April, 1758), 30th Aug., 1756; Maj., 6th F., 18th Feb., 1761; h.p., the late 105th Highlanders (raised 1761, disbanded 1763), in 1764. Died in Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, 27th Dec., 1786. Served with the 6th, with Gen. Hodgson's expedition against Belle-Isle, off the coast of Brittany, in April, 1761.
- VEITCH, HENRY.—2nd Lieut., Marine Forces (Royal Marines), 31st May, 1778; Lieut., 22nd Oct., 1780; h.p., 1783; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd April, 1788; Capt., Independent Coy., 24th Jan., 1791; 55th F., 15th Feb., 1792; Maj., 98th Highlanders (re-numbered 91st in 1798, now 1st Bn. A. & S.), 24th Aug., 1795; Lieut.-Col. (*hon.*), 10th May, 1796. Retired in 1797. Died 1st April, 1858. Of Eliock, co. Dumfries; one of the Commissioners of Customs for Scotland (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—VEITCH, of Eliock).
- VENTRY, *Baron*.—*Ibid.* MULLINS, Thos. Townsend Aremberg.
- VERECKER, JOHN.—Ens., 22nd F., 21st Feb., 1828; Lieut. unatt., 24th Feb., 1832; 55th F., 30th March, 1832; h.p., 27th F., 13th Nov., 1832; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Aug., 1834. Retired 18th March, 1836. Died at Kingstown, near Dublin, Jan., 1840. Eldest son of Maj. John Verecker, Limerick Militia, and grandson of Thomas Verecker, of Roxborough, co. Limerick (Burke's *Peerage*—GORT, *Verecker*).
- VERNER, JOHN DONOVAN.—Ens., 47th F., 24th Sept., 1841; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1844; Capt., 6th July, 1852; 55th F., 24th Dec., 1852; h.p. unatt., 10th Aug., 1855; Bt.-Maj., 24th July, 1864; Capt., 4th W.I. Regt., 30th March, 1867. Retired 30th March, 1867. Died near Broadstairs, 5th May, 1868.
- VERNON, RUPERT R. CHARLES.—2nd Lieut. (from W. Australian Local Mil. Forces), 19th May, 1900. Out of the Regt. in 1902. Appears to have been re-appointed to the Western Australian Forces, with which he served in South Africa and obtained the D.S.O. (20th Nov., 1900). We can find no record of his resignation in the Quarterly Official or in Hart's Annual Army Lists.

- VILLIERS-STUART, PATRICK.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Aug., 1898; Lieut., 27th Sept., 1899. Ordnance Officer, 4th Class (*temp.*), 18th May, 1903. Fifth son of Henry Villiers-Stuart, of Dromana-within-the-Decies, co Waterford, M.A., J.P., and D.L., M.P., co. Waterford, 1873-74, and 1880-85 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—VILLIERS-STUART, of Dromana).
- VINCENT, EDWARD.**—Lieut. (to Capt. Thos. Soper), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th June, 1685. Appears in list of officers for Nov., 1687. We can find no further trace of him. Probably left the Service at the Revolution.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of the Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- VOULES, WILLIAM JAMES.**—Ens., 30th F. (from Lieut., Bucks Militia), 24th Jan., 1856; 64th F., 5th Feb., 1858; Lieut., 20th March, 1860; Capt., 12th June, 1867; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Nov., 1868; h.p., 24th Dec., 1873. Retired in 1876. Capt., North Durham Militia, 24th Dec., 1873. Retired in 1877.
- WADDELL, JAMES DOUGLAS.**—2nd Lieut., Leicester Regt., 7th Dec., 1895; Lieut., 30th April, 1898; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd April, 1902. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).
- WADDINGTON, EVELYN DE BURGH.**—2nd Lieut., Roy. Munster Fusrs., 13th July, 1892; Lieut., 20th May, 1894; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Sept., 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).
- WADHAM, FRANCIS.**—Ens., 37th F., 22nd March, 1786; Lieut., 20th Jan., 1790; ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1795; Capt., (?) Regt., 21st April, 1795; Invalid Coy. at Chatham, 8th July, 1795 (occurs thus in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List; does not appear as an officer of the Regt. in the Army Lists, 1795-96).
- WALKER, ALEXANDER.**—Ens., 26th F., 14th Aug., 1775; Lieut., 2nd Dec., 1777; Capt., Independent Coy., 14th Feb., 1782; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1784. Appointed Fort Maj. at Fort St. George in 1784. Retired 8th Nov., 1792. Probably served with the 26th in the American War of Independence.
- WALKER, ALEXANDER.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd May, 1796; h.p. in 1802. Died at Bordeaux, 9th Feb., 1831.
- WALKER, DAVID.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Aug., 1804; 1st W.I. Regt., 22nd Oct., 1807. Resigned 14th March, 1809.
- WALKER, HENRY ALEXANDER.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Dec., 1894; Lieut., 24th Nov., 1897; Capt., 27th Jan., 1900. Employed with King's African Rifles, 8th July, 1901.
- WALKER, Rev. JOHN.**—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1769, to 27th Sept., 1787.
- WALKER, ROBERT.**—Ens., 64th F., 22nd Sept., 1775; 15th F., 13th May, 1776; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th April, 1778; Qr.-Mr. (acting), 13th Oct., 1790; Capt.-Lieut., 13th July, 1791; Capt., 13th April, 1795; Bt.-Maj., 1st Jan., 1798; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 25th Sept., 1803; Maj., 3rd W.I. Regt., 2nd Jan., 1804; 8th Roy. Veteran Bn., 16th May, 1805; Lieut.-Col., 1st Aug., 1805; 9th Roy. Veteran Bn., 25th Oct., 1805; 7th Roy. Veteran Bn., 20th Nov., 1819. Appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Sheerness, 20th May, 1813. Died in Dublin, 23rd July, 1842. Served as Midshipman in the Royal Navy, Feb., 1772-Sept., 1775. Served with the 15th F. and the Royal Fusiliers in the American War of Independence, 1776-83; subsequently in Canada and Nova Scotia; was Brig.-Maj. to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent for two years and a half (*Roy. Military Calendar*, 1820, Vol. IV, p. 319). Second son of Thomas Walker, of St. Fort, co. Fife (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—WALKER, of Bowland).
- WALKER, SAMUEL.**—Ens., 11th F., 10th Oct., 1822; Lieut. unatt., 12th May, 1825; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th June, 1825; Capt. unatt., 1st Nov., 1827; 65th F., 15th May, 1828; Maj., 19th Sept., 1834. Retired 17th April, 1840.
- WALKER, WILLIAM JAMES TYRWHITT.**—Ens., 61st F., 19th Aug., 1836; Lieut., 31st Dec., 1839; 6th Drs., 26th Feb., 1841; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Nov., 1842. Retired 24th March, 1843.

WALL, MICHAEL.—*Qt.-Mr.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 24 years 138 days in the Ranks), 15th April, 1858; *Hon.-Lieut.*, same day.

WALLACE, ALFRED FRENCH.—*Ens.*, 26th F., 5th April, 1839; *Lieut.*, 29th Dec., 1840; *Capt.*, 1st Oct., 1847; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Dec., 1848. Served with the 26th in the China War, 1840-42; present at Chusan, Canton, sea batteries of Amoy, Gelongso, defence of Ningpo, Shanghai, Chin Kiang Foo, and Nankin (Medal). Embarked with the Royal Fusiliers for the East in April, 1854, and died in camp at Varna, Turkey, from the effects of a fall from his horse, 4th June, 1854, aged 55. Sixth son of Col. Robert Clerke Wallace, K.H., 1st Dr. Gds., grandson of Thomas Wallace, of Asholme and Brampton, co. Northumberland (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1893; WALLACE, of Asholme, Knarlesdale, and Featherstone Castle).—*Side* p.p. 175 and 201.

WALLACE, GEORGE THOMAS WILLIAM.—*Cornet*, the late 21st Light Drs. (raised 1794, disbanded 1800, 4th Feb., 1803; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Nov., 1805; 15th Light Drs. now Hussars, 6th Feb., 1806; 17th Light Drs. (now Lancers, 12th April, 1808. Retired 30th March, 1809. Embarked for India in 1802, and served in the Mahratta War. Served as a volunteer in the Peninsula.

WALLACE, HUGH RITCHIE.—*Ens.*, 1st F., 14th June, 1809; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1809; h.p., 9th July, 1818. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present with it at Busaco and Albuera; with the 1st Bn. at the affair at Aldea de Ponte (wounded), the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, and at Salamanca (severely wounded), Orthes, and Toulouse (War Medal with 7 clasps). Died, whilst still on h.p. of the Regt., 2nd March, 1870.—*Side* p.p. 125 (note 3), 129, 134 (note 1), and 139 (note 2).

WALLACE, REV. MICHAEL.—*Chaplain*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th Sept., 1787, to 30th Aug., 1791.

WALLACE, WILLIAM.—*Surg.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1808; *Staff*, 17th Aug., 1809; h.p. in 1816. Landed with the 2nd Bn. in the Peninsula in 1809, and was present at the capture of Oporto and battle of Talavera. Died 6th Aug., 1844.—*Side* p. 115 (note 2).

WALLACE, WILLIAM EDWARD.—*Cornet*, 1st Dr. Gds., 3rd Sept., 1847; *Ens.*, 26th F., 1st Oct., 1847; *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Nov., 1849; 26th F., 21st May, 1850; *Adjt.*, 1st April, 1853, to 8th July, 1854; *Capt.*, 9th July, 1854; *Adjt.*, 1st Depot Bn., 15th April, 1859; *Maj.*, h.p., 15th April, 1865; 15th F., 25th Sept., 1869; h.p., 16th March, 1870; *Bt.-Lieut.-Col.*, 2nd Oct., 1874. Retired (*Hon.-Col.*, 1st July, 1881. Died in 1892.

WALLER, EDMUND.—*Ens.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Nov., 1855; *Lieut.*, 30th July, 1858; *Capt.*, 1st May, 1866. Died at 16, Eaton Square, London, 6th Feb., 1871. Third son of the *Rev.* Ernest Adolphus Waller, second son of Jonathan Wathen Phipps, who assumed the name and arms of Waller only in 1814, and was created a *Baronet*, 30th May, 1815 (Burke's *Baronetage*—WALLER, *Sir* Francis Ernest, *Bar.*).—*Side* p. 227, and *infra*.

WALLER, ERNEST HENRY.—*Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th April, 1886. Died at Kurrachee, 22nd March, 1893, aged 27. Eldest son of the *Rev.* Ernest Alfred Waller, M.A., Rector of Little Packington, Coventry, and *Hon.* Canon of Worcester, eldest son of the *Rev.* Ernest Adolphus Waller (*vide supra*—WALLER, Edmund).—*Side* p. 227.

WALLER, *Sir* FRANCIS ERNEST, *Bar.*—2nd *Lieut.*, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Aug., 1899; *Lieut.*, 19th Sept., 1900. Served with the 2nd Bn. in the South African War, 1899-1902: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso; operations on Tugela Heights (14th to 27th Feb., 1900), and action at Pieter's Hill; in Natal (March to June, 1900); in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900); in Orange River Colony and Transvaal to Jan., 1901; and in Cape Colony (severely wounded) until May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Of Woodcote, Warwick; succeeded his father, *Maj.-Gen.* *Sir* Geo. Hen. Waller, *Bar.*, formerly of the Royal Fusiliers, as 4th *Baronet*, 9th Feb., 1892 (Burke's *Baronetage*; *vide supra et infra*).—*Side* p.p. 246 (note 1), 258, and 261.



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[A. B. B. B.]

Major-Gen. SIR GEORGE HENRY WALLER, Bart.
(LATE ROYAL FUSILIERS).

- WALLER, GEORGE HENRY** (afterwards *Sir GEO. HEN., Bart.*)*—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Aug., 1854; Lieut., 22nd Dec., 1854; Adj., 9th Oct., 1855, to 26th May, 1856; Capt., 20th March, 1857; Maj., 21st June, 1864; Lieut.-Col., 28th Oct., 1871; Bt.-Col., 28th Oct., 1876; h.p., 21st June, 1880; Maj.-Gen., 7th April, 1886. Was A.A. and Q.M.G., Eastern Dist., 1880-85. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea from 21st Nov., 1854, to the end of the war, including siege of Sebastopol; attack and capture of the Quarries, 7th June (wounded), assaults on the Redan, 18th June (wounded) and 8th Sept. (mentioned in despatches; Medal with clasp; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish Medal). Eldest son of *Sir Thomas Wathen Waller, Bt.*, Secretary of Legation at the Court of Brussels. *Sir George* succeeded his father as 3rd *Baronet*, 29th Jan., 1892, and died 9th Feb., 1892, aged 52 (*Burke's Baronetage; vide supra*—*WALLER, Sir Francis E.*)—*Vide* Appendix IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.; and p.p. 188 (note 2), 193, 210, and 211.
- WALLER, STANIER EDMUND WILLIAM**.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th May, 1901. Eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Stanier Waller, R.E., extra Equerry to H.M. Queen Victoria, fourth son of the *Rev. Ernest Adolphus Waller (Burke's Baronetage; vide supra*—*WALLER, Edmund*).
- WALPOLE, THOMAS B.**—Cornet, 3rd Drs. (now Hussars), 17th April, 1804; Lieut., 26th Dec., 1805; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Jan., 1807. Superseded in June, 1809.
- WALSH, WILLIAM**.—Ens., 11th F., 30th Nov., 1815; h.p., 25th March, 1816; 3rd Roy. Veteran Bn., 16th Nov., 1823; 35th F., 7th April, 1825; Lieut., 3rd F., 30th March, 1826; 50th F., 25th Sept., 1826; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th March, 1834; 45th F., 5th Feb., 1836; h.p., 25th May, 1838. Died in Kent, 21st April, 1839.
- WALTERS, WILLIAM**.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Nov., 1807. Appointed to Staff at Gibraltar in 1810. Died in 1813. Served with 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present at Talavera.—*Vide* p. 115 (note 2).
- WARD, CHARLES**.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 12th Jan., 1757; Capt.-Lieut., 3rd April, 1767. Retired 25th Dec., 1770.
- WARD, NICHOLSON**.—Lieut., ——— Regt., 5th July, 1737; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 10th Aug., 1737; Invalids, 23rd March, 1740.
- WARRENER, JOHN**.—Qr.-Mr., ROYAL FUSILIERS (after 13 years 347 days in the Ranks; 7 years 336 days Warrant Officer), 7th March, 1900; Hon.-Lieut., 7th March, 1900.
- WATERS, WILLIAMS**.—Asst.-Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, Dec., 1806. Out in 1807.
- WATKINS, GEORGE**.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Dec., 1726; re-appointed 20th June, 1727. Appears in a list of the officers of the Royal Fusiliers (taken from a M.S., W.O. list, dated 20th June, 1727) for 1727 (*Col. Waller's Records*, p.p. 51-2).
- WATSON, BRERETON**.—2nd Lieut., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 26th Jan., 1797; Lieut., 20th F., 1st Nov., 1799; 30th F., 1st April, 1805; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Jan., 1807; 56th F., 18th Aug., 1808. Retired in 1810.
- WATSON, CHARLES EDWARD**.—Ens., 71st H.L.I., 13th Oct., 1833; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Aug., 1845; Capt., 24th Feb., 1854; Bt.-Maj., 2nd Nov., 1855; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Jan., 1856; Lieut.-Col., h.p. unatt., 21st Nov., 1862; 18th F., 9th Nov., 1866. Retired same day. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in the Crimea, and was severely wounded at the Alma (Medal with clasp; 5th Class Medjidie; Turkish Medal). Of Calgarth Park, Westmoreland, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff in 1877; eldest son of the *Rev. Richard Watson, LL.B.*, and grandson of the *Rt. Rev. Richard Watson, D.D.*, Bishop of Llandaff, who purchased the Calgarth estate from the family of Sandys. Lieut.-Col. Watson died 7th Jan., 1894 (*Burke's Landed Gentry*—*WATSON, of Calgarth Park*.—*Vide* p. 183).

* The Royal Fusiliers are indebted to Maj.-Gen. Sir George Waller for the excellent Records from which we have so freely quoted (*vide* Title Page).

- WATSON, MUSGRAVE.—ENS., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th July, 1855; Lieut., 17th Nov., 1855; Capt., 1st Dec., 1855. Retired 15th March, 1864.
- WATTON, THOMAS.—ASSL-SURG., 1st Roy. Veteran Bn., 25th Dec., 1802; Surg., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Sept., 1806. Out of the Regt. in 1808.
- WEDDERBURN, GEORGE WEBSTER.—ENS., 53rd F., 3rd Dec., 1847; 24th F., 14th Jan., 1849; Lieut., 21st Dec., 1849; 76th F., 7th Oct., 1851; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Feb., 1858; S.O. of Pensioners, Manchester, 1st Jan., 1868; Br.-Maj., 5th July, 1872. Died at Northampton, 20th Aug., 1875. Served with the 24th in the Punjab, 1848-9, and was present at Goojerat (Medal with clasp). Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the N.W. Frontier of India Campaign, 1863, with the Eusofzai Field Force; present at the defence of the Sargans at the Unboyla Pass, attack on the Conical Hill, and the affairs of the 15th and 16th Dec., which ended the war (Medal with clasp).
- WEEKS, JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st July, 1795; Capt., 16th Aug., 1804; 5th W.I. Regt., 28th Jan., 1808; Br.-Maj., 4th June, 1814; h.p., 25th April, 1816. Died at Nassau, New Providence, 3rd April, 1826.
- WEEKS, JOSHUA WINGATE.—Capt., Nova Scotia Fencibles, 25th Sept., 1805; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1807; Capt., 15th May, 1812; Nova Scotia Fencibles, 6th May, 1813; h.p., 25th Sept., 1816. Town A-ljt. of Cape Breton, 25th Oct., 1819. Died at Cape Breton, 23rd June, 1824.
- WELLESLEY, WILLIAM HENRY CHARLES.—ENS., 81st F., 29th June, 1830; Lieut., 5th Oct., 1832; Capt., 17th Jan., 1840; Maj., 14th April, 1848; Lieut.-Col., 2nd Nov., 1848; 10th F. in 1850; Br.-Col., 28th Nov., 1854; Lieut.-Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1855. Retired in March, 1857. Appointed Gov. of the Military Prison, Aldershot. Joined the Fusiliers in the Crimea on the 6th Nov., 1855, and served until the end of the War (Medal; Turkish Medal). Second son of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Valerian Wellesley, D.D., Prebendary of Durham and Chaplain to the Queen, fourth son of the 1st Earl of Mornington, and nephew of the 1st Duke of Wellington (Burke's *Peerage*—WELLINGTON, Duke of). Col. Wellesley died at Barnes, 14th Nov., 1888, aged 75.—*File* p.p. 125 and 200.
- WELSHMAN, ANDREW.—ENS., the late 81st Highlanders (raised 1777-8, disbanded 1806, and Jan., 1814; Lieut., 10th Dec., 1811; h.p. (on reflection of corps), in 1813; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1815. Retired 9th Jan., 1793.
- WEYER, CHARLES J.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th March, 1806; Capt., 18th Jan., 1811. Served with the 1st Bn. at Copenhagen and Martinique; landed with it at Lisbon in 1810, and was present at Albuera (severely wounded). Died of wounds received while gallantly leading his company to the attack at Salamanca, 18th July, 1813.—*File* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 147 (note 1).
- WESTCOTT, JOHN HANCOCK.—ENS., 3rd Garrison Bn., 20th July, 1809; Lieut., 73rd F., 10th Aug., 1812; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Nov., 1812; h.p., 25th March, 1817. Served with the 1st Bn. in the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815; also with the Army of Occupation in France until 1817. Died 23rd Jan., 1849, whilst still on h.p., aged 51.
- WESTON, Hon. RICHARD.—ENS., the late 94th F. (formerly Scots Brigade, numbered the 60th in 1802; disbanded 1818), 27th April, 1815; h.p. (on reflection of corps), 25th Dec., 1818; 70th F., 4th Jan., 1821; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th April, 1825; Capt. unatt., 10th June, 1826; 8th F., 27th Jan., 1827. Retired 3rd Feb., 1837. Died at Ballyleck, co. Monaghan, 9th June, 1868, aged 42. Second son of Warner William, 2nd Baron Rossmore, of Monaghan (Burke's *Peerage*—ROSSMORE, Baron).
- WEST, JOHN WARD.—ENS., 22nd F., 15th Dec., 1795; Lieut., 4th Jan., 1797; 5th F., 7th Feb., 1807; ROYAL FUSILIERS, May, 1807; 4th Garrison Bn., Sept., 1807; 2nd Garrison Bn., 1810; h.p., 1814; 14th F., 7th Sept., 1815; h.p., 25th March, 1818. Died 17th May, 1845.
- WESTMORELAND, JOHN, Earl of.—*File* BURGHES, John, Lord.

WETHERALL, GEORGE AUGUSTUS (afterwards *Sir* GEO. AUG., G.C.B., K.H.).—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th July, 1795; h.p., 6th Bn. Irish Brigade, 1798; Nova Scotia Fencibles, 9th July, 1803; Capt., 13th May, 1805; 1st F., 27th Nov., 1806; Bt.-Maj., 12th Aug., 1819; Maj., 1st F., 30th Dec., 1819; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 11th Dec., 1824; Col., 28th June, 1838; Lieut.-Col., 1st F., 7th Aug., 1838; h.p. unatt., 14th July, 1843; Maj.-Gen., 11th Nov., 1851; Col., 84th F., 15th June, 1854; Lieut.-Gen., 8th Sept., 1857; Gen., 23rd Oct., 1863. A.D.C. to the Queen, 1838-51. Was some years Adjt.-Gen. to the Forces. Gov. of the Roy. Mil. Coll., Sandhurst, 21st Aug., 1866. Died at the R.M. Coll. in April, 1868. Took part in an action with some French frigates in the Mozambique Channel in June, 1810, and in an attack on French frigates in port S.E. of the Isle of France, in July, 1810. Served as Aide-de-camp to his father (Maj.-Gen. Wetherall) at the attack and conquest of Java in 1811 (War Medal with clasp). Commanded the British troops during the rebellion in Canada, 1838 (C.B.; Col. and A.D.C. to the Queen). Son of Gen. *Sir* Frederick Wetherall, G.C.B., Equerry (and executor) to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WETHERALL, of Astley Hall; *Roy. Mil. Calendar*, 1820, Vol. V, p. 359).

WETHERALL, Rev JOHN.—Chaplain, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Aug., 1791 to 1797. Appointed Chaplain to the Garrison of Halifax in 1797, and subsequently to the Governor of Gibraltar (H.R.H. the Duke of Kent). Died, or retired, in 1810. He was the last Regimental Chaplain of the Royal Fusiliers.

WHALLEY, THOMAS.—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th June, 1685. Appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Regt. on the accession of William III. Commanded the Fusiliers in the campaign in the Low Countries, 1689, and in Ireland, 1690-91. Landed with the Regt. at Ostend in April, 1691, and commanded it during William's campaigns in Flanders, 1691-93. Was killed at the battle of Landen in July, 1693.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers; and p. 34.

WHARNCLIFFE, JAMES ARCHIBALD STUART-WORTLEY, Baron.—Ens., 48th F., 19th Nov., 1790; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th May, 1791; Capt., 98th Highlanders (re-numbered 91st in 1798, now 1st Bn. A. & S.), 15th Feb., 1794; Maj., 22nd Dec., 1794; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 15th April, 1795; Lieut.-Col., 98th (91st) Highlanders, 10th May, 1796; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 1st Foot (Grenadier) Gds., 27th Dec., 1797. Retired 3rd July, 1801. Lieut.-Col.-Commdt., South-West Yorkshire Yeomanry, 15th May, 1810. Joined the Fusiliers in Canada in 1792, and returned home on promotion to the 98th. Served with the 98th at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and brought despatches to England in 1797. This officer appears in the Army Lists 1791-96 as *James Stuart*. He was eldest surviving son of Lieut.-Col. the *Hon.* James Archibald Stuart (second son of the 3rd *Earl* of Bute), and at the death of his mother, in 1795, assumed the additional name of WORTLEY, and in 1803 the name and arms of MACKENZIE, of *Rosehaugh*. He was M.P. for co. York for several years, and, on the 12th July, 1826, was created *Baron* Wharncliffe. Died in London, 19th Dec., 1853 (Burke's *Peerage*—WHARNCLIFFE, *Earl* of; and BUTE, *Marquis* of).

WHIGHAM, ROBERT.—Ens., 42nd Highlanders, 6th June, 1854; Lieut., 8th Dec., 1854; Capt., 12th Sept., 1856; h.p., 10th Nov., 1856; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Dec., 1857; 16th Lancers, 9th Oct., 1863; Bt.-Maj., 5th July, 1872; Maj., 16th Lancers, 16th Aug., 1873; Lieut.-Col., 21st July, 1877; Col. (Army), 21st July, 1881; h.p., 21st July, 1882; Lieut.-Col., 43rd Regtl. Dist., 10th Nov., 1882; h.p., 10th Nov., 1887; Maj.-Gen., 10th March, 1892. Retired list, 23rd Nov., 1892. Died 31st Aug., 1902. Served with the 42nd in the Crimea from 2nd Dec., 1854; expedition to Kertch, siege and fall of Sebastopol, including attacks on the Redan of 18th June and 8th Sept. (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).

WHINNEY, HAROLD FIFE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th May, 1900; Lieut., 9th April, 1902.

- WHITE, Hon. CHARLES JAMES.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1881; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 18th Jan., 1889. Special Extra Regtl. Employt., 7th July, 1891. Retired in 1894. Appointed Lieut. in the Norfolk Artillery Militia. Capt., Res. of Officers (Royal Fusiliers Territorial Regt.). Third son of Luke White, 2nd Baron Annaly, of Annaly and Ratheline, co. Longford, K.P., Lieut.-Col. Rifle Brigade, and formerly Capt. 13th Light Drs. (Hussars), a lord of the Treasury and State Steward to the Lord-Lieut. of Ireland (Burke's *Peerage*—ANNALY, *Baron*).
- WHITEHEAD, FREDERICK JOHN GEORGE.**—Cornet, 14th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 25th Nov., 1842; 13th Light Drs. (now Hussars), 14th April, 1843; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Oct., 1844; Capt., 25th March, 1853; 42nd Highlanders, 27th May, 1853. Retired 28th July, 1854. Maj., Essex Rifles Militia, 6th June, 1857; Lieut.-Col.-Commdt., 7th Dec., 1870; Hon.-Col., 2nd June, 1871.
- WHITTINGHAM, FERDINAND.**—Ens., 83rd F., 2nd Nov., 1832; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Feb., 1836; 67th F., 26th Dec., 1837; Capt., 80th F., 30th April, 1841; 26th F., 18th May, 1841; Bt.-Maj., 23rd Dec., 1842; Maj., 26th F., 1st Oct., 1847; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 20th June, 1854; h.p. unatt., 29th Aug., 1856; Lieut.-Col., 4th F., 1857; Col. (Army), 26th Oct., 1858; Maj.-Gen., 7th April, 1865. Retired f.p. in 1866. Died in 1878. Served as Aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough throughout the operations in China in 1842 (Medal; Bt.-Maj.). Created a C.B. in 1850.
- WHITMORE, MORTIMER R. S.**—Ens., 49th F., 26th June, 1827; Lieut., 5th Aug., 1828; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 28th Aug., 1828; Capt., 16th Feb., 1838; h.p., the late 19th Light Drs. (Lancers; disbanded in 1822), 23rd June, 1843; S.O. of Pensioners, 11th Oct., 1842; Bt.-Maj., 11th Nov., 1851; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 22nd March, 1858; Col. (Army), 13th Aug., 1862; Maj. (substantive), 1st Oct., 1871. Retired f.p. (Hon.-Maj.-Gen.), 1st Oct., 1871. Died in 1885.
- WICKHAM, CYRIL HENRY.**—2nd Lieut. (after 29 days with embodied Militia), 14th Feb., 1900; Lieut., 20th April, 1901. Third son of Capt. Henry Lamplugh Wickham, late Rifle Brigade, J.P. for Hants and Warwickshire, second son of Henry Louis Wickham, of Binsted-Wyck, co. Hants (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WICKHAM, of Binsted-Wyck).
- WILBRAHAM, RICHARD** (afterwards Sir RICHARD, K.C.B.).—2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 25th March, 1828; Lieut., 25th March, 1833; Adj., 17th Aug., 1832, to 9th June, 1836; Capt., 34th F., 22nd July, 1836; unatt., 29th July, 1836; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th April, 1839; Bt.-Maj., 31st Dec., 1841; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Jan., 1844; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 11th Nov., 1851; Bt.-Col., 28th Nov., 1854; Lieut.-Col. unatt., 12th Dec., 1854; Maj.-Gen., 26th Jan., 1866; Lieut.-Gen., 21st March, 1874; Col., 80th F., 16th March, 1875; Gen., 1st Oct., 1877. Retired list, 12th April, 1881. Colonel, ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Sept., 1881. Served as A.A.G. in the Syrian Campaign, 1840-41, including advance on Gaza and affair near Askelon (Medal; Turkish Medal; Bt. of Maj.). Crimean Campaign, 1854-55, as A.A.G., including battle of the Alma and siege and fall of Sebastopol (despatches, *London Gazette*, 12th Nov. and 2nd Dec., 1854, and 5th Oct., 1855; Medal with 2 clasps; Cross of the Legion of Honour; 3rd Class Medjidie; Turkish Medal; C.B.; Bt. of Col.; promoted Lieut.-Col. unatt.). K.C.B., 24th May, 1873. Held several important Staff appointments, and was Gov. of the General Hospital, Woolwich (1861-63), and Commdt. Roy. Victoria Hospital, Netley (1863-1870). He also served with Sir J. M'Neill's Persian Mission, 1837-39. Died on 30th April, 1900, at Rode Hall, Cheshire, aged 89. Son of Randle Wilbraham, of Rode Hall, co. Chester, Barrister-at-Law, LL.D., and Deputy-Steward of the University of Oxford (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WILBRAHAM, of Delamere).—*Vide* Appendices I.—Succession of Colonels of the Royal Fusiliers, and IV.—Recipients of V.C., Legion of Honour, &c.; and p.p. 212 and 235.
- WILBY, WILLIAM HENRY.**—Ens., 47th F., 26th Sept., 1801; Lieut., 52nd F. (L.I. in 1803), 24th Dec., 1802; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd March, 1803; Capt., 90th L.I., 21st Jan., 1806; Bt.-Maj., 15th March, 1810; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 12th Aug., 1819; Capt., h.p. 31st F., 19th Oct., 1820. Served as Aide-de-camp and Mil. Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Beckwith in the West Indies, 1809-10, and brought home the despatches and Eagles taken from the French at the capture of Guadaloupe. Died at Bishop's Stortford, Herts, 6th May, 1831.

- WILKINSON, FRANCIS ALLIX.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Aug., 1880; Lieut., 1st July, 1881; Capt., 14th May, 1887; Maj., 6th April, 1898. S.S.O., 1st Class, India, 4th May, 1898, to 13th Feb., 1900; D.A.A.G., India, 14th Feb. to 7th July, 1900. Served as Brigade Transport Officer in Burmese Expedition, 1886-87 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 2nd Sept., 1887; Medal with clasp).—*Vide* p. 243 (note 3).
- WILKINSON, THOMAS.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd June, 1742; Capt., in Col. Jeffrey's Marines (10th Marines; broke in 1748), 1st Dec., 1745.
- WILKINSON, WILLIAM.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 29th Aug., 1807; Capt., 2nd Sept., 1813; 60th F. (now K.R. Rifles), 16th Dec., 1813; h.p., 25th March, 1818; 8th Roy. Veteran Bn., 24th Feb., 1820; 3rd Roy. Veteran Bn., 25th Dec., 1821. Retired f.p. in 1826. Died, whilst still on h.p., 14th March, 1848. Landed with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula in July, 1810, and was present at the affair of Aldea de Ponte, the battle of Vittoria, and combat at Sauroren; with the 60th at Nivelles and Nive (War Medal with clasps for *Ciudad Rodrigo*, *Badajoz*, *Vittoria*, *Pyrenees*, *Nivelles*, and *Nive*). His name does not appear in the list of officers of the Regt. present at Badajoz.
- WILLETT, WILLIAM SALTREN.**—Ens., 3rd F., (?); Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th Sept., 1804; Capt., 2nd Dec., 1806; 34th F., 10th Nov., 1807; h.p., 23rd R.W. Fusrs., 18th May, 1815. Died at St. James' Abbey, near Exeter, 17th Feb., 1823. Served with the 34th in the Peninsula.
- WILLIAMS, CHARLES.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th Aug., 1746. Out of the Regt. in 1754.
- WILLIAMS, CHARLES STANLEY.**—Lieut., Bedfordshire Regt., 6th Feb., 1884; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd April, 1884; Indian Staff Corps, 11th April, 1886; Capt., 6th Feb., 1895; Maj., 6th Feb., 1902. Served in the Burmese Expedition, 1886-87 (Medal with 2 clasps). Expedition to Manipur, 1891 (clasp). Hunga-Nagar Expedition, 1891-92 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 21st June, 1892; clasp).
- WILLIAMS, DAVID.**—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Martin Beckman), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th June, 1685. Out of the Regt. before 1695.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- WILLIAMS, DAVID.**—Ens., the late 103rd F. (raised 1793-4, disbanded 1795), 19th May, 1794; Lieut., the late 99th F. (raised 1793-4, disbanded 1798), 31st Aug., 1795; Capt., 11th W.I. Regt., 25th May, 1798; 29th F., 5th Feb., 1801; h.p., 1802; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th May, 1803; Staff of Army Depot, 17th Dec., 1803; Bt.-Maj., 25th April, 1808; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 4th June, 1814; Capt., h.p., 25th Dec., 1825; Insp. F.O. Recruiting Dist. in 1834; Col. (Army), 10th Jan., 1837; 17th F., 22nd June, 1838. Retired same day. Died in 1849.
- WILLIAMS, EDWARD WILMOT.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th July, 1862. Retired on appointment as D.A.Com.-Gen., 10th July, 1866.
- WILLIAMS, GEORGE ARTHUR S.CCOMBE.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st April, 1900; Lieut., 9th Jan., 1902. Employed with W. African Frontier Force, 26th June, 1901.
- WILLIAMS, IDRIS HAVARD JOSEPH.**—2nd Lieut. (after 335 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Jan., 1901. Served in the South African War, 1899-1902: operations in Orange River Colony, May to 29th Nov., 1900; in Cape Colony, S. of Orange River; in the Transvaal, Jan., 1901; Orange River Colony, Dec., 1900, to Jan., 1901; Cape Colony, to May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).
- WILLIAMS, JOHN BYTHESEA.**—2nd Lieut., Rifle Brigade, 28th Jan., 1826; Lieut. unatt., 27th March, 1827; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th May, 1827. Died at Malta, 6th May, 1829.
- WILLIAMS, RICHARD DAVIES GARNONS.**—*Ide* GARNONS-WILLIAMS, Richard Davies. Second son of the Rev. Garnons Williams, of Abercamlais, J.P. cos. Brecon and Radnor, Rural Dean and Vicar of Bettws (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WILLIAMS, of Napleton).
- WILLIAMS, WILLIAM.**—Asst.-Surg., 29th Aug., 1811. Served with the 1st Bn. in the Peninsula; present at Badajoz, Salamanca, and combat at Sauroren. Discharged the Service, 26th May, 1814.—*Vide* p.p. 134 (note 1) and 139 (note 2).

- WILLIAMSON, JAMES, M.D.**—SURG., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Nov., 1829; Staff, 3rd June, 1833. Died at Paris (while on temp. h.p. Medical Dept.), 31st March, 1833. Served in the Peninsula, with the 2nd En. Royal Fusiliers, at Escudo and Albuera, and with the 1st En. at Salamanca and Vittoria.—*File* p.p. 125 (note 5) and 159 (note 2).
- WILLOUGHBY, CHARLES STUART PERCIVAL**.—ENS., 56th F., 15th June, 1866; Lieut., 23rd Oct., 1867; Capt., 26th Aug., 1876. Paymtr. (Hon.-Capt.), Army Pay Dept., 1st April, 1872; 66th F., 1st April, 1878; 1st En., ROYAL FUSILIERS, in 1882; 3rd Regt. Dist. in 1882; Hon.-Maj., 1st April, 1883. Retired with gratuity in 1884. Third son of the Hon. and Rev. Charles James Willoughby, Rector of Wollaton-with-Cossall, Notts, brother of Henry, 8th Earl Middleton (Boske's *Peerage*—MIDDLETON, *Baron*).
- WILMOT, EARLELEY**.—ENS., 35th F., 11th March, 1819; 2nd F., 8th March, 1821; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th July, 1822; Capt. unatt., 12th May, 1825; 3rd L.I., 25th June, 1825; Maj. unatt., 21st June, 1831; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 9th Nov., 1826; Col., 25th June, 1834; Maj.-Gen., 1st May, 1861; Lieut.-Gen., 19th Nov., 1871. Died in 1877.
- WILSON, EDMUND**.—Lieut. in *Prince* George of Denmark's Regt. of Foot, 11th Feb., 1685; Capt. (late Chas. FitzWilliam's Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 16th Dec., 1685; Maj., 17; Bt.-Maj., 1st May, 1693 (dated Loo); Lieut.-Col., ROYAL FUSILIERS (late Whalley), 1st Aug., 1693 (dated Eppeven); Capt. (with rank of Lieut.-Col. of Foot) of the Grenadier Coy., 1st Foot Gds., 25th March, 1695. Retired 12th June, 1698. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Holland, and was severely wounded at the battle of Landen (Dalton, Vols. II, p.p. 26, 63, and 157; III, p.p. 315 and 344; IV, p. 66.—*File* p. 34).
- WILSON, GEORGE**.—2nd Lieut. (to Maj. Wilson), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 20th July, 1692 (dated Genappes); commission renewed by Queen Anne (Lieut. to Capt. Negush, 24th Aug., 1702; Capt. (late Col. Worthevale's Coy.), 24th Dec., 1704. Out of the Regt. in 1715. Appears in the *Flanders Army List*, 1691, corrected to Sept., 1693, as Lieut. to Capt. Thomas Hart; and in List of the Officers of the Regt. for 1703. Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 40. Dalton, Vols. III, p. 250; IV, p. 75; V, p.p. 57 and 30. Served with the Regt. at the siege of Namur, 1695; in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702; and in the War of the Spanish Succession.
- WILSON, GEORGE CHRISTIAN**.—ENS., 38th F., 15th Dec., 1840; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th May, 1843; Capt., 9th Aug., 1850. Retired 7th March, 1851.
- WILSON, THOMAS**.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th July, 1729. We can find no further trace of him.
- WILSON, WHARTON**.—2nd Lieut. (to Capt. Alex. O'Hara), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 25th March, 1703. Appears in a list for 1706, believed to be the exact roll of officers who proceeded to Spain to serve in the War of the Spanish Succession (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 40. Out of the Regt. in 1715).
- WILSON, WILLIAM HORACE**.—ENS., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Dec., 1863; Lieut., 30th March, 1867; 8th R.I. Fusrs., 15th July, 1868; Ins. of Musk., 31st Oct., 1869, to 30th Oct., 1871; Capt., 31st Oct., 1871; 43rd L.I., 31st May, 1876; Maj., 16th June, 1883. Retired (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.) in 1884. Capt., 6th (Militia) Bn. Rifle Brigade, 13th June, 1885. Retired in 1894.
- WINDEBANK, SIR FRANCIS, BARR.**—Lieut. to Sir Roger Strickland's Coy. at Portsmouth, 16th Jan., 1678; to Col. George Legge's Coy. at Portsmouth, 26th Feb., 1681; to Lord Dartmouth's Coy. at the Tower of London, 23rd Feb., 1683; 1st Lieut. (Col.'s Coy.), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685. Appears in a list of the Regt. for Nov., 1687. Probably adhered to James II., and left, or was removed from, the Regt. at the Revolution. We believe this officer was Sir Francis Windebank (or Windebank), of Haines, co. Wilts, who died in 1719. Dalton, Vols. I, p.p. 226 and 283; II, p.p. 28, 38, and 137. Courthope's *Survey of the Extinct Baronage of England*.—*File* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.

* "WINDEBANK, of HAINES, co. WILTS, CR. 20th Nov. 1685.—Sir Thomas Windebank is said to have been created as above. No subsequent trace of him or his descendants have been ascertained, when a Sir Francis Windebank, *Latin*, died, leaving everything to his wife Elizabeth. (Courthope's *Extinct Baronage of England*, p. 219).

- WINGFIELD, THOMAS HENRY.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Nov., 1813; h.p. in 1816; f.p., 6th June, 1816; 32nd F., 15th May, 1817; Capt., 12th Sept., 1822; Maj., 3rd June, 1828; Lieut.-Col., 19th Jan., 1839. Retired 22nd July, 1842. Died at Leamington, 8th May, 1858, aged 58. Third son of John Wingfield, of Tickencote Hall, co. Rutland (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WINGFIELD, of Tickencote).
- WINNE,** — Occurs in a list of the Regt. for 1695 (Col. Waller's *Records*, p. 30, and Alphabetical List of Officers). We can find no mention of him in Mr. Dalton's work.
- WINTER, HENRY BURTON.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th Feb., 1862; Lieut., 21st Jan., 1864; Capt., 17th April, 1875; Maj., 1st July, 1881. Retired pay (Hon.-Lieut.-Col.), 19th Dec., 1886. Adj., 4th Royal South Middlesex Militia (7th Bn. Roy. Fusrs.), 4th Oct., 1876, to 14th Nov., 1881.
- WITHER (or WITHERS), HUNT.**—Capt. (*vice* Lepell), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 31st Jan., 1693; Maj., 12th Nov., 1696; Lieut.-Col., 25th Dec., 1704; Col. of a Regt. of Drs. in Portugal (disbanded in 1712), 24th Aug., 1709; Brig.-Gen., 12th Feb., 1711. Served with the Royal Fusiliers in Flanders, and was wounded at Landen, 1693; served as Maj. in the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702, and as Maj. and Lieut.-Col. during the War of the Spanish Succession. Eldest son of Robert Wither, and grandson of George Wither, the celebrated poet. Died in 1718, and was buried at Shalden, Hants, 29th June, 1718 (Dalton, Vols. III, p. 315 [note 1]; VI, p.p. 19 and 267).—*Vide* p. 34.
- WOLLEY, HUGH SEYMOUR LAMPLUGH.**—2nd Lieut. (after 359 days with embodied Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1902. Served in the South African War, 1901-02, first with the 5th (Militia) Bn., and afterwards with the 2nd Bn.: operations in the Transvaal, June, 1901, to May, 1902 (despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p. 263 (note 2).
- WOLSELEY, JOHN FRANCIS.**—2nd Lieut. (after 2 years and 305 days in the Ranks), Cheshire Regt., 8th Aug., 1888; Lieut., 14th May, 1891; Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th Jan., 1899. Employed with Egyptian Army, 30th Jan., 1897, to 1st March, 1900. Adj., 4th Volr. Bn. K.O. Scottish Borderers, 27th June, 1902. Served with the Nile Expedition, 1897: action of Abu Hamel (despatches, *London Gazette*, 25th Jan., 1898; promoted Capt.; Egyptian Medal with 2 clasps). Nile Expedition, 1898: battles of the Atbara and Khartoum (despatches, *London Gazette*, 30th Sept., 1898; 2 clasps to Egyptian Medal; Medal). South African War, 1899-1902, with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers: operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900); in the Transvaal, E. of Pretoria (July to 29th Nov., 1900); and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902; Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Fourth son of the *Ven.* and *Rev.* William Hulbert Wolseley, Rector of Kilrush and Archdeacon of Kilfenora, eldest son of Maj. Robert Benjamin Wolseley, 25th K.O. Borderers (Burke's *Baronetage*—WOLSELEY, of Mount Wolseley, co. Carlow).—*Vide* p.p. 258, 259 (note 1), 260, and 262 (note 1).
- WOOD, FREDERIC PHILIP FORSTER.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th Jan., 1878. Served with the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Afghan War, 1879-80, and was killed in the sortie on Deh Khoja, 16th Aug., 1880, aged 23. Eldest son of the *Rev.* Frederic Wood, Rector of Erwarton-with-Woolverstone, Suffolk, and grand-nephew of Gen. William Frederic Forster, K.H., Military Secretary to H.R.H. the C.-in-Chief.—*Vide* p.p. 219 and 221.
- WOOLDRIDGE, THOMAS THORNBURY.**—Ens., 30th F., 17th March, 1793; Lieut., 5th July, 1794; Capt., Army Depôt, 25th Nov., 1802; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 17th Dec., 1803; Maj., 10th June, 1811; h.p., 91st F. (91st Highlanders), 10th Dec., 1811; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 12th Aug., 1819; Col. (Army), 10th Jan., 1837; Maj.-Gen., 9th Nov., 1846. Was for some time A.A.G. in Ireland. Knight of Hanover. Died at Liverpool, 9th March, 1848, aged 71. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the expedition to Copenhagen, 1807, and capture of Martinique, 1809. Landed with the Battalion at Lisbon in 1810, and was present at Busaco and Albuera (War Medal with clasps for *Martinique*, *Busaco*, and *Albuera*).

- WOOLLERY, R. THEODORE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 18th June, 1801. Retired in Dec., 1804.
- WOOLLEY, GEORGE.**—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1798. Appears in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers; there is no trace of him in the Annual Army Lists for 1798-99. Probably was gazetted, but never joined.
- WOOLLEY, TURNER SEVERIN MACLEAY.**—Sub-Lieut., 108th F., 13th June, 1874; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Aug., 1876; Lieut., 26th Aug., 1876; Bengal Staff Corps, 11th Sept., 1878; Capt., 13th June, 1885; h.p., 4th June, 1886. Retired 4th June, 1892.
- WORTHEVALE, CHRISTOPHER.**—Adj't., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th June, 1685; 1st Lieut. (to Capt. Whalley), 23rd Aug., 1685; Capt., (?) ; Maj., 1st Aug., 1693 (dated Eppeyen); Lieut.-Col., 12th Nov., 1696. Retired in Dec., 1704 (Dalton, Vols. II, p.p. 28, 54, and 137; III, p. 315; IV, p.p. 75 and 129; V, p. 38). Served with the Fusiliers in the Low Countries, 1689; in Ireland (at capture of Cork and Kinsale), 1690; in King William's Campaigns, 1691-97, including battle of Landen and siege of Namur; and with the expedition to Cadiz and Vigo, 1702.—*Vide* Appendix II.—First List of Officers of the Royal Fusiliers.
- WORTHINGTON, FRANCIS.**—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 14th Oct., 1868. Retired 24th July, 1869. Accidentally drowned in the Tummel, co. Perth, 3rd Sept., 1872, aged 24. Fifth son of William Worthington, of Newton Park and Burton, J.P. for cos. Stafford and Derby (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WORTHINGTON, of Maples Hayes).
- Woulfe, STEPHEN ROLAND.**—Ens., 54th F., 31st Jan., 1840; 86th F., 17th Sept., 1841; Lieut., 16th Aug., 1842; 3rd F., 18th Aug., 1843; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1st Nov., 1844. Retired 24th Oct., 1845. Of Tiermaclane, co. Clare, J.P. for cos. Clare and Down; High Sheriff, co. Down, 1874, and co. Clare, 1876. Eldest son of the *Rt. Hon.* Stephen Woulfe, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Woulfe, of Tiermaclane).
- WRAY, THOMAS FAWCETT.**—Lieut. (from N. York Militia), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 13th April, 1809. Joined the 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers in the Peninsula, and was present with it at Busaco and Albuera (wounded). Served with the 1st Bn. at the siege of Badajoz, and was killed at the assault, April, 1812.—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3) and 134 (note 1).
- WREY (or WRAY).** — Occurs as Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1693; left the Regt., 20th May, 1693 (Col. Waller's Alphabetical List of Officers). "Henry Groves to be Capt. ~~WREY~~ XTOFER WRAY. Dated Digheim, 20th May, 1693" (Dalton, Vol. III, p. 315). This is the only mention we can find of Capt. Wray (or Wrey) in Mr. Dalton's work; unless he is to be identified with Christopher Wray (son of *Sir* Drury Wray, 9th *Bar.* of Glentworth, co. Lincoln), who was promoted a Capt. in Dering's Regt. before 1st Oct., 1689, and Maj. in Farrington's Regt. (29th F.), 16th Feb., 1694 (Dalton, Vol. III, p. 71, note 13).
- WRIGHT, GEORGE.**—Lieut., Royal Waggon Train, 24th Sept., 1799; h.p. in 1802; restored f.p., 28th May, 1803; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 21st May, 1807; h.p., 20th F., in 1807.
- WRIGHT, HENRY ADOLPHUS SMITH.**—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th Oct., 1889; Lieut., 8th July, 1891; Adj't. (2nd Bn.), 28th Feb., 1898, to 16th May, 1901; Capt., 6th April, 1898. Served the 2nd Bn. in the South African War, 1899-1900, as Adj't. until 25th Aug., 1900: relief of Ladysmith, including action at Colenso, and engagements at Pieter's Hill, Hussar Hill, and Langwani; operations in the Transvaal, including engagement at Rooidam; in the Western Transvaal under Sir Archibald Hunter, and in Cape Colony, N. of Orange River (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps). Eldest son of Henry Smith Wright, of Park Hill, Hants, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, and grandson of Ichabod Charles Wright, of Mapperley, co. Nottingham (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WRIGHT, of Mapperley.—*Vide* p. 246 (note 1)).
- WRIGHT, THOMAS.**—Ens., 15th F., 10th April, 1825; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th Dec., 1832; 60th Rifles, 14th June, 1833; 89th F., 26th Feb., 1836. Retired 10th March, 1837.

- WRIGHT, WILLIAM L. L. G.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 5th Nov., 1854; Lieut., 9th March, 1855. Joined the Regt. in the Crimea, and was wounded at the attack of the Redan, 18th June. Killed in the attack on the Redan, 8th Sept., 1855.—*Vide* p.p. 194, 197, and 201 (note 1).
- WYBAULT, JACQUES (or JAMES).—2nd Lieut. (to Lieut.-Col. Shrimpton), ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th Sept., 1695; Lieut. (to Capt. Lucas), 10th April, 1701; commission renewed by Queen Anne (as 2nd Lieut. to Lieut.-Col. Worthevale), 24th Aug., 1702. Appointed (by Warrant) Engineer on the Irish Establishment in 1703. "Probably a son of Maj. James Wybault, of the Irish Train of Artillery in 1685. . . . Served at Cadiz and Vigo in 1702. Maj. of the Irish Train of Artillery, 1st June, 1715" (Dalton, Vol. V, p. 121, note 22). Appears in list of officers who served with the Fusiliers at the siege of Namur. The name is also given as *Wibault* (Jacques or James).
- WYKE, CHARLES LENNOX.—Ens., 35th F., 6th Feb., 1835; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th Jan., 1838. Retired 9th Aug., 1839.
- WYLLY, ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 11th July, 1805; Capt., 19th June, 1811; Bt.-Maj., 16th March, 1815; Bt.-Lieut.-Col., 18th June, 1815; Maj., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 26th June, 1823; Lieut.-Col., 95th F., 8th July, 1825. Died at Malta, 10th Nov., 1827. Served with the 1st Bn. Royal Fusiliers at Martinique; landed with it in the Peninsula in 1810, and was present at Busaco, Albuera, affair at Aldea de Ponte (severely wounded), and siege of Badajoz. Capt. Wyllly subsequently served as Aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Pakenham, and accompanied him in the expedition against New Orleans in 1814. Was present at the attack on the American lines before New Orleans, 8th Jan., 1815, and after Pakenham's death was sent home with despatches from Sir John Lambert, in which he was very honourably mentioned (Brev. of Maj.). Served as an A.A.G. in the Waterloo Campaign, 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo (Medal; Brev. of Lieut.-Col.; C.B.).—*Vide* p.p. 125 (note 3), 129, and 134 (note 1).
- WYNCH, ALEXANDER JOHN.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 9th April, 1812. Retired 13th June, 1816.
- WYNN, HERBERT WATKIN WILLIAMS.—Ens., 10th F., 5th July, 1839; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 24th Sept., 1841; Capt., 28th April, 1846; Maj., 2nd W.I. Regt., 1st April, 1853; Lieut.-Col., 9th June, 1854. Retired 31st Aug., 1855. Maj., 1st Flintshire Rifle Volrs., 14th Aug., 1860. Died at Cefn, St. Asaph, 22nd June, 1862, aged 40. M.P. for Montgomeryshire. Second son of Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, 5th *Baronet* (Burke's *Baronetage*—WYNN).
- WYNN, THOMAS.—Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 3rd Oct., 1735. Out of the Regt. in 1740. Occurs in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List, but we can find no further trace of him.
- WYSE, ——— Occurs in Dalton, Vol. III, p. 250, as follows:—"[Ric.] Betworth (*sic*) to be Capt. *vice* WYSE. Dated Lembecq, 1st Aug., 1692." This is the only mention we can find of this officer; he may have been one of the Fusiliers who fell at Steenkirk.
- WYTHE, GEORGE.—Ens., 62nd F., 2nd April, 1807; Lieut., 20th April, 1808; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 2nd Nov., 1809; 2nd Garrison Bn., 2nd Oct., 1812. Died 12th Oct., 1814.
- WYVILL, MARMADUKE IBBETSON.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 30th April, 1902. Eldest son of Marmaduke D'Arcy Wyvill, of Constable Burton, co. York, J.P., D.L., M.P. for W. Riding of Yorks 1895 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—WYVILL, of Constable Burton).
- YALDWYN, PERCY JAMES MONTGOMERIE.—Sub-Lieut., 50th F., 11th Dec., 1872; Lieut., 11th Dec., 1872; Capt., 8th May, 1880. Resigned on appointment to Army Pay Dept., 23rd Aug., 1881. Paymr. (Hon.-Capt.), Army Pay Dept., 23rd Aug., 1881; Hon.-Maj., 23rd Aug., 1891; Staff-Paymr., 31st Jan., 1896; Substantive Maj., 16th Feb., 1899; Lieut.-Col., 31st Jan., 1901. Paymr., 1st Bn. ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1882-88.

YEA, LANT WALTER GILES.—Ens., 37th F., 6th Oct., 1825; Lieut. unatt., 19th Dec., 1826; 5th F. (now Fusils), 15th March, 1827; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 15th March, 1828; Capt., 30th Dec., 1836; Maj., 3rd June, 1842; Lieut.-Col., 9th Aug., 1850; Col. Army, 28th Nov., 1854. Embarked, in command of the Royal Fusiliers, for the East in April, 1854, and landed with them in the Crimea on 14th Sept. Commanded the Regt. at the battle of the Alma, at Inkerman, and in all the operations connected with the siege of Sebastopol, up to the 18th June, on which day he was killed during the attack on the Redan. Eldest son of Sir William Walter Yea, *Bart.*, of Pyrland, co. Somerset (title extinct).—*Time* pp. 170, 171, 174, 179-183, 186, 189 (note 1), 192-194, 201 (note 1, and 208 (note 1)).

YEA, RALPH HENRY.—Ens., 15th LI., 15th March, 1835; Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd Feb., 1838; 4th F., 15th June, 1838; 98th F., 23rd Aug., 1839. Retired 20th Jan., 1841. Younger son of Sir William Walter Yea, *Bart.*, of Pyrland, co. Somerset, and brother of Col. L. W. G. Yea (*vide supra*). Mr. Yea died at Weymouth from the effects of an accident incurred whilst shooting, 1st Feb., 1855, aged 37.

YOUNG, HENRY GEORGE.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 8th Oct., 1890; Lieut., 2nd March, 1892; Indian Staff Corps, 25th Nov., 1892; Capt., Indian Army, 10th July, 1901. Served with the Central Relief Force in 1895 (Medal with clasp). NW. Frontier of India, 1897-98; Buner (clasp).

YOUNG, PLOMER JOHN.—Ens., 88th F., 11th May, 1838; Lieut., 1st Nov., 1839; ROYAL FUSILIERS, 23rd July, 1844; Capt. unatt., 25th March, 1853; 14th F., 7th July, 1854. Retired 3rd Oct., 1862. Served with the 14th in the Crimea, 1855, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal).

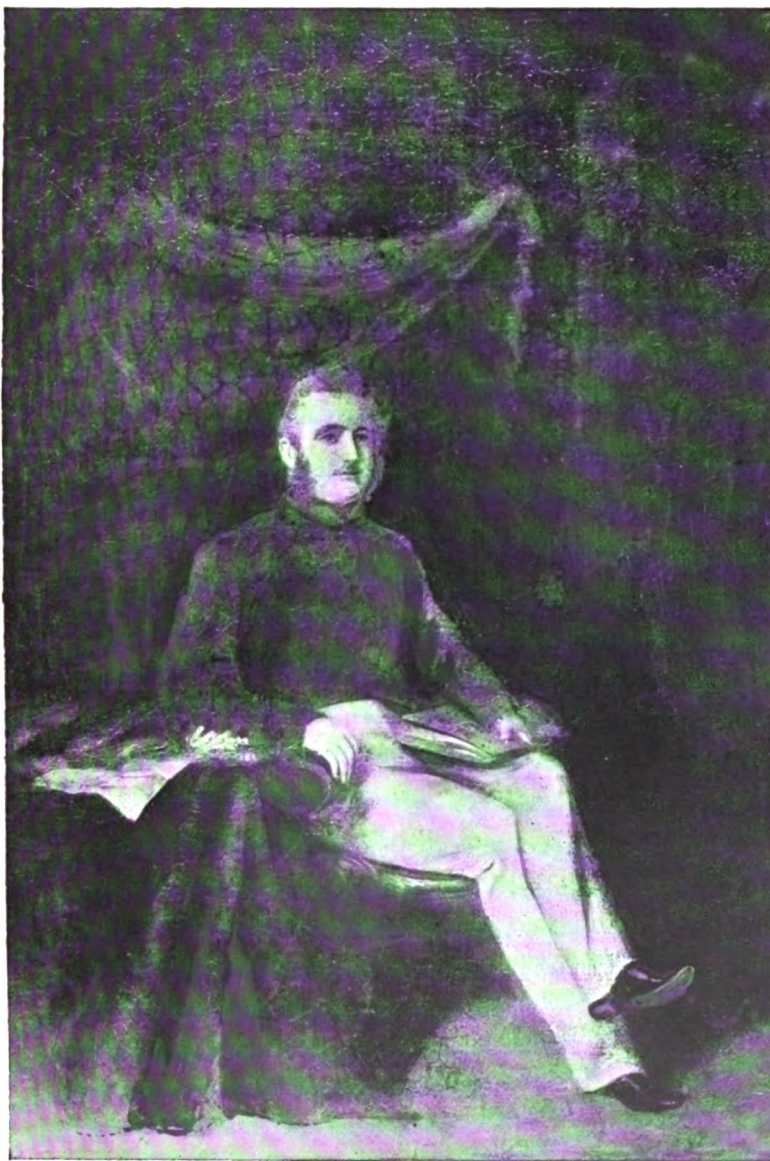
OFFICERS WHOSE NAMES HAVE BEEN INADVERTENTLY OMITTED IN THEIR PROPER ORDER.

COCHRANE, JAMES.—Capt., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 19th June, 1716. Occurs in Col. Waller's Alphabetical List, but we can find no trace of him. A Lieut. James Cochrane appears on h.p. of Col. Dalzell's Regt. of Foot (disbanded in 1712, in 1714).

DIXON, P.—2nd Lieut., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 4th May, 1901. Died at the Station Hospital, Cairo, 26th Aug., 1902.—*Ibid* p. 240.

MYRICK, HERBERT.—Ens., ROYAL FUSILIERS, 27th April, 1870; Lieut., 10th F., 25th Oct., 1871; Capt., 11th March, 1881; Maj., 18th June, 1886; Lieut.-Col., h.p., 23rd Dec., 1887. Retired pay same day. Served with the 10th F. in the Peking Expedition, 1875; present at capture of stockade at Passir Sala (Medal with clasp).





Colonel LACY WALTER GILES YEA.

ROYAL FUSILIERS.

APPENDIX IV.

RECIPIENTS OF THE VICTORIA CROSS, LEGION OF HONOUR, FRENCH WAR MEDAL, MEDALS FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD, AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(For Services, &c., of Officers mentioned in the following lists, see their Names in Appendix III.)

(A) VICTORIA CROSS.

| NAME. | RANK AND REGIMENT AS GAZETTED. | CAMPAIGN. | DATE OF NOTIFICATION. | REMARKS. |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| HUGHES, MATTHEW..... | Private, Royal Fusiliers..... | Crimea..... | 24th Feb., 1857... | Discharged on Pension.* |
| NORMAN, WILLIAM..... | Private, Royal Fusiliers..... | Crimea..... | 24th Feb., 1857... | Discharged on Pension.† |
| HOPE, WILLIAM..... | Lieut., Royal Fusiliers..... | Crimea..... | 5th May, 1857... | Retired. |
| HALE, THOMAS EGERTON, M.D.... | Asst.-Surg., Royal Fusiliers... | Crimea..... | 5th May, 1857... | Surg.-Maj., h.p. |
| JONES, HENRY MITCHELL..... | Capt., Royal Fusiliers..... | Crimea..... | 25th Sept., 1857... | Diplomatic Service. |
| COCHRANE, HUGH STEWART†..... | Lieut. and Adj., 86th F. | Indian Mutiny..... | 24th Dec., 1858... | Bt.-Col. retired. |
| LYSONS, HENRY†..... | Lieut., 90th L.I. | Zulu War, 1879..... | 5th April, 1882... | Lieut.-Col., Bedfordshire Regt. |
| FITZCLARENCE, CHARLES..... | Capt., Royal Fusiliers..... | South Africa, 1899-1902..... | 6th July, 1900... | Maj., Irish Guards. |

* Private MATTHEW HUGHES (No. 1879).—On June 7th, 1855, at the storming of the Quarries, went twice for ammunition, under a heavy fire, across the open ground; he also went to the front, and brought in Private John Hampton, who was lying severely wounded; and on June 18th, 1855, he volunteered to bring in Lieut. Hobson, 7th Royal Fusiliers, who was lying severely wounded, and in doing so was severely wounded himself.

† Private WILLIAM NORMAN (No. 3445).—On the night of the 10th of December, 1854, he was placed on single sentry some distance in front of the advanced sentries of an outlying picket in the White Horse Ravine, a post of much danger, and requiring great vigilance. The Russian picket was posted about 300 yards in his front; three Russian soldiers advanced, under cover of the brushwood, for the purpose of reconnoitring. Private William Norman, single-handed, took two of them prisoners without alarming the Russian picket.

‡ Not on the strength of the Royal Fusiliers at the time he received the Decoration.

(B) LEGION OF HONOUR.

(Crimea)

ALFRED, Maj. Gen. RICHARD (*Lord*) AIREY, G.C.B.*
 APPLEYARD, Br. Maj. FREDERICK KENNET (Maj. Gen. retired. C.B.).
 DOWNING, Capt. MONTAGUE HAMILTON, 4th F. (Lieut. Col. retired).
 GARRETT, Brig. Gen. ROBERT (*Sir*) ROBERT, K.C.B.*
 HUBERT, Br. Maj. HUGH ROBERT (Col. retired).
 JONES, Capt. HENRY MITCHELL (V.C. Retired).
 LOCKWOOD, Surg. AUGUSTUS PURROY (Surg. Maj. h.p.).
 MASSEY, Capt. Hon. EYRE CHALLONER HENRY, 95th F. (*Lord*) CLARKINA, C.B.).*

PACK, Lieut. Col. ARTHUR JOHN REYNELL (Lieut. Col. retired).
 PAULST, Br. Col. Lord WILLIAM (Field Marshal. G.C.B.).
 TROUBRING, Col. *Sir* THOS. ST. VINCENT H. Co. *Bart.*, C.B.
 TURNER, Br. Lieut. Col. WILLIAM WEST (Brig. Gen. *Sir* W. WEST, C.B., K.C.S.I.).
 WALLER, Lieut. and Adj. GEORGE HENRY (Maj.-Gen. *Sir* GEO. HENRY, *Bart.*).
 WILBRAHAM, Br. Col. RICHARD, unatt. (Gen. *Sir* RICHARD, K.C.B.).*

* Not on the strength of the Royal Fusiliers at the time he received the Decoration.

(C) FRENCH WAR MEDAL.

(Crimea.)

No. (1). Sergt.-Major WILLIAM BACON.—Wounded at the attacks on the Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept., 1855. *Vide* p.p. 194 and 197.
 No. 1215. Sergt.-Maj. JOSEPH BELL.—Landed in the Crimea in Sept., 1854; present at the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; including sortie of the 26th Oct., and both assaults on the Redan.
 No. 2428. Col.-Sergt. JOHN WATTS.—Landed in the Crimea in Sept., 1854; present at the Alma and Inkerman (brought his company out of both actions), and siege of Sebastopol; including sortie of the 26th Oct., taking of the Quarries, and both assaults on the Redan. Never absent from the Regiment during the campaign.
 No. (1). Sergt. WILLIAM WHITE.—Was present with the Regt. at the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; until May, 1855, when he left the Crimea.
 No. 1913. Sergt. JOHN LAWS.
 No. 3275. Sergt. THOMAS POULTON.
 No. 2679. Corporal PATRICK HANLON.
 No. 2436. Corporal WILLIAM MARSHALL.—Present at the Alma and Inkerman, both attacks on the Redan, and shared in shared in all trench duties during the siege of Sebastopol, and was never absent from their Regt.
 No. 3120. Private MATTHEW EDWARDS.—Present at the Alma and Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; including capture of the Quarries (specially mentioned by his commanding officer for his conduct), and both assaults on the Redan. Never missed a day's duty in the trenches.

(D) MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

(Crimea. Instituted by Royal Warrant, 4th Dec., 1854.)

Col.-Sergt. CHARLES FISHER (*vide* p. 190, note 5); Corporals JAMES BUTTEN, JOSEPH HORNEWELL (killed at the Quarries—*vide* p. 192), MATTHEW HUDSON, and HENRY SPENCE; Privates WILLIAM ALLFEN (*vide* p. 184), JAMES MCCABE, THOMAS TAYLOR, JESSE HARGREAVES (*vide* p. 184), THOMAS BURKE, HUGH SWEENEY, JOHN RYAN, JAMES SPILBURY, and WILLIAM PATERSON.

(E) MEDAL FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD.

(Instituted by Royal Warrant, 30th Sept., 1862.)

Afghan War, 1879-80: *Defence of Candahar*.—No. 55 Corporal H. RHODES; No. 1907 Lance-Corporal S. PITCHFORD; Privates Nos. 1108 W. HARBART, 893 D. RIGAN, 2132 R. TAYLOR, 2522 H. ROSS, and 627 E. HALLETT.

Trekklular (Moplah Riots), 1885.—Lance-Corporal THOMAS RALPH (*vide* p.p. 229-30).

South African War, 1899-1902.—No. 1552 Sergt.-Major H. T. MELTALFE (*vide* p. 261); Colour-Sergts. Nos. 2372 C. GORRINGE, 3257 W. HADLEY (twice wounded; *vide* p.p. 252 [note 1], 254 [note 1], and 261), 1309 G. TANDY (wounded; *vide* p.p. 254 [note 1] and 261), and 3172 F. KIRKWELL; Sergts. Nos. 3469 F. SANDERS (wounded; *vide* p. 254 [note 1]) and 3293 J. OLIVER; No. 5573 Lance-Sergt. A. E. SMITH (*vide* p. 261); Corporals Nos. 3867 C. SMITH (wounded; *vide* p.p. 252 [note 1] and 261) and 6830 W. BELL (wounded; *vide* p.p. 252 [note 1] and 259); Lance-Corporals Nos. 5802 W. KEEFE (*vide* p. 259) and 7325 J. WARDROP (*vide* p. 261); Privates Nos. 5708 A. BENTON (*vide* p. 259) and 7195 A. DAMMS (*vide* p. 261).

(F) DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

(Instituted by Royal Warrant, 6th Sept., 1886.)

| | Date of Nomination. | | Date of Nomination. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| ASHEURNER, Capt. LIONEL FORBES* | 29th Nov., 1900 | MACDONALD, Maj.-Gen. Sir HECTOR ARCHIBALD, K.C.B.* | 25th Feb., 1890 |
| COOPER, Lieut.-Col. EDWARD JOSHUA | 29th Nov., 1900 | MALCOLM, Maj. PULTENEY* | 2nd Sept., 1902 |
| COX, Maj. EDWARD HENRY | 22nd Aug., 1902 | MALLOCK, Capt. THOMAS RAYMOND | 29th Nov., 1900 |
| DU MAURIER, Maj. GUY LOUIS BUSSON | 22nd Aug., 1902 | MAXSE, Bt.-Lt.-Col. FREDERICK IVOR, C.B.* | 15th Nov., 1898 |
| DUNNING, Capt. HARRY GORDON | 17th Aug., 1889 | PRICE, Capt. and Adj. BARTHOLOMEW GEORGE | 29th Nov., 1900 |
| HILL, Capt. FRANK WILLIAM ROWLAND | 29th Nov., 1902 | SHEPHERD, Maj. CHARLES SINCLAIR* | 1st July, 1887 |
| JEFFCOAT, Capt. ALGERNON CAUTLEY* | 29th Nov., 1900 | TOWNSHEND, Bt.-Lt.-Col. CHARLES VERE FERRER, C.B.* | 15th Nov., 1898 |
| McMAHON, Maj. NORMAN REGINALD | 29th Nov., 1900 | VERNON, 2nd Lieut. RUPERT R. CHARLES* | 29th Nov., 1900 |

* Not on the strength of the Royal Fusiliers when nominated Companion D.S.O.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA TO APPENDIX III.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR, 1899-1902: SERVICES, MEDALS, AND CLASPS
(For Services, &c., *vide* their Names in Appendix III.)

- AKROYD, Lieut. P. B.—Queen's Medal.*
- ANNESLEY, Capt. A. C.—For 5 clasps *read* 6 clasps.
- ASHBURNER, Capt. L. F.—4 clasps to Queen's Medal.
- BRANDRETH, Capt. L.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- BURNE, Lieut. R. O.—Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.
- BYNG, Capt. A. M.—Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.
- CARR, Br.-Maj. C. C.—For 5 clasps *read* 6 clasps.
- CHICHESTER, Lieut. A. C. S.—Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.
- DOUGLAS-HAMILTON, 2nd Lieut. K. A. F. S.—Operations in Orange River and Cape Colonies, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).
- DU MAURIER, Maj. G. L. B., D.S.O.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- DYER, 2nd Lieut. B. A. S.—For 2 clasps *read* 4 clasps.
- ELLIOTT-COOPER, Lieut. G. D'A.—Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.
- EVANS, Lieut. D. H.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- FORBES, Capt. (Res. of Officers) W. L.—Queen's Medal with 4 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.
- FRENCH-BREWSTER, Lieut. R. A.—South African War, 1899-1900: Queen's Medal with 5 clasps.
- GAISFORD, Lieut.-Col. R. B., C.M.G.—Queen's Medal with 4 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.
- GUBBINS, 2nd Lieut. S.—5 clasps to Queen's Medal.
- GWYN, Capt. R. P. J.—For 5 clasps *read* 6 clasps.
- KENTISH, Lieut. L. W.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- LUCAS, 2nd Lieut. W. G.—South African War, 1899-1901: as Special Service Officer. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.
- LYNCH, Lieut. D.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- MOORE, Lieut. F.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- NEWENHAM, Capt. H. E. B.—Queen's Medal with 4 clasps.*
- OZANNE, Lieut. E. G.—Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.*
- PALAIRET, Lieut. C. A. H.—South African War, 1901-02: operations in the Transvaal and Orange River and Cape Colonies. Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.
- PINNEY, Lieut.-Col. R. J.—Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.
- PITT, 2nd Lieut. J. S. C.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- RICKFORD, 2nd Lieut. W. H. P.—Queen's Medal with clasps.*
- SCOONES, Maj. F. T. F.—For 2 clasps *read* 4 clasps.
- SHIPLEY, Maj. C. T.—Queen's Medal with 3 clasps.
- WOLLEY, 2nd Lieut. H. S. L.—For 2 clasps *read* 4 clasps.

* We understand that this officer received the Queen's Medal with one or more clasps, but he is not credited with either Medal or clasps in the *Quarterly General Army List* for April, 1904 (from which we have made the above additions and corrections), or in *Hart's Annual Army List* for 1904.

WAR SERVICES OF OFFICERS
(ON THE STRENGTH IN JULY, 1903)
OF THE
MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS
ROYAL FUSILIERS.

WAR SERVICES OF OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA BATTALIONS ROYAL FUSILIERS.

(*On the Strength in July, 1903.*)

5TH (MILITIA BATTALION—FORMERLY THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER MILITIA.

Name and Rank, with Services, &c.

CANNON, Maj. FRANCIS.—South African War, 1901-02 ; operations in Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

COMPTON, Maj. HAROLD WILLIAM.—South African War, 1899-1901 (severely wounded) ; operations in Transvaal and Natal, including action at Laing's Nek, and in Orange River Colony (despatches, *London Gazette*, 7th May, 1901 ; Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).

NORTON, Capt. EARDLEY BRUCE.—South African War, 1899-1902 ; operations in Orange River Colony 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps).

PARKER, Capt. ERASMUS DARWIN (*Capt. r.p. Manchester Regt.*).—South African War, 1901-02 ; operations in Orange River Colony (despatches, *London Gazette*, 29th July, 1902 ; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps).

PENNY, Capt. ARCHIBALD FREDERICK (*I. of Musk.*).—South African War, 1899-1902 ; operations in Orange River Colony, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps).

HASTINGS, Capt. and Hon.-Maj. CHARLES MORTON (*late 2nd Lieut. South Wales Borderers*).—South African War, 1899-1902 ; operations in Orange River Colony, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

SMITH, Capt. VIVIAN JAMES FORBES.—South African War, 1899-1902 ; operations in Orange River Colony, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

DAVIDSON-HOUSTON, Capt. JAMES H.—South African War, 1901 ; operations in Orange River Colony, Cape Colony, Transvaal and Natal (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

JESSEL, Capt. REGINALD PERCY.—South African War, 1902 ; operations in Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).

ELLIS, Capt. ROBERT FAIRFAX.—West Africa (N. Nigeria), 1900 ; expedition against the Munshis (Medal with clasp).

MACHIN, Lieut. WILLIAM HENRY.—South African War, 1899-1900 ; employed with Mounted Infantry (Medal with 4 clasps).

WARREN, Lieut. WILLIAM RUTHERFORD.—South African War, 1899-1902 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).

WATSON, Lieut. GEORGE AUG. FRED. (*Gold Coast Regt.*).—West Africa, 1900 ; operations in Ashantee (Medal).

MCGWIRE, Lieut. JOHN EDWARD.—South African War, 1901-02 ; attached to A.S. Corps ; operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

SMITH, Lieut. LESLIE MORGAN.—South African War, 1899-1901 (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).

- HULTON**, Lieut. JOHN M.—South African War, 1901-02 ; operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Zululand Frontier of Natal (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps).
- HOPKINSON**, Lieut. ARTHUR HENRY.—South African War, 1901-02 ; operations in Orange River Colony, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).
- COWELL**, 2nd Lieut. EDWARD J. E.—South African War, 1901-02 ; with Imperial Yeomanry ; operations in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps).
- BRENES**, 2nd Lieut. ARTHUR R. F. (*Hon -Lieut. in the Army*).—South African War, 1902 ; operations in Orange River Colony (Queen's Medal).
-

6TH (MILITIA) BATTALION—FORMERLY THE ROYAL LONDON MILITIA.

- GOOD**, Col. HENRY NORTON B.—South African War, 1899-1901 ; Commdt. Base Depôt and Depôt Bn., Green Point (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).
- HELPMAN**, Maj. ROBERT K. R.—South African War, 1899-1900 ; served at the Base Depôt, Cape Town (Queen's Medal with clasp).
- BLAND-HUNT**, Capt. VICTOR ROBERT.—South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's Medal with clasp).
- HALL**, Capt. WINNIETT W. DURHAM.—Ashantee Expedition, 1895-6 (Star). West Africa, 1900 ; operations in Ashantee.
- WALEY**, Capt. JOHN DAVID.—South African War, 1899-1900 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).
- HESKETH**, Capt. RAWDON J. ISHERWOOD.—South African War, 1899-1901 ; employed with Mounted Infantry (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).
- WINTER**, Capt. HENRY NOEL NORCOTT.—South African War, 1899-1901 ; employed with Mounted Infantry (Queen's Medal).
- JONES**, Lieut. EDWARD AKERS.—South African War, 1901 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).
- ETHERTON**, 2nd Lieut. PERCY T.—South African War, 1901 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).
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7TH (MILITIA) BATTALION—FORMERLY THE ROYAL SOUTH MIDDLESEX MILITIA.

- HESELTINE**, Maj. CHRISTOPHER (*Extra A.D.C. to Lord-Lieut. of Ireland*).—South African War, 1899-1900 ; with Imperial Yeomanry (Queen's Medal).
- OLDFIELD**, Capt. FREDERICK BISCOZ.—South African War, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).
- HOBSON**, Capt. HENRY HARE.—South African War, 1902 (Queen's Medal).
- GRIST**, Lieut. HENRY GEORGE.—South African War, 1901-02 (Queen's Medal with clasp).
- DREWE-MERCER**, Lieut. HUBERT ALFRED.—South African War, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

WAR SERVICES OF OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS ROYAL FUSILIERS.

(On the Strength in July, 1903.)

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION—late 10TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

Name and Rank, with Services, &c.

- REW, Capt. HENRY G. MCK. (*Hon.-Capt. in the Army*).—South African War, 1900-02; operations in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony (King's Medal with 2 clasps).—*Vide* p. 276.
- MERCER, Capt. EDWARD G. (*Hon.-Capt. in the Army*).—South African War, 1901-02; commanded the 2nd Volr. Coy.; operations in Orange River Colony and in Cape Colony (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 260 and 276.
- LYLE, Capt. ABRAM A. (*Hon.-Lieut. in the Army*).—South African War, 1899-1901; was junior subaltern of the first Volunteer Coy., commanded by Capt. W. S. Friedberger (of the 2nd Volr. Bn.); operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), E. of Pretoria (July to Nov., 1900), in Orange River Colony (May to Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony (N. of Orange River), in Orange River Colony (Nov., 1900-May, 1901), and in Cape Colony, May, 1901 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 254 and 276.
- BYFIELD, Capt. BERTRAM D. (*Hon.-Lieut. in the Army*).—South African War, 1901-02; operations in Orange River Colony and Cape Colony (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 260 and 276.
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2ND VOLUNTEER BATTALION—late 23RD MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

- FRIEDBERGER, Capt. and Hon.-Maj. WILLIAM S. (*Hon.-Capt. in the Army*).—South African War, 1899-1901; commanded the 1st Volr. Coy.; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), E. of Pretoria (July to Nov., 1900); in Orange River Colony (May to Nov., 1900), and in Cape Colony (N. of Orange River), and in Orange River Colony to May, 1901 (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 254 and 278.
- IRONSIDE, Lieut. ROBERT A. (*Lieut. Res. of Officers*).—South African War, 1899-1902 (Queen's Medal).
- IRONSIDE, Lieut. REGINALD W. (*Hon.-Lieut. in the Army*).—South African War, 1902; operations in Cape Colony, March to 30th May, 1902 (Queen's Medal).
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3RD VOLUNTEER BATTALION—late 11TH MIDDLESEX RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

- HOWELL, Capt. ARTHUR A. (*Hon.-Capt. in the Army*).—South African War, 1900; with City of London Imperial Volrs. (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).—*Vide* p. 279 (note 1).
- RIELLY, Capt. WILLIAM E. (*Hon.-Lieut. in the Army*).—South African War, 1899-1901; was senior subaltern of the first Volunteer Coy.; operations in the Transvaal (May and June, 1900), E. of Pretoria (July to Nov., 1900), in Orange River Colony (May to Nov., 1900), in Cape Colony (N. of Orange River), and in Orange River Colony to May, 1901 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 254 and 279 (note 1).
- ATLWEN, Capt. GEORGE (*Hon.-Lieut. in the Army*).—South African War, 1901-02; operations in Orange River Colony and in Cape Colony to May, 1902 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).—*Vide* p.p. 260 and 279 (note 1).

ERRATA.

Page 4, Note 2 :—The conical fur cap, with coped crown, was not common to all Grenadier Companies at this period. The cloth cap, shown in Plate I, was worn by the Grenadiers of some regiments, amongst others the Royal Fusiliers, the 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards, and the Holland Regiment—now “The Buffs” (*vide* Colonel Clifford Walton’s *History of the British Standing Army*). It has been said that the difficulty of slinging a musket over the broad-brimmed hat of the period was the reason why conical caps (of cloth or fur) were adopted by Grenadiers and Fusiliers.

Page 9, Line 8 and Note 2 :—The Company added to the Royal Fusiliers’ establishment in March, 1687, of which Thomas Check was captain (*vide* p. 8) was, there can be little doubt, the *Grenadier Company*. This Company was then an Independent Company of Grenadiers stationed in the Tower of London, under command of Captain Check, with Benjamin Bloor and Thomas Richardson (*vide* Appendix III) as his subalterns, and it appears to have been drafted, with its officers, into the Royal Fusiliers when the establishment of the Regiment was augmented in March, 1687. The Warrant for the augmentation (dated 12th March, 1687) says :—“Whereas we have thought fit to add one Company more to our Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, and to apply the pay of one of the *non-regimented* Companies, mentioned in our establishment, to the entertainment of the said Company of Fusiliers. . . . Our will and pleasure is that you include the pay of the said Company, and additional allowances, within the certificates or debentures you shall from time to time make out for the pay of our said Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.”

Judging by the terms of this Warrant, it seems clear that a “non-regimented,” or Independent, Company, was drafted into the Fusiliers, and from the fact that Captain Check and Lieutenants Bloor and Richardson were appointed to the Regiment, as officers of the additional Company, we think it may be fairly assumed that Check’s Independent Company of Grenadiers was the “non-regimented” Company mentioned in the Warrant.

Page 29, Note 1 (last sentence) :—*Vide* Appendix III.—RUTHVEN, John, and RUTHWIN, James ; and p. 34.

Page 63, Note 1 :—For Plate I, read Plate II.

Page 63, Note 2 :—For Plates I and II, read Plates II and III.

Pages 64-65 :—In the *United Service Journal* for 1830 (Part I, p.p. 19-23) extracts from the “Journal of an Officer engaged in the action off Minorca in 1756” are given, from which we quote the following :—

“In the beginning of May, after a voyage of little more than a fortnight, our fleet anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar. We were there informed that war had been declared in England against France, and that the Castle of St. Philip, in Minorca, was laid siege to by the Duke de Richelieu. On this news a council of war met in Gibraltar, in which it was determined that Lord Robert Bertie’s Regiment, the Fusiliers, *which made part of the Garrison, should be sent on board Admiral Byng’s fleet, to do duty as Marines*, along with the officers and recruits from England for the Minorca Regiment. . . . *This resolution of the council to put the English Fusiliers on board the fleet, met with opposition from the Governor of Gibraltar, but the point was carried.*”

Judging by this statement, it would appear that, as Colonel Waller remarks, the Fusiliers were sent out from England to form part of the Gibraltar Garrison, *not* for duty as Marines. The W.O. letters of the 21st and 28th March, 1756, authorise the formation of a composite battalion, to be placed at the disposition of the Admiral, but do not mention the Fusiliers ; so Lieutenant-General Fowke’s objection to send the Regiment on board the fleet seems to have been justifiable.

ERRATA.

Page 66, Note 3.—For Plate III, *read* Plate IV.

Page 99, Note 2 :—For Plate IV, *read* Plate V.

Page 110 :—The strength of the 2nd Battalion on landing at Lisbon was 33 sergeants, 33 corporals, 13 drummers, and 542 privates. The following is a list of the officers who landed with the Battalion :—Lieutenant-Colonel *Sir* W. Myers, *Br.*; Major W. H. Disney; Captains W. Pilkington, J. Crowder, J. Singer, G. King, S. B. Auchmuty, T. O. Anderdon, C. Cox, *Hon.* H. Percy, and G. Prescott; Lieutenants D. Mackworth, W. M. Hamerton, J. Anderson, G. Henry, R. Hackett, R. Kirwan, P. Burke, H. I. Jones, J. Ormsby, E. Morgan, R. Muter, Pitt Hannam, R. Johnson, F. Gibbons, J. Healey, J. H. Beutoy, and Holt Archer; Lieutenant and Adjutant W. E. Page; Quarter-Master J. Hogan; Paymaster T. Berkeley; Surgeon W. Wallace; and Assistant-Surgeon M. Mahoney.

Page 116 :—The following officers landed at Lisbon with the 1st Battalion :—Major and Brevet-Colonel E. Blakeney; Major J. M. Nooth; Captains T. T. Wooldridge, W. Despard, W. F. Cholwich, H. L. Spencer, and T. Salmon; Lieutenants R. W. Magenis, H. Prevost, A. C. Welly, T. Moultrie, J. H. Mair, A. C. Drawater, C. J. Wemyss, P. St. Pol, H. English, S. P. Johnston, T. T. A. Mullins, T. Moses, A. Baldwin, and W. Wilkinson; Lieutenant and Adjutant T. D'A. Cotton; Quarter-Master Crauford; Paymaster J. Armstrong; Surgeon H. Robinson; and Assistant-Surgeon W. Armstrong.

Page 129, Line 24 :—For Seaton, *read* Seton.

Page 171, Line 11 :—For a corporal and three privates, *read* a corporal and two privates.

Page 172, Note 1 :—This order, we believe, applied to the officers of Grenadier Companies, and not to Fusilier corps. Officers of the Royal Fusiliers certainly wore a *Grenade* only on their caps or chakos (*vide* Plate XI).

Page 196, Line 14 :—For 8th June, *read* 18th June.

Page 227, Line 1 :—For Lieutenant G. H. Waller, *read* Lieutenant E. H. Waller.

Page 251, Line 10 :—We believe the officer wounded was 2nd Lieutenant H. B. G. Macartney (*vide* Appendix III), but no name is mentioned in the MS. Journal from which we quote.

Page 298 :—APPENDIX III.—BLIGH, Anthony—for 1824, *read* 1724.

Page 355 :—APPENDIX III.—HILL, Frank Will. Rowland—insert *Captain* before Royal Fusiliers.

Page 360 :—APPENDIX III.—JEFFCOAT, Algernon Cautley—insert *Captain* before Royal Fusiliers.

Page 447 :—APPENDIX IV.—(A) VICTORIA CROSS. *Addendum* :—No. 1317 Private THOMAS ASHFORD, 2nd Bn. Royal Fusiliers. Afghan War, 1879-80, "for conspicuous gallantry at the sortie on Deh Khoja." Notified 4th October, 1881 (*vide* p. 220).

Page 448 :—APPENDIX IV.—(B) LEGION OF HONOUR. *Addenda* :—Sergeant-Major JOSEPH BELL and Private THOMAS PAYNES.





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